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HISTORY
OF
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY,
NEW YORK.

(ILLUSTRATED.)

Then we came to a land washed by the waves of a great inland sea, a land of purple grapes, dark forests and deep blue lakes set amid low hills and fair plantations. And a voice said: "Lo! This is the Land of Origins, the land where the elements of progress develop, whence start the movements that agitate humanity, and the fame thereof hath encircled the earth."—*W. A. Fergusson.*

HON. OBED EDSON, Historian.
GEORGIA DREW MERRILL, Editor.

W. A. FERGUSSON & CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.
1894.

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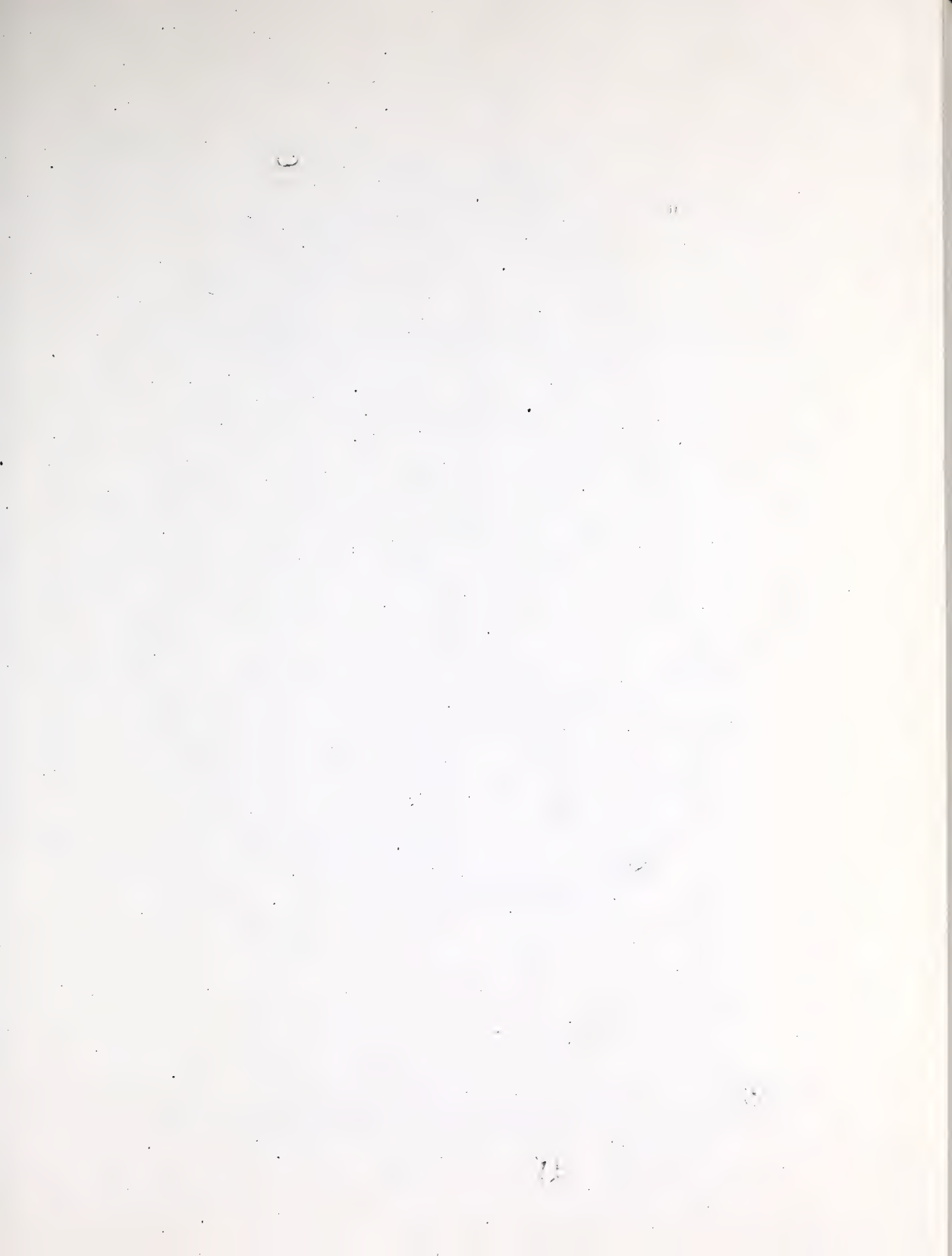
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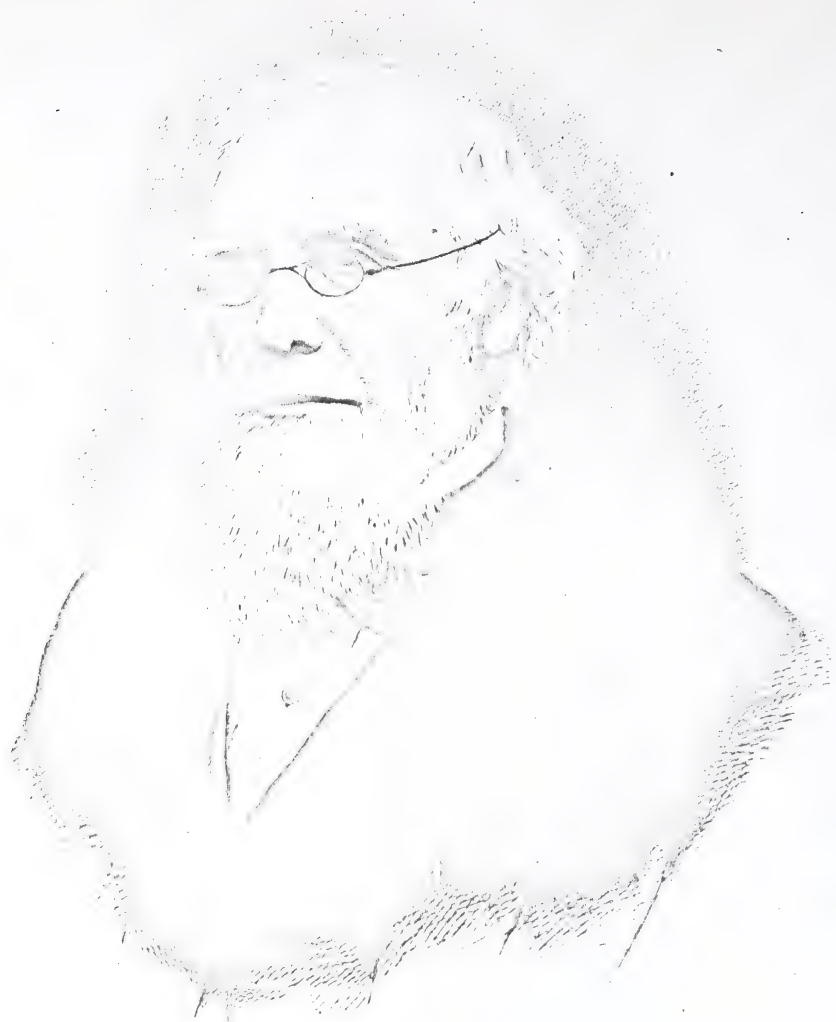
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PRESS OF WHITE BROTHERS,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.





1882.

Richard P. Marwin

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

A TRIBUTE AND A PROPHECY.

BY MORRIS NORTON.

*Thou lovely Lake! spread out so fair before me,
Why should thy beauties still remain unsung?
Is there no one will give thy name to story?
Hast thou no bard to give thy voice a tongue?
Sweet is the music of thy waters dashing,
When sunbeams sparkle where thy wavelets roll;
And when the storm is madly o'er thee lashing,
Voices of music thrill my weary soul.*

*Gone are those old interminable forests,
Which once were shadowed in thy mirror blue;
Gone is the red man, and, methinks thou sorrowest
No more to meet him with his light canoe.
Oft on thy bosom hath the Indian maiden
Listened to lover's vows repeated o'er;
They, too, are gone, and thou, with sorrow laden,
Poured forth their requiem all along thy shore.*

*May be thou lookest on the change with sadness,
Constantly working on thy banks around;
But waving fields are smiling in their gladness,
And life and verdure everywhere abound.
Let me look forward with an eye prophetic;
I seem to see at no far distant day
Lordly old mansions, rich and aristocratic,
Dotted thy shores in beautiful array.*

*Churches will rise in pure old Gothic splendor;
Brightly the sun will gleam on tower and dome;
Their lofty spires will upward stretch with grandeur,
Pointing earth's children to their final home.
Oft, in the hush of summer sunset, stealing
Over the surface of thy glossy breast,
Shall the rich music of their bells come pealing,
Soothing the sad and troubled soul to rest.*

*Emblem of life! How like an infant sleeping
Seemeth the stillness of thy calm repose,
And, when the breeze is gently o'er thee sweeping,
Stirring events of youth thy waves disclose.
Manhood arrives, and, with it, life's stern battle,
Symbolled by stormy elemental strife;
Winter, with chains of ice and hail's fierce rattle,
Makes thee an emblem of the close of life.*

*Change is impressed on every thing around thee,
Yet in thy beauty thou shalt still remain.
What if at times an icy chain hath bound thee?
Spring hath restored thy loveliness again.
Far down into thy still, smooth waters gazing,
Heaven's blue arch inverted I behold;
Up from thy depth, light, fleecy clouds seem raising,
Tinged by the setting sun with hues of gold.*

Harmony, N. Y.

August, 1852.

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Hon. Francis B. Brewer,	steel	608
Rev. Chalon Burgess,	steel	650
William W. Huntley,	steel	652
Clark R. Lockwood, Esq.,	half-tone	752
Judge James Prendergast	steel	672
Alexander T. Prendergast,	steel	788
Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast,	steel	789
Hon. James Prendergast,	steel	790
Robert N. Marvin,	steel	798
Robert Newland,	steel	805
William Broadhead,	steel	808
Josephus H. Clark,	steel	811
Mrs. Jane E. Clark,	steel	813
Col. Elial F. Carpenter,	steel	816
Hon. James T. Edwards,	steel	817
Hon. Oscar F. Price,	steel	822a
Hon. William Peacock,	steel	856
Hon. John M. Edson,	steel	877
Hon. Obed Edson,	steel	880
George W. Fenton,	copper	940



HISTORY OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

SECTION I. — PREHISTORIC.

CHAPTER I.

BOUNDARY, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

“What country, friends, is this?”

—*Twelfth Night.*

CHAUTAUQUA is the extreme western county of New York. It is bounded south by Pennsylvania, on the forty-second parallel of north latitude; east by Cattaraugus, on the line between the ninth and tenth ranges of townships; northeast by Erie county, at Cattaraugus creek, and on a line extending northwest from its mouth to a point in Lake Erie in the boundary line between the United States and the British Dominions; northerly by that line, which there extends along the middle of Lake Erie; west by Pennsylvania, on the meridian drawn through the western extremity of Lake Ontario south to a monument erected by the states of New York and Pennsylvania in the forty-second parallel of north latitude. The western boundary extends on this meridian about 22 miles in Lake Erie, and 18 miles, 3,493 feet south thereof. Its southern boundary extends 36 miles, 473 feet; its eastern 37½ miles; its northeastern boundary along Cattaraugus creek 4 miles, and its shore line upon the lake, extends about 40 miles.

The area of the county, exclusive of Lake Erie, by these measurements is about 1,100 square miles, of which about 20 square miles are included in Chautauqua lake, 600 acres in the Cassadaga lakes, 300 in Bear lake, 500 in Findley's lake and 1,000 acres in the smaller lakes, ponds and streams. This county is larger than the state of Rhode Island, and greater in extent

than many of the most famous of the ancient states of Greece, and the smaller of the German states. It lies at the portals of the West, and is a gateway of communication and traffic with the East. Although it forms part of an eastern state, the northern portion lies in the basin of the Great Lakes, and the southern in the valley of the Mississippi. A wide belt of grass-covered hills extends from its eastern boundary southwesterly to Pennsylvania, forming the watershed which divides the waters that flow north into Lake Erie from those that flow south into the Mississippi. The steepest side of this watershed is northward towards Lake Erie, where the hills fall away in a rapid, but not precipitous, descent to the lower lands that border it. This side of the watershed extends in an irregular line northeasterly and southwesterly from three to six miles from the shore. From the foot of these hills northward is an undulating region gradually descending towards the lake, where it terminates in a bluff of the average height of 20 feet above the lake.

Lake Erie is 573 feet above the sea level, and no part of the county is less than that height above the ocean, while the hills of the watershed rise from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the lake, which is equivalent to 1,600 or 1,800 feet above the ocean. From these hills a fine and extended view is afforded. To the north lie the rich and cultivated lands that border the lake, and broad and well trained vineyards form the principal feature of the landscape. In some parts these vineyards extend from the shore southward across the lower lands, and nearly up the northern slope of the hills. Beyond this country of fruit and vines is spread the wide expanse of Lake Erie, so distant that its waves fade from sight, and it appears as smooth and blue as if painted on canvas. As seen from these hills in summer nothing relieves the monotonous blue of the lake but the long black lines of smoke from the steamers, and the snow-white sails of the lake craft that thickly speck its surface, distance rendering them seemingly as motionless as "painted ships upon a painted ocean." Beyond the lake, 140 miles away, the "Queen's dominions" are dimly visible from Long Point to the historic ruins of Fort Erie. In winter where lies the lake you behold only a dreary waste of ice stretching to the north until it blends with the whitened shores of Canada.

Verdant hills and picturesque valleys constitute the characteristic features of the scenery of Chautauqua county. Yet in winter its highlands are covered with snow, drifts lie deeply around the farmhouses, and bury the fields and fences from view, while travel is blocked upon the highways, and the inhabitants of the hills are for a while imprisoned by the storms. At length the bleak aspect is changed, abundant springs and heavy dews keep the meadows and pastures green, and the sultry air of summer is tempered by cool breezes from Lake Erie. Groves of trees, chief among them the maple, are clothed in spring in brightest verdure, their shades deepen under the

summer sun, and finally the frosts of autumn paint the woods in many colors. The glory of the American forest has long been celebrated, and nowhere does it appear in greater splendor than among the hills of Chautauqua. Nature seems to have spilled her choicest pigments upon the woods.

Ere, in the northern gale,
The summer tresses of the trees are gone,
The woods of autumn, all around our vale,
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that infold,
In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round,
Seem groups of giant kings, in purple and gold,
That guard the enchanted ground.

The watershed of the county is deeply furrowed into a series of wide valleys, that extend northerly and southerly in nearly parallel lines across it at right angles with the shore of Lake Erie. Between these valleys, and extending in a like direction, are high ridges, which the waters have seamed and scored transversely into chains of hills. These hilly ranges as they extend to the southeast slightly decrease in altitude, and terminate quite abruptly in the southeastern part of the county, where these long and wide troughs between the hills merge and form the broad valley of the Conewango. The deep depressions that cross this highland region have nearly the same level, and but slightly descend as they drop to the southeast into the greater valley of the Conewango, each being about 700 feet above Lake Erie. In each, near its northern terminus, are one or more lakes and ponds. In these little lakes all of the principal streams of the county that flow southward into the Mississippi have their origin. The lakes all lie very near the northern face of the ridge, so that a few rods of low land only intervene and but little labor would be required to turn their waters northward into Lake Erie.

In the wide valley that extends along the eastern part of the county, flows the Conewango, (pronounced by the Indians Ga-no-wun-go, meaning "in the rapids,")—the principal stream of Chautauqua county. It empties into the Allegany near Warren, Pennsylvania, and has its source in two of these lakes, which lie near the northern verge of the ridge and are known as Mud lake and East Mud lake. In the deep and wide valley in the central part of the county flows the Cassadaga, called by the Senecas Gus-da-go, and also Ze-car-ne-o-di, meaning "under the rocks," according to one authority. It is a large and crooked stream, emptying into the Conewango six miles north of the Pennsylvania line. The Cassadaga has its source in a cluster of lakes, now a celebrated summer resort. Five or more of these little lakes sparkle near the northern declivity of the highlands, the largest one so near that its waters were once by the labor of a few men in a short time almost turned

northward into a tributary of Lake Erie. Bear creek flows through another valley into the Cassadaga. Its source is a pleasant sheet of water called Bear Lake, which also lies very near the northern verge of the ridge.

In the valley next west of the Bear and Cassadaga valleys, and extending in the same direction from the northern face of the ridge, is that depression in which lies Chautauqua lake, the largest body of water within the limits of the county and one of the most beautiful in the state. In this notch cut so deeply across the hills gleams its bright waters—a paradox among lakes. Poised in the crest of the highlands where the sky only is reflected in its crystal depths, it is so near to Lake Erie* that we expect to see its waters pour down the steep declivity to join it, and finally meet the sea upon the cold and barren coast of Labrador. Instead of this we find them running southward, and, after a long and sinuous journey of over 2,500 miles, flowing consecutively through its outlet (which might appropriately be called Celoron from the name of its first navigator), the Cassadaga, Conewango, Allegany, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to mingle at last with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi seems to stretch forth an arm far beyond its own great valley that it may receive the pure water of this highland lake. The cool dews of this elevated region, the pure air and gentle winds bearing health and strength upon their healing wings, combine with the great beauty of the lakes to bring thousands annually to its shores in search of rest, instruction and pleasure.

The hills that rise to the westward of the valley in which Chautauqua lies divide the waters flowing into this lake from those that run into the Broken-Straw and French creeks. These are important tributaries of the Allegany. Findley's lake, the second lake in size in the county, lies farther from the northern face of the ridge than the others, and discharges its waters into a tributary of French creek. Two islands grace this lake, and, like the others, it is filled with pure waters, and surrounded by pleasant shores.

The streams in the northern part of the county are generally shorter and have less volume than those in the southern part. They rise among the hills that form the ridge, run northwardly, and empty into Lake Erie. Flowing into the lake from the end of each of the principal valleys that bisect the ridge is a corresponding stream. These are the largest watercourses north of the ridge, and each usually has a fork, or two branches, that flow from opposite sides of the northern termination of the valley it represents. Twenty-mile creek, for instance, has its source in the valley in which lies Findley's lake. Chautauqua and Little Chautauqua creeks flow from opposite sides of the valley in which Chautauqua lake is situated, unite above Westfield, and flow northward in the course of the valley of Bear lake. The east and west

*It is eight miles from Lake Erie. The source of one of the streams flowing into it is less than five miles from Lake Erie.

branches of the Canadaway flow from opposite sides of the Cassadaga valley, and unite above Laona. Walnut and Silver creeks, called by the Indians Ga-a-nun-da-ta, "a mountain levelled down," have their sources in opposite sides of the Conewango valley, and unite at Silver Creek. Cattaraugus creek (Cattaraugus formerly pronounced Ga-da-ges-ga-go, and also Ga-hun-da, from which Gowanda is evidently derived, and meaning "fetid banks" or "stinking waters,") flows along the northern border, and is much the largest of the streams that empty into Lake Erie. It is also the longest watercourse of the county, being over fifty miles in length. No other stream in the county flows into Lake Erie from beyond the highlands forming the watershed. The Cattaraugus rises in Cattaraugus county, follows a deep depression among the hills, and passes beyond the ridge into Lake Erie. At Gowanda, thirteen miles from Lake Erie, it is but four miles east of the headwaters of the Conewango, and yet, according to the railroad survey, its waters are six hundred feet below the headwaters of that stream, and but two hundred feet above Lake Erie.

The streams that flow northward from the highlands have worn deep channels in the soft Portage shales that form the northern face of the ridge. The east bank of the Canadaway, near the western boundary of Arkwright, flows through a deep and wide chasm, where its waters have cut a still deeper but narrow channel. Here, where the bed of the stream is more than three hundred feet lower than the bank, on either side concealed beneath the dense foliage of the trees that fill the wide gorge and overhang its frowning sides, are several fine cascades. But few, even of those living near, have visited this beautiful glen, and some who have lived long in its populated vicinity do not even know that such wild waterfalls exist so near them. Hemlocks grow in profusion in and along the basin of this stream, and along all of its upper waters. From this the stream derives its Indian name Ga-na-da-wa-ow, "running through the hemlocks."* The waterfalls, deep gorges and wild scenery of the East Branch of the Canadaway are characteristic of all the streams that flow through the soft shales of the Portage formation. Chautauqua and Twenty-mile creeks are especially interesting in this respect. From the side of the canon in which flows the Chautauqua, and not far from the main highway between Mayville and Westfield, a spur of shaly rock projects at right angles for many rods into the gorge, and slopes gradually from a great height at the brink of the canon to the level of the stream. The sides of this ridge are very steep, and the top is very narrow, not wider than a footpath, and is used as such to descend into the gorge. A similar ridge occurs near one of the principal falls of the Canadaway, and a number of others, known as "hog's backs," occur near several other streams flowing through the Portage rock.

*H. L. Morgan, in "League of the Iroquois."

The topography of the county is such, that, notwithstanding its limited extent, it can be said to have three quite different climates. The narrow strip of territory, in width from three to five miles, bordering on Lake Erie, has the lowest elevation of the county. Lake Erie is 573 feet above tide-water. This belt of land, from a level of about twenty feet above Lake Erie, gradually rises to the southward, until at the foot of the hills it is about 250 feet above the lake. Although this portion of the county is subject to the rigorous winters common to its latitude, its climate is much milder than that of the other parts of the county. Its lower altitude and its proximity to the waters of the lake postpone the cold of winter, and its humid atmosphere protects against the frosts of spring. It is however subject to more severe drouths than the other parts of the county. The influence of the lake extends, not only over this narrow border of land, but over the northern slope of the hills. All this portion of the county is well adapted to the production of cereals and fruits, especially the grape.

The deep wide valleys mentioned above, that extend at a much higher level through the uplands from the southern border of the county to the northern face of the ridge, have a severer climate. Cassadaga lake, according to the survey of the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley & Pittsburg railroad, is 732 feet above Lake Erie, and 1,305 feet above mean tidewater at Jersey City. Chautauqua lake, according to the survey of the Buffalo & Southwestern railroad, is 1,297 feet above the ocean, 724 feet above Lake Erie, and 8 feet below the level of Cassadaga lake. At the crossing of these two railroads at Falconer, however, the former road, according to its survey, is two feet higher than the altitude given in the survey of the latter road. Where the Buffalo & Southwestern railroad crosses the county line near the northeast corner of the town of Cherry Creek in the Conewango valley the railroad is 715 feet above Lake Erie. These data indicate that the northern terminations of these three principal valleys are within a very few feet of the same level. There is little doubt that had we like data respecting Bear lake and the northern termination of that valley we would also find them at the same level. These valleys converge and become one in the southeastern part of the county. Their slight descent as they extend southward appears by the measurements of altitudes taken from the surveys of the railroads traversing them. The altitude of the Buffalo & Southwestern railroad where it crosses the town line between Cherry Creek and Ellington is 717 feet above Lake Erie; at Kennedy station 688 feet; at the crossing at Falconer 687 feet. The track of the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley & Pittsburg railroad at Cassadaga is 736 feet above Lake Erie, and 4 feet higher than Cassadaga lake. At Moons, in Stockton, it is 730 feet above Lake Erie; at Gerry 722; at Ross's Mills, in Ellicott, 689, Frewsburg 688, Fentonville, at the state line, 670 feet. It thus appears that the valley descends only 66 feet from Cassa-

daga to the state line—nearly 30 miles. The principal of the smaller valleys that extend along the main branch of the Cassadaga and Conewango have a little greater elevation. The railroad station at Jamestown, at the entrance to the valley of Chautauqua lake, is 737 feet above Lake Erie. Sinclairville station, in the valley of Mill creek, is 757 feet above the lake. In consequence of the greater elevation of these principal valleys a severer climate prevails than along Lake Erie—the spring is longer delayed, winter comes earlier, and the snows lie deeper. From these and other causes the chief products of the soil are different. Fruit and grain are not so profitably raised; stock raising and dairying occupy the attention of the farmer. On the hills that rise 500 or 600 feet above these valleys, and occupy the greater area of the county, a much more rigorous climate prevails. The snow falls still deeper in the winter, and is piled into drifts by the winds, blocking the roads from travel. Sometimes in spring, when the grass is green and the early fruit trees are blossoming in the country along the lake, the hills of Arkwright are white with snow. The apple is there the most profitable fruit, and dairying and grazing the most successful occupation.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY.—THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

“When God said
‘Be gathered now, ye waters under Heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear.’”

THE topographical features of the county, which we have described, are the result of causes and forces operating far back in the past. We must look to geology for an explanation of their existence. All geologists agree that the first dry land that appeared above the shallow ocean that once covered this continent, was a long, narrow area, composed principally of granite and other crystalline rocks, extending from the coast of Labrador in a southwesterly direction, north of, and parallel to, what are now the St. Lawrence river and the two lower of the great lakes. At this point this belt of a continent, abruptly turning, extended in a northwesterly direction to the Arctic ocean. It included within its area nearly all of Canada, and is called Laurentian Continent. Scattered here and there in this ancient ocean were a few rocky islands. In Minnesota was an isolated and limited area of dry land. The Iron mountains of Missouri, the Black hills of Dakota, the Laramie range in Nebraska, and the Ozark mountains in Missouri had emerged

from this ocean, forming islands. The Adirondack region, in New York, formed either an island, or a peninsular appendage of this Canadian continent. All the rest of North America, including the county of Chautauqua, and the outlying Alleghany mountains, and the loftiest peaks of the Rockies, was then covered by a vast sea. This period is called Archean Time. Some fossils, representing the lowest and earliest forms of life, faintly appear in the metamorphic rocks of this early continent.

The continent rose out of this ancient sea slowly during long stretches of time. Its boundaries continued to extend further and further westward and southward, until the whole area, as it now appears, had emerged from the ocean. The first addition to this incipient continent by the rising of the land and the recession of the sea, was a narrow strip of territory extending in an easterly and westerly direction along the south and western border of the azoic rocks of the Adirondacks. The rocks of this region are the Potsdam sandstone, and belong to the Primordial or Cambrian period, and contain fossils of extremely low forms of life. South of the Potsdam sandstone, and extending nearly east and west over the length of the northern half of New York in long and narrow strips in regular order, lie rocks of the succeeding periods, which make up that long era known in geology as the Silurian Age or Age of Mollusks, in which, with the exception of the trilobite and a few other articulates, but little animal life existed higher than shell fish. The periods represented by these rocks in the state of New York are successively known as the Trenton, Niagara, Salina, Lower Helderburg, and Oriskany periods. These rocks were formed in the bottom of the sea, during long periods of time, by the depositions of rivers and other agencies, and, as the deposits were elevated above the water, the rocks came to constitute the surface in the regular order they were formed beneath the sea.

In like manner were formed the rocks of the succeeding age or grand division of geological time, known as the Devonian Age or Age of Fishes, which commenced with the Corniferous period, that extends from the Hudson to the vicinity of Buffalo. South of the corniferous rocks lie in a long and narrow strip the rocks of the Hamilton period. Next succeeded the rocks of the Chemung period, which extend in a wide band over the southern portion of New York.

As the rocks that underlie this county belong to the Chemung formation, a brief account is given of their origin and growth, the character of the shells and fossil seaweeds found in them, the mud-cracks that appear to have been made by a fiery sun shining upon clay shores and the bottom of shallow seas at ebb-tide, the oblique and irregular lamination of these rocks, the ripple marks, made in what were then shifting sands, and are now enduring rocks, relate the circumstances of their creation. They inform us that the county during the Chemung period was usually covered by a shallow sea of muddy

waters spread over great sandy flats and salt meadows swept by waves and tidal currents. The character of some of the rocks indicate that at times the submergence was greater, and that they were formed in deeper seas. The great thickness of the rocks of this formation in this county shows that during their growth there was a great subsidence of the land. The Chemung period is made up of two epochs: The Portage and the Chemung. The rocks of the Portage are the oldest, and lie beneath those of the Chemung. In the northern part of the county the Portage rocks extend south from Lake Erie to the ridge or watershed that divides the waters that are discharged into Lake Erie from those that flow into the Alleghany river, and up the northern face of the ridge to an altitude of about 840 feet above Lake Erie, or 1,400 feet above the tide. In this part of the county these rocks lie just beneath the drift, or loose gravel and sand that everywhere in western New York covers the surface of the earth. These rocks of the Portage group are best seen along Lake Erie, where they compose the high perpendicular bluffs that frown along its shores, rising in some places to a height of one hundred feet. Along the beds and sides of the channel worn by the Canadaway creek through the hills of Arkwright, and from there to Lake Erie, the Portage rocks may be seen to great advantage, particularly at the falls of the Canadaway, and those of its west branch. Along the banks and beds of Silver and Walnut creeks, and along Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Little Chautauqua and Twenty-mile creeks, and at various places in the northern part of the county, where smaller streams have removed the drift from the surface and exposed the underlying rocks, the rocks are well displayed. At Wheeler's gulf in Pomfret, where in the construction of the Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburg railroad excavations have been made in the upper strata of these rocks, the line can be seen where they gradually merge into the overlying rocks of the Chemung group. The Portage formation in this county has a thickness of perhaps 1,400 feet. But few fossils are found except fucoids or seaweeds. It contains however some crinoids, brachiopods, lamelli branches, bellerophons and goniatites. The *poteniocrinus* occurs in great numbers, but broken into fragments, at a place on the shore of Lake Erie in Portland.

Above the Portage formation lie the rocks of the Chemung epoch, which extend from the northern face of the ridge south through the county, with generally nothing but drift covering them. They are exposed to view along the streams and in the ravines of the south part of the county, and are best seen along the upper waters of Chautauqua and Little Chautauqua creeks, the outlet of Chautauqua lake at Dexterville, a part of Twenty-mile creek, and at points along Cassadaga and Conewango creeks, and along the banks of their tributaries. They are less than 1,500 feet in thickness, and are composed of sandstones and coarse shales with ripple marks, oblique lamination and shrinkage cracks, denoting the deposits to have been made in shallow

water. There are many fossils in the rocks of the Chemung epoch : *aviculæ*, brachiopods in great numbers, including the broad-winged spirifers, and some producti ; a huge goniatite, four or five inches in diameter, and sometimes a trilobite, and, rarely, a tooth of a fish. Of the multitude of species peopling the waters in the Portage and Chemung periods none have survived in the form in which they then existed.

The Panama and Salamanca conglomerates and underlying sandstones here compose the upper strata of the Chemung group, and are the last formed of our stratified rocks. They were a shore formation, and are composed of masses of pebbles, fine gravel and sand, accumulated in the Devonian Age in great beds and irregular heaps on the northern shore of the vast Paleozoic ocean that extended indefinitely southward, and for time inconceivable heaved its billows there. The gravel and pebbles were brought to this ocean by rivers and streams, washed shoreward by the surf and tide, and then seaward by the refluxing waves, producing the collection and arrangement that make up the Panama conglomerate. It here probably constituted the last contribution made by the sea to the continent of North America before it became dry land. Time cemented the pebbles, gravel and sand into a hard and solid mass. The great openings that now appear in these rocks, dividing them into blocks as at Panama and Rock City, are not the result of upheavals, but are solely the quiet work of frost and ice, aided by the weight of the rocks ; a silent process, still imperceptibly going on, during that almost immeasurable period that has elapsed since the Devonian Age, slowly opening and widening these fissures into passages that have come to resemble the streets and avenues of a city.

During the great stretch of time that followed the Chemung period the continent continued to rise and gradually extend its limits west and south, until its boundaries became as at present. The Catskill period came after the Chemung, and closed the Devonian Age and Paleozoic Time. Then followed amazing sweeps of time, known as the Carboniferous or Coal-producing Age, the Age of Reptiles, and the Age of Mammals, called also Mesozoic and Cenozoic Time, during which Chautauqua county remained substantially above the sea, although perhaps at times submerged. What vegetable growths and living creatures existed upon its surface during the millions of years included in these vast eras of time down to the Quaternary or Age of Man, we have no evidence. They have been swept away by water and ice. Yet there existed upon this continent succeeding species of animal and vegetable existence, forming a regular system of progress from the lower to the higher, commencing with the simplest sea-plant and coral to end with man. However few if any forms of life existed that are represented by living species.

During the ages in which the Portage and Chemung rocks were formed, and prior to the Quaternary Age, Lake Erie was excavated by ice during

recurring periods of intense cold. There is little doubt that this region then underwent important and extensive changes. Owing to the constant oscillations of this continent, more restless and inconstant than the sea, the drainage of the basin of the great lakes (always an extensive region of waters) has been transferred in regular process from the west to the east—from the Mississippi gradually to the Hudson, and then to the St. Lawrence. All the northern states, by reason of this rising and sinking of the land, have been scored and furrowed with new and extensive lines of drainage. Facts brought to light by the coast survey and the recent investigations of geologists prove (it is believed) that a preglacial river extended from the south end of Lake Huron, before Lake Erie was formed, occupying a channel now buried, extending through Ontario to Lake Erie, curving around Long Point, and following the valley of Grand river in a buried channel northerly to the west end of Lake Ontario. The evidences left by the Quaternary Age are conspicuous and abundant. This period is divided into three epochs: the Glacial or Drift, the Champlain epoch, and the recent and last epoch which brings us down to historical time.

The extensive area (comprising 4,000 square miles) including most of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and a part of Allegany counties in New York, and the greater portions of Warren, McKean, and a part of Potter counties in Pennsylvania, is called by Prof. Carrl and other geologists, the Chautauqua Basin. It is composed of long, irregular valleys, having crooked and often ragged branches, separated by irregular ranges of hills. This basin lies south of the summit of the before mentioned ridge, at an average altitude above Lake Erie of seven or eight hundred feet, the hills that bound it often rising from five hundred to one thousand feet higher. The Chautauqua Basin, since the first of the Quaternary Age has been covered with great beds of northern drift, which is deep even on the hills, but lies deepest in the valleys. Before the glaciers came to widen and partially fill the valleys, to carve the hills into their present graceful forms, the landscape had bolder outlines, the hills were higher and more rugged, the valleys were deep chasms walled by steep and rocky sides. The region is now drained by the upper Allegany, and the Conewango, and their tributaries, and the outer edge of the basin is identical with the highest line of the highlands where these streams have their sources. The waters flow southward and converge into one outlet—the Allegany. That river at Thompson's Gap, six miles below Irvinton, passes through a narrow chasm or notch cut deeply through the southwestern rim of the basin. According to Prof. Carrl, an able geologist of Pennsylvania, if a dam two hundred feet high should be built across the Allegany river at this narrow defile, it would cause the waters of these streams to flow back and flood all this valley region. The waters would rise thirty-one feet above the surface of Chautauqua, twenty-five feet higher than Cassadaga lake, and would be

forced to flow north through a notch in the northern rim of the Chautauqua basin at Cassadaga lake into the channel of the Canadaway and Lake Erie. Measurements made in railroad surveys, borings for oil, careful comparison of altitudes of the hills and the depth of the northern drift, afford satisfactory evidence that before the glaciers invaded this basin its waters were for ages discharged northward. As we follow up the Conewango from Warren, and the Cassadaga to the headwaters of the Canadaway, and then go down the latter stream, the rocky floor beneath the drift and alluvium of the valley will be found lying deeper and deeper as we proceed northward. The coast survey of Lake Erie reveals the fact that soundings extending across the lake in a direction corresponding with the course of the Canadaway stream are deeper than the adjacent parts of the lake, indicating that the Canadaway formerly continued its course northward to the before mentioned ancient river bed. These facts indicate that if the debris of this valley should be removed, and the hard rock that forms its floor be exposed, we should discover a deep canon extending from Warren northward in almost a direct line to Lake Erie at Dunkirk; thence northerly to the buried channel of the ancient river of Lake Erie. Its rocky bottom would be seen to have a very regular slope or descent to the north, as if it were worn by water running in that direction into Lake Erie with walls of precipitous rocky sides forming a chasm in some places nearly one thousand feet deep. The deep gorge of the Canadaway, which seems to have its upper or south termination at Laona and Shumla, actually extends far beneath and south of the waters of the Cassadaga lake, and the lake lies in a little cavity sunk in the surface of an immense deposit of northern drift now filling this ancient gorge. It further appears from like data (the depth of oil wells sunk along the Allegany in Cattaraugus and McKean counties, the form of the hills, and the direction of the valleys) that the waters of the upper Allegany and its tributaries, instead of flowing as they now do by way of Kinzua and Warren southward, were formerly deflected westward at Steamburg, and discharged into this ancient river of the Cassadaga at or near Falconer. Frank Leverett, assistant United States geologist, who has carefully examined the drift regions of Ohio and northwestern Pennsylvania, and in 1893 surveyed the territory included in Chautauqua county, regards the evidence as decisive that the Upper Allegany, Conewango, Broken-Straw and much of the Oil creek and French creek territories discharged their waters in pre-glacial times into Lake Erie. His observations throw some doubt, however, upon the conclusion that the principal drainage of the Chautauqua Basin was through the pre-glacial river of the Cassadaga, and suggests that it may have occurred through a buried channel in the wider valley of the Conewango, and beneath the bed of the Cattaraugus, where there are signs of a lower rocky floor and of a deeper channel extending into the area now occupied by Lake Erie than by the way of

the Canadaway. In that case the ancient Cassadaga and Upper Allegany may have been tributaries of this Conewango and Cattaraugus flowing river.

Like other waters of the Chautauqua basin the waters of Chautauqua lake it is believed went once in a channel which extends under the drift from the foot of the lake north of Jamestown to Falconer where they were discharged into this northward flowing river. These old water-channels we find now choked throughout their entire length, and in most places deeply buried beneath vast masses of gravel stones and sand, and the waters which would have flowed through them into northern oceans now flow into the Mississippi. What brought this loose material here to fill the valleys and dam these ancient channels and turn their waters southward and spread it over the hills in such vast quantities has been a curious and interesting subject of speculation. The explanation now accepted by geologists is that it is the operations of glaciers through vast eras of time, aided to a limited extent by icebergs.

The point from whence started the great glacier that spread over the eastern part of North America, including the Chautauqua basin is the highest point in the rocky highlands between St. Lawrence river and Hudson's bay. Early in the cold period the snow and ice accumulated in this elevated region put forth immense tongues, which followed the Canadian valleys, filling them with ice, carving them wider and deeper, advancing southward during the cold of winter, and receding slightly before the heat of summer. As the cold increased in intensity the glaciers increased in magnitude. Having filled the valleys they ascended the lower hills, still moving southward in the winter, and lingering longer in the summer. At length a field of ice moved across the St. Lawrence valley into New York and New England, and in a broad mass up the basin of Lake Ontario. The direction of its motion is marked by scratches upon the rocks, the arrangement of the boulders along its course, and its terminal moraines. During long eras of time the cold grew more and more intense until its maximum was reached. The glacier invaded regions further and still further south, and, no longer confined to river channels and mountain gorges, it scaled hills and ridges. A grand *mer de glace* covered the valley of the Genesee, filled Lake Erie and pushed against the base of the ridge bounding the basin of Lake Erie on the south. It forced its way into the gorges at the mouths of the streams of western Pennsylvania and northern Ohio which discharged their waters northward into Lake Erie. As it ascended the chasms of the Cattaraugus and the Cassadaga, it carried away their rough sides, deeply filling the channels with an earthy mass. It scaled the dividing ridge, and climbed to the summits of the highest hills of the county, spreading deeply over highland and lowland an unbroken sheet of the loose material called drift. As this glacier forced its way up the channel of the Cassadaga and Cattaraugus, it seems to have

met a great glacier that had ascended the Genesee river and crossed into the chasm formed by the Upper Allegany. These two streams of ice, controlled by the same laws that govern running water but moving with far less velocity, formed a great eddy among the hills of Cattaraugus. There we may now see to great advantage, in the wonderful sculpturing of the hills and the carving out of the valleys, the effects of the enormous power of these mighty glaciers as they whirled against each other like currents of water.

The old gorge in the rocks underneath Chautauqua lake, which may once have been the channel of an important tributary of the ancient northward flowing river, was also during the ice period buried beneath immense masses of drift. Along the shores of the lake we now see displayed to great advantage the work that closed its channel. Chautauqua, Long and Bemus points are all moraines left by the retiring glaciers. Extending from the foot of the lake as far as Falconer are ranges of drift hills and immense isolated heaps of gravel and stones piled by the glaciers as at Tiffanyville. Seldom do we find such masses of drift as the hills upon which Jamestown is built. The glacier moved southerly, probably obliquely, along the eastern shore of the lake, shoving along beneath it masses of debris which it had loosened from the firm, stratified rocks in regions northward—gathered mainly from the hills of Ellery. It filled the old channel, which extended easterly north of the cemetery near Jamestown, and nearly along the course of Moon's creek towards Falconer. It then moved slowly southward at right angles with the longest axis of the lake, bearing with it that huge mass of debris forming the hills of Jamestown. It so dammed the waters of the channel as to form the Chautauqua lake, and gradually crowded the outlet southward, until, at the close of the ice period, its course extended to where we find it now, bending around the main part of Jamestown. The duration of the ice period was so great, and the process of accumulating these deposits of drift so slow, that had man then existed the movement of the glacier would have been unobserved by him. No better opportunity is offered the geological investigator to observe the curious effect of melting ice from a receding glacier than within the limits of Jamestown. The curved stratification and irregular deposition of earthy matter are conspicuously displayed along the streets and railroad lines and near the Swedish orphan asylum.

The same causes and the same movement of the glaciers that made the drift-hills at Jamestown, produced Chautauqua, Bemus and Long points. These capes extend across the old channel in the same direction, and now, when the waters of the lake are lowered, crowd its course southward in the same manner. They divide the lake into separate compartments or smaller lakes connected by channels or straits, and the deepest part of each lake is usually just above or just below these divisions. Above Chautauqua and Chautauqua Point, according to accurate soundings taken through the ice,

the lake is thirty-five feet deep, and the depth gradually decreases toward its head. Soundings show a depth of fifty feet a short distance below these points, which increase to ninety feet above Long Point, where are the deepest parts of the lake. Between Long and Bemus Points the depth is sixty feet in places. Below Bemus Point the lake is twenty-five feet deep, and in the whole length of the lower lake it grows shallower to its outlet where it is but six feet in depth. These imperfect moraines now divide Chautauqua into four imperfect lakes, connected by straits or channels. A fifth lake existed during the ice period, filling the cavity between the drift-hills now occupied by that part of Jamestown known as Brooklyn, and the eastern part of the city. This lake was dammed, not only by drift and rocks but by ice also at Dexterville one mile below Jamestown, and was connected with the other lakes by a narrow strait.

The topography of the surface at this dam at Dexterville affords matter for curious inquiry. Where the outlet has cut its way through the rocks just above the railroad bridge, the tops of the rocks that wall the sides of the stream are very many feet higher than the surface of the ground a few rods to the west. Indeed a deep depression there connects this valley of Brooklyn with the wide valley below the Dexterville mills, which the railroad company has utilized by its cuttings. No one can fail to remark the regular and even descent that the surface maintains from the highest point of the hill beyond and east of the gorge through which the outlet flows until it reaches the railroad cutting on the west side. Why should the waters seek a passage at this elevated point through so difficult and rock-breasted a route, when a few rods to the west a low depression invited an easy way for them, unobstructed except by loose earth and stones? The explanation may be that the ice so filled the depression at the railroad cutting as to compel the waters to seek a passage at the higher point now occupied by their present channel. Held for ages by this dam of ice, by slow, incessant work they may have lowered the channel to its present level. A study of the region of drift discloses many like instances. Even now permanent lakes exist in the frozen regions of the north that were made ages before the era of man, and have been held by shores formed exclusively of ice and snow precisely as they were formed at first. When Chautauqua lake was first formed it was more than fifty feet above its present level, as is evidenced by the materials that compose the plains and levels that border its shores. Old beaches extend around it high above its present waters. The lake was longer and wider than now. It extended far up the inlet and over the level plain at Hartfield. The beautiful bay at Dewittville was deeper and wider. The lake spread much beyond its present limits below Chautauqua. Bemus and Long points were submerged; above and far below them the lake expanded wide over either shore, and a spacious bay extended far up the valley of Goose creek. The waters were broad and

deep over the swampy ground that borders both sides of the outlet. The lake's highest altitude is marked upon the hills of gravel and sand at Jamestown through which the outlet has worn its way. Its former elevation is plainly measured where its waters have slowly, very slowly, cut a passage at Dexterville. The process by which it has been drained was as slow as that by which it was formed. Indeed its drainage is still going on, but so slowly that the change in its level that has occurred during the whole period of written human history scarce deserves a record. We may trace along the hillsides that surround it the marks of its subsiding waters as we read the passage of time in the slowly sinking sands of an hourglass. Indeed so slow has been the process of subsidence that the present level of its waters is apparently the same as when Caesar crossed the Rubicon.

The coming of the glaciers swept away the greater part of the Panama and Salamanca conglomerates that for an inconceivable period of time lay over the greater part of the county and at least as far north as the northern face of the ridge, and before the basin of Lake Erie was channelled out by ice perhaps over a much greater extent. Its thinnest edge has been worn away by the action of glaciers. Great fragments however still lie scattered over the hills of the southeastern towns.

The southern limits of this great glacier are well defined by a terminal moraine which consists of immense accumulation of boulders, gravel and loose material. North of this plainly marked line lie unbroken fields of drift, while south of it they disappear altogether. This terminal moraine has been traced from the Atlantic ocean to a long distance west of the Mississippi river. It forms the backbone of Long Island. It enters New Jersey south of New York city, thence extends westerly across that state and northwesterly through Pennsylvania and New York to a point near Salamanca where it changes its direction so abruptly as to make an acute angle. It then proceeds southwesterly into Pennsylvania, crossing the Conewango between Warren and the south bounds of Chautauqua. Chautauqua county during the glacial period lay close to the "line of battle between the frosts of the north and the tropical winds of the south."*

Glacial successions and eras of cold preceded and succeeded the important period marked by the deposition of this great terminal moraine, evidences of which exist in different parts of the county. The outer and southern limits of a great glacier that occupied the eastern portion of the valley of Lake Erie during a later period is marked by a terminal moraine that enters this county from the east at the northeast corner of Villenova and extends westerly along the northern borders of the town by East Mud lake. Curving to the south it passes out of Villenova at West Mud lake, extends west to Arkwright Center, and southwest to the upper Cassadaga lake in Pomfret, westerly by

*The survey of this terminal moraine was made by Prof. G. Frederick Wright and others about 1881.

Bear lake to Portland; then curves south. About a mile north of Hartfield it turns northward, enters and crosses Westfield in an east and west direction, enters Ripley north of where the principal branch of Twenty-mile creek crosses the east line of that town. It then extends easterly and westerly along and north of that stream and crosses into Pennsylvania. This moraine was traced in 1893 by Frank Leverett, assistant United States geologist.

CHAPTER III.

THE CHAMPLAIN AND RECENT PERIODS.

"Since first the sunlight spread itself o'er earth;
Since chaos gave a thousand systems birth;
Since first the morning stars together sung;
Since first this globe was on its axis hung,
Untiring change, with ever moving hand,
Has waded o'er earth its more than magic wand."

THE Champlain followed the Glacial epoch. During the Glacial epoch there had been a continuous upward movement of the crust of this part of the earth until it had become more elevated than it is now. This contributed to produce the intense cold of the ice period. A period of depression now began the Champlain period. This downward movement of the earth's crust was accompanied by a raising of the temperature of this continent, and the melting of the great glacier produced immense floods forming great lakes and rivers. The climate became far milder than now.

The physical features of the county were greatly changed by the glaciers. The landscape was also quite different at the close of the ice period from what it is now. There lay everywhere confused and unfertile heaps of loose earth, gravel and stones. Huge boulders were scattered at intervals entirely above the drift and over the whole surface. They lay thickest along the northern face of the ridge and near its brow in Portland and the other ridge towns. They seem sometimes as if arranged in windrows, and often rest in such high relief above the drift, lying wholly upon its surface, as to lead to the conclusion that they were brought by icebergs. It is quite probable that they were transported by glaciers, but, instead of being moved along beneath their under-surfaces like common drift, they were borne upon the upper portions from the granite regions of the more distant parts of Canada. As the ice melted away they were left as we find them now, forming lesser moraines. The glacier as it moved southward ground the rocks on which it rested into a fine paste usually called boulder-clay. When the glacier melted

away this material was left in great beds upon the surface. These extended all around Lake Erie and are called Erie clay.

The portal of the chasm where now lies the Cassadaga lake, through which the ancient river of the Cassadaga may have discharged its waters northward, and at the point where the highland range reaches its greatest altitude, was left choked with drift to the depth of five hundred feet. This extended southward along this stream, decreasing in depth and quantity until it reached the Allegany river at Warren. The chasms of Bear lake, Conewango and Cattaraugus, and upper Allegany were also buried deeply. The deposition of the heaviest masses of drift in the northern portion of these channels raised their levels, so that the surface of the valleys was slightly tilted southward and their water currents reversed. The great terminal moraine left by the glaciers dammed the waters near the Pennsylvania line, and caused an extensive and irregular lake to extend like the fingers of a man's hand up the valleys of the Conewango, Cassadaga and Bear creeks, the evidences remaining in fine assorted material, peculiar fresh water deposits, stratified drift, and beds of marl.

The Champlain era that followed the glacial period fitted this region for the growth of semi-tropical vegetation, the relics of which are traced even now north of the ridge—the middle part of the county, where there is in a measure an absence of evergreens and some growth of more southern species, such as magnolias, represented by the cucumber, whitewood and honey-locust. Tropical animals then existed here, but of species differing from those now existing. The mastodon undoubtedly frequented the shores of the lake that covered the great valleys of our country and its bordering marshes. Its teeth have been found at different times in the valley of the Cassadaga.

In August, 1871, portions of a gigantic mastodon were found one mile north of Jamestown near the summit of the low hills dividing the valley of Chautauqua lake from that of the Cassadaga. This important discovery within our county of relics of life in the Champlain period (perhaps of the Recent period), demands a full description. The exhumation and preservation of the bones were fortunately intrusted to the late Prof. Samuel G. Love, assisted by Prof. Burns and Albro, and are now in the museum of the Jamestown High School. The following is from an article written by Prof. S. G. Love, published in the *Jamestown Journal*:

"On the east side of the Fredonia road, about one mile north of Jamestown, is the farm of Joel I. Hoyt. About five hundred yards from the road is a sink or slough covering about an acre, possibly more in extent, and varying from two to eight feet in depth, and fed by several living springs. Cattle have been mired and lost there since the farm was first occupied. Mr. Hoyt drained the sink and left the muck to dry, and later commenced an excavation there. The work of excavating had continued a little more than a week, when the workmen began to find (as they supposed) a peculiar kind of wood

and roots, imbedded some six feet beneath the surface. For several days they continued to carry the smaller pieces into an adjoining field with the muck, and to pile the larger ones with pine roots and stumps to be burned. But Mr. Hoyt discovered unmistakable evidences of the remains of some huge animal. At once there was a change in the procedure, in order to secure specimens and determine their character. It was difficult to determine the precise position of the remains, as they were much disturbed and partially removed before any special notice was taken of them. From the best information I could get, I conclude that the body lay with the head to the east, from four to six feet beneath the surface, and in a partially natural position. Many of the bones were however out of place. The lower jaw was about five feet from the head, and lay on the side crushed together so that the rows of teeth were very near each other. The tusks extended eastwardly in nearly a natural position, and, judging from the statements of Mr. Hoyt and the workmen, they must have been from ten to twelve feet in length. After digging into the gravel and clay about ten inches I found traces of a rib, decayed, but distinctly marked, over five feet in length. Where the body must have lain were found large quantities of vegetable matter (evidently the contents of the stomach) mostly decayed, in which were innumerable small twigs varying from one-half inch to two inches in length. The remains were all in a very forward state of decay; and when I reached the ground I found it impossible to do little more than had already been done to preserve them. Many of them were picked up in the field, whither they had been drawn with the muck, and from piles of roots and stumps. Specimens secured: 1. Tip of one of the tusks; length, 3 feet, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. Middle section of the other tusk; length, 2 feet, 5 inches; diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 3. Six teeth; length of longer ones on the crown, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; length of shorter ones, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. 4. Left side of under jaw containing two teeth *in situ*; length preserved, 2 feet, 1 inch; depth from the crown of the teeth, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; thickness, 6 inches. 5. Pieces of scapula (shoulder blade) from 10 to 13 inches long and 4 to 7 wide. 6. Sections of ribs; 12 to 18 inches long. 7. Head of the femur (thigh bone.) 8. Portions of the vertebrae of the neck. 9. Fragments of the cranium (skull.) 10. Various other pieces not yet identified. The animal was undoubtedly the American mastodon, (*Mastodon Maximus*, or *Mastodon Americanus* of some authors.) A single tooth is sufficient to distinguish it from the elephant. The grinding surface of a mastodon's tooth is covered with conical projections (whence the name of the animal) while that of the elephant is flat. The size of the living animal must have been, in height, from 10 to 15 feet, and in length to the base of the tail, from 15 to 20 feet. (I ought perhaps to say that although I am quite satisfied with the above estimate of size, I have been told by very good authority that it is an under estimate.)

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The following is from a paper read by Prof. Love before the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, July 16, 1885. Referring to the article in the *Journal* he says:—"It may not be out of place to add a few words. When we arrived at the farm we found the rain of the previous night had filled the excavated portion of the sink with water to the depth of two or three feet. At the limit of the digging on the eastern side stood a bank

or wall of the muck about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. After reopening the ditch and draining off a part of the water, we commenced an examination of this bank, in which the lower jaw was soon found. It was nearly three feet from the surface; the sides were crushed together, the right side of the jaw being uppermost. It was removed with great care in a blanket, but the upper (right) half crumbled into small pieces as soon as it was exposed to the air for a few minutes. I am of opinion that the animal died in his tracks from some natural cause. He may have been drowned or mired, but if so the sink must have been at that time much deeper than at present, and, judging from the make of the land around the sink, I should say it may have been deeper by many feet. The slight dislocation or disturbance of the remains I have no doubt were due to causes which would naturally operate in a slough, into which large trees would be liable to fall and finally sink to the bottom. In any event the remains must have been buried much deeper in the muck and water for many, many years in order to escape complete destruction, and the fact that the bones of those animals were permeated with large proportions of fatty matter would help greatly to preserve them."

The twigs found in such large quantities where the stomach would naturally be were found, upon a microscopical examination and comparison, to be of the same kind (genera and species,) as the cone-bearing trees, (pine and spruce) of the present day. Mingled with the twigs was a mass of yellowish fetid matter, probably the remains of some vegetation which did not possess the staying qualities of the balsamic cone-bearers.

The Recent period followed the Champlain. This part of the continent was then more elevated than during the Champlain period. This caused the lake to flow more rapidly through its outlet southward and through the great morain that dammed its waters in the Champlain period. As the channels of its outlet were cut deeper, its waters slowly lowered until now there remains only the clusters of little lakes where the drift is piled the deepest. Yet the drainage is still going on. The Cassadaga, Bear, and Mud lakes of the Conewango and Cassadaga valleys, diminutive descendants of the great lake, must yield in time, be drained through their slowly lowering outlets, and filled with silt from the neighboring hillsides. Yet the waters of these extensive valleys are even now detained from resuming their old channels and flowing northward into Lake Erie by only the slightest of barriers. Many years ago a few strong men in a short time cut a channel from the head of Cassadaga lake for a few rods, sufficiently deep to permit its waters to flow into a tributary of the Canadaway which flows into Lake Erie. They were restrained by an injunction issued by Judge R. P. Marvin. Had not this measure been promptly taken the waters would have been diverted into this channel, and the sand, gravel and loose material that deeply underlie all the northern borders and indeed the whole lake, would have so quickly yielded to the rapid flow down

the steep descent northerly as to excavate a deep channel which would have drained it. The flow of the waters of Cassadaga creek or outlet and of the Conewango would have been first arrested and then turned north into this channel, and the floor bed of this ancient river again laid bare.

The Recent period terminates with the commencement of historic time. The extensive lake that covered the Cassadaga and Conewango valleys during the Champlain period in the Recent period degenerated into a miry marsh with shallow ponds. The trees that then formed the forests were little like those that the first settlers found. The twigs in the stomach of the Jamestown mastodon belonged to a species of spruce which then undoubtedly grew here plentifully but is not now known to exist.

Since the Recent period there have been many successions of trees. The first settlers found dense evergreens, pine and hemlock in all the valleys, and the four southeastern townships. The latter also extended over the rocky ridges and along the stony sides of the ravines of the smaller streams. The hills and higher lands were heavily timbered with deciduous trees, principally beech, maple, chestnut and oak. The early settlers also found plentifully scattered the relics of an ancient pine forest. Of many trees of which only the remains of the stumps were left, the trunks were fallen and the place of their decay marked by knots and fragments of "fat" pine. A few huge barkless trunks that were prostrate, and others still standing, were sufficiently preserved to make lumber. A lesser number green and growing stood solitary upon the hills, and towered an hundred feet above the woods around. A forest of gigantic pines that had once densely covered the hills yielded up the ground to the chestnut, maple and beech, and was struggling for supremacy with the hemlock in the valleys. Woodsmen have observed that when the beech and maple and other indigenous trees were cleared away and a second growth suffered to spring up, the new trees would often be of a different kind, illustrating how a slight change in the conditions of the soil or climate had caused old species to be supplanted by new ones.

In the forest which cast its dark shadows everywhere in the county were often found trees of unusual growth. Upon the bank of Walnut creek near Silver Creek grew a gigantic black-walnut which gave its name. In the sketches of the "Early History of Hanover" it is said that "A section of thirteen feet of this tree was cut off, and, after the bark was taken from it, it was found to be thirty-one feet in circumference, and, after all the decayed wood was cut away, it left a shell of very uniform thickness of about four inches, and it was over ten feet in diameter." We copy the description of this famous tree from Young's History :

It was very tall and straight; and the lower limb was 70 feet above the ground. It was blown down on the 22d of April, 1822. Being hollow at the butt, about 12 feet was cut off from the lower end, and the inside worked down

and smoothed out, leaving a shell about 4 inches thick. While lying on the ground, a man, it is said, rode through it on horseback. It was raised on end, and used for some time as a grocery; and on one occasion by a ladies' tea-party. An old settler says it was sold for \$200 to Titus Roberts and Stearns, who mounted it on a carriage fitted up for its transportation, and started on a tour of exhibition. The Erie canal having just been completed, they moved their curiosity toward the canal. On their arrival at Lockport, or some other point near that place, their expenses having exceeded their receipts, they abandoned their enterprise and returned. Another party, having got possession of the tree, took it to New York, and after a tolerably successful exhibition, disposed of it. It was taken to England and put into a London museum, where it was destroyed by fire."

The *Fredonia Censor* of Dec. 27, 1826, copies from a New York paper: "The proprietor of the new museum in Chatham street has engaged for a short time a most wonderful production of nature, the big black-walnut tree from Lake Erie. This immense curiosity measures 31 feet in circumference, and is universally admitted to be the largest production of the vegetable world. The inside of this tree is hollowed out, is most splendidly fitted and furnished as a drawing room, and contains, with other ornaments, an original letter of George Washington. There have been inside of this tree at one time 39 persons standing and 17 sitting. From this fact some idea can be formed of this giant of the forest." The arrival of the "Big Walnut" in London was announced in 1828. The London *Literary Gazette* said: "A calculation has been made showing that this tree would contain, on shelves projecting not more than six inches, 3,000 volumes. A New York paper said the Big Walnut sold for \$3,000 in that city, and had produced twice that sum during its exhibition."

Peers of this great walnut undoubtedly grew in other parts of the county. In the pine forest of the southwestern towns stood many magnificent specimens. Upon the farm of George W. Fenton on lot 23 in Carroll, as late as 1840, stood a pine tree from which 13 sixteen-foot logs and one of twelve feet were cut from its trunk. Its height must have exceeded 250 feet, rivaling the "red-woods" of California. Joel Scudder felled a pine tree later upon the farm of Seth Cheney in Kiantone that measured twenty-two feet in circumference; at the height of fifty feet it branched into two large forks, one twenty-two inches in diameter one hundred feet from the ground. On lot 12 in French Creek there grew a pine tree twenty-seven feet in circumference and nearly 200 feet in height. Seldom in northern latitudes did trees grow so tall and large. It was not uncommon that 5,000 feet of sawed lumber was produced from a tree, and the pines that grew upon a single acre of land would sometimes yield 100,000 feet. A pine tree was felled by Charles Spencer in 1854 on lot 21 in Kiantone, from which was cut eight logs sixteen feet long and six of twelve feet, besides the top and stump. A pine tree was cut upon the same lot in 1860 that was seven feet in diameter at the stump and six

feet sixty feet from the ground. It was sawed into plank and boards at L. B. Warner's saw mill in Jamestown and produced 13,300 feet.* Other enormous trees of a different species grew upon this lot. An oak tree six feet in diameter at the stump, and five feet sixty feet from the ground was cut here. From this tree 800 firkins and their heads were made; 600 of them were sold for \$1 each, the others for 85 cents each, making \$770 realized from the lumber of a single tree.

The county was heavily timbered, not merely in the valleys where the pine and hemlock grew, but upon the hills with beech, maple, oak, chestnut, ash, cherry and other hardwood. It is estimated by Daniel Griswold, L. B. Warner and Lewis Hall, experienced lumbermen, that the area of the county not covered by its lakes and streams would produce from 20,000 to 35,000 feet of sawed lumber for every acre. There are according to the assessors' figures for 1892 656,538 acres of such land. Allowing the low estimate of 20,000 feet per acre, there was in the county when first settled, 13,130,760,000 feet of lumber. The assessed value of the real estate was \$26,132,516 in 1893. Allowing for the valuable pine, cherry, ash, and the cheaper lumber the small average of \$5 per thousand we have \$65,653,800. Making allowance for the low estimate of assessments, the remarkable fact appears that the timber that stood in the county when it was first settled had it remained untouched would be of far more value than the present worth of the land with its cities, villages, railroads and improvements.†

Of the animals living upon this continent during the Recent period many species still exist while others have become extinct. The mastodon existed during this period as well as the Champlain and is one of the last of the extinct species. Probably the mastodon found near Jamestown existed in the Recent period. Estimates of geologic time are only approximations. Prof. Love cautiously estimated 30,000 years to have passed since this mastodon roamed the hills and valleys of our county. If he is correct, the creature was a dweller here in the Recent period. The horse, hog, sheep and ox, all of gigantic size, which were living during the Recent period on this continent afterwards became extinct in America. Among the other existing animals, the buffalo, beaver, deer, elk, moose and reindeer survived to the Historical period. Some of these now hold existence by but a feeble tenure, and are constantly lessening in numbers, tending towards a natural extinction in obedience to the law of progress that is constantly supplementing old species with higher and more complex forms of life. As a great poet has said :

All nature widens upward, evermore
The simpler essence lower lies;
More complex is more perfect-owning, more
Discourse, more widely wise.

*H. H. Jones.

†In a subsequent chapter is given a full and accurate description of the trees of the county by Prof. James T. Edwards, who has made it a subject of careful study. It is believed that a more complete description of the *silva* of any locality of equal extent, within the state at least, has not been prepared.

The first description that we have of the country bordering Lake Erie and the denizens of its woods and prairies was written by Baron LaHontan, a French officer, who, in 1687, was stationed in Canada, and who coasted along the northern shore of Lake Erie and visited Ohio. In his letters and memoirs he gave a very interesting description of that lake and the country. His description will apply to that part of Chautauqua county that lies between the highlands and the lake.

"Lake Erie is justly dignified with the illustrious name of Conti, for assuredly it is the finest upon earth. You may judge of the goodness of the climate from the latitude of the countries which surround it. Its circumference extends 250 leagues, but it affords everywhere a charming prospect, and its shores are decked with oak trees, elms, chestnuts, walnut, apple, plum trees, and vines which bear their clusters up to the very tops of the trees upon a sort of ground which lies as smooth as one's hand. Such ornaments as these are sufficient to give rise to the most agreeable idea of landscape in the world. I cannot express what quantities of deers and turkeys are to be found in these woods, and in the vast meads that lie upon the south side of the lake. At the bottom of the lake we find wild beeves on the banks of two pleasant streams that disembogue into it without cataracts or rapid currents. It abounds with sturgeon and white fish, but trout are very scarce in it, as well as other fish that we take in the lakes Hurons (Huron) and Illinese (Michigan.) It is clear of shelves, rocks and banks of sand, and has fourteen or fifteen fathoms of water. The savages assure us that it is never disturbed by high winds except in the months of December, January and February, and even then but seldom, which I am very apt to believe, for we had very few storms when I wintered in my boat in 1688 though the boat lay open to the lake of Hurons."

These wild beeves were unquestionably the buffalo or American bison. There is no doubt that this animal recently inhabited these regions. Charlevoix the French traveller says that in 1720 "They were on the south side of Lake Erie a prodigious quantity of buffalos." Father L. Allemand, in 1641, writes of the Nenter nation, who resided north of and around the foot of Lake Erie, that "They were much employed in hunting deer, buffalo, wild cats, wolves and beaver and other animals." In 1770 Washington made a journey to the mouth of the Muskingum and was entertained by his old companion, the Seneca chief Guyasutha, with buffalo meat just slain.* The River Aux Boeuf, a tributary of French creek, is said to have been so named from the great number of buffalo there found. This stream flows in Erie county, Pa., within fifteen miles of Chautauqua. At this day we must seek the buffalo two thousand miles away in the West. He and his red brother the Indian are fast disappearing. Surely and rapidly these lords of the forest

*Life of Washington by Irving.

and the plain are yielding up their once wide domain to the advance of the encroaching white man, and making their home each year nearer and still nearer to the setting sun.

Among the diminishing species that have scarce survived to the present time is the beaver. We have evidence that he numerously inhabited many parts of the county a little before the first exploration of white men. The beaver-meadow flat in French creek appears to have been once occupied by this creature. The meadow was covered with alders and with pine and balsam along the edges and on what were then islands. There was also a beaver meadow on lot 21. On lot 9 there was a small but quite perfect beaver dam. On the west branch of French creek on lot 47 the remains of a beaver dam lately could be plainly seen. In the southeast part of Stockton in the Cassadaga swamp is a treeless space of many acres called the "Open Swamp" covered with alders. Here were the signs of a beaver dam, and logs from trees with marks of the beavers' teeth where they had been cut from the tree. In Westfield upon the Beaver Meadow creek upon the farm once owned by George W. Rice, were faint signs or indications of three beaver dams. In Sheridan near the upper waters of Beaver creek are well-known and extensive remains of the works of the beaver. Dr. Taylor in his "History of Portland" informs us that the beaver formerly existed in that town. Undoubtedly many other places in the county bore evidence of their recent presence. Their homes probably were broken up by the Indians to supply the great demand for furs during the period of French occupation. Besides the bison and the beaver, the reindeer and the moose entirely and the elk nearly disappeared before the advent of Europeans.

The salmon is believed to have inhabited the waters of the county, but became extinct not long before the coming of Europeans. Rattlesnakes which have now nearly or entirely disappeared, in early years were abundant in Carroll and probably other towns in the south part. Hiram Dickinson killed one at his doorstep that had nine rattles and measured four feet in length. Black snakes inhabited the county. Deacon Hinds Chamberlain, who passed through the northern part of the county along the Indian trail from Cattaraugus creek to Presque Isle in 1792, relates that between Cattaraugus and Erie he shot a blacksnake or racer with a white ring around his neck, that measured seven feet and three inches long. In Wheeler's gulf in Pomfret they were found in great abundance and of enormous size. The wild turkey, that solitary wanderer of the forest, was occasionally met with by the early hunter, but disappeared with the rapid encroachments of the settlers' clearings.*

*A chapter devoted to the "Birds of Chautauqua County," prepared by John M. Edson, now of New Whatcom, Washington, formerly of Sinclairville, who for many years made a special and practical study of the subject, will be found in this volume, and contains a complete and accurate description of the winged inhabitants of our county.

From the shales of the Portage group along the beds of several streams and at various places in Lake Erie, carburetted hydrogen issues in great quantities. The escape of this gas is indicated by bubbles upon the surface. It is sometimes accompanied by petroleum. The gas burns with a white flame tinged with yellow above and blue near the surface of the burner. It is used at Fredonia and Westfield for illuminating the villages. This gas is evolved at Barcelona and Van Buren, on the shore of Lake Erie a short distance below Barcelona, in Sheridan, and on the west branch of Canadaway creek. Formerly Barcelona light house was lighted with gas which escapes in that vicinity from a spring mentioned in an early survey. Since the light-house was discontinued the village of Westfield has been supplied from this source.

This gas escapes most profusely from the bed of the Canadaway creek at Fredonia. We copy from Child's "Gazetteer and Directory": "The use of natural gas at Fredonia was begun in 1821, when experiments were made to determine its illuminating value and it was introduced into a few of the public places and the hotel, which was thus illuminated when Lafayette passed through the village. This gas was the first used in the United States, and the gas works established here were the first in this country. The spring first discovered, and from which gas was first used, is located on the north bank of Canadaway creek, at the bridge crossing that stream on Main street. The gas escaped at various places in the immediate vicinity, but when the well was sunk it was drawn to it. The gas from this well, sufficient for about thirty burners, was used alone until 1858, when another well was sunk on the creek in the northwest part of the village by Preston Barmore, the shaft being thirty feet deep, six feet in diameter at the top and fourteen feet at the bottom, with two vertical borings, one of 100 and the other of 150 feet depth. In the fall of 1858 Elias Forbes purchased a half-interest in the well, a company was formed, and, during the remainder of 1858 and in 1859 about 2,000 cubic feet per day was conducted to the village through three miles of mains, and supplied directly from the well to the stores. During 1859 the company put in a gas-receiver of 12,000 cubic feet capacity and supplied private houses. In the fall of 1871 Alvah Colburn made a boring for gas near his mill with a view to supplying fuel for generating steam therefor; but the supply was inadequate, though evolved in considerable quantity. He purchased the Barmore interest in the gas company and connected his well (which is 1,200 feet deep,) with the company's receiver. Previous to the opening of Colburn's well the supply of gas was not sufficient to meet the demand for it in the winter, and the deficiency was made up by gas manufactured from coal.

Between Dunkirk and Barcelona along the beach are found many curious concretionary forms that have been thrown down by the undermining action

of the waves. They are sometimes two or three feet in diameter and not more than six inches thick, and are often called "turtle stones" from their resemblance to the shell of a turtle or tortoise and sometimes "septaria" (from septum partition). These were caused by the drying of the mud by the sun, which produced mud cracks; afterwards these cracks were filled with a harder material so that when the hard mass became worn it has a honey-comb appearance.

CHAPTER IV.

ABORIGINAL REMAINS.

"For he was fresher from the hand
That formed of earth the human face,
And to the elements did stand
In nearer kindred than our race."

WHEN man first made his appearance upon this continent and when he first became an occupant of this country is necessarily a subject of conjecture. The pioneers found our country an unbroken wilderness. Yet often when exploring its silent depths, where forest shadows hung deepest they were startled at the discovery of unmistakable evidences of its having been anciently inhabited by a numerous people. Crowning the brows of hills flanked by dark ravines, along the shores of its lakes and streams, in its valleys at numerous points, were plain traces of their industry. Earthworks or fortifications (mostly circular), mounds bearing marks of use by fire, and pits in which were buried mouldering skeletons; and, later, where forests had given place to cultivated fields the spade and plow in springtime made strange revelations of rude elements of war and peace, and oftentimes the crumbling relics of an ancient burial place. Beyond the limits of the county these evidences were thickly strewn. Commencing near the middle of the state they extended westwardly. In the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi these earthworks were even more numerous and of larger dimensions, and of greater antiquity. In Mexico and Central America they were older still and more imposing. It is evident that once there must have dwelt upon this continent during a long period of time a numerous and industrious people.

When the pioneers first came to Chautauqua these remains were more distinct than now. Yet there are now within its boundaries many conspicuous and well preserved relics of the past. On both sides of the valley of the Cassadaga from its source to its mouth, along the valley of the Conewango until it leaves

the state, around Chautauqua lake, in the western and lake towns they are still frequently found. They are being gradually obliterated by the plow. It often happens that persons who occupy the premises where these remains exist are indifferent to their preservation and permit them to be destroyed upon the slightest excuse. They are little aware of the growing interest that is being taken in antiquities; that soon these relics of the past will have far more than a sentimental value, and that a little later these persons will regret the indifference with which they consented to their destruction. Anticipating the disappearance of these evidences of ancient occupation, and with a view of preserving as far as possible a correct account of their number, character and extent for future reference, we give a detailed description of them. Many of these remains during years past have been minutely examined by the writer in company with competent persons and careful surveys have been made. Of those not personally inspected we describe only those of which we have reliable and authentic evidence.

In Sheridan, near where the Erie railroad crosses the highway that leads from Fredonia to Forestville, about six miles from Fredonia upon the Newell Gould farm at an early day was plainly to be seen an ancient circular fortification inclosing about three acres. It presented the appearance to Mr. Newell Gould, an intelligent man and the early owner of the premises, as having once been a clearing. The older trees walnut and chestnut had grown as trees do in an open space exposed to the sun. Their branches were near the ground, the trees themselves were not high or slim but broad, while the younger ones of denser growth grew after the manner of trees in a forest. The older trees were supposed to have been of 200 or 300 years' growth. Their roots grew on the surface, showing that the earth had not been heaped about them, and indicated that they had grown after the embankment was formed. Around this area were numerous shallow pits at regular intervals. These in every instance were found in pairs. About fifty years ago the plow disclosed great quantities of Indian arrows, also pestles and mortars. The last were made of stones not common to the locality, and were about eighteen inches square and smoothly hollowed out. In the vicinity many human bones had been brought to light. At one time Rev. D. S. Steadman of Fredonia, and at another Dr. Avery and Prof. Griswold of Forestville examined the ground, and it is estimated, a hundred skeletons were disturbed. It was said that a cartload of the exhumed bones were put back into the excavation. In 1870 Dr. Armstrong, Professors Sanford and Fradenburg of Fredonia Normal school and others examined the burial place about sixty rods distant from the earthwork. A great quantity of human bones were found buried within a space measuring twelve by twenty feet. Bones of persons of both sexes and all ages were indiscriminately mingled indicating a promiscuous burial. A jaw was found which as shown by the teeth belonged to a child

of not more than four years, while skulls were discovered belonging to mature and even old individuals and lay in close juxtaposition to the slender bones of women. Not more than fifteen inches of earth covered these remains, and the lowest bones were thirty inches from the surface. They were placed in three layers in an opening two feet square, eight or nine skulls were found mingled with vertebra, femur and humerus bones. These remains have been several times described. Samuel A. Brown, Esq., in a lecture delivered in 1843 at Jamestown says that the remains of two or three ancient forts were then to be seen in Sheridan, the one above described he mentioned as very large.

Near the eastern boundary of Fredonia, not far from the Canadaway, were the remains of two fortifications about 80 rods apart extending from bank to bank a distance of about two hundred feet across the level summit of a picturesque hill, was one of these old intrenchments, in front of which were once the traces of a large pit. Near these remains human bones and Indian relics have occasionally been found. Mr. Brown says: "The trench and embankment which cut off about an acre of ground are still plainly to be seen," and that a tree which grew upon an embankment showed 150 rings of growth. Upon the beautiful and slightly eminence of one of these ancient works Dr. A. P. Phillips has erected a pleasant residence (once occupied by his brother, the celebrated singer Philip Phillips) which is called "Fort Hill Villa." In its vicinity pottery and other relics have been found.

In Portland besides a circular earth work and other evidences of ancient occupation, there were several ancient roadways. Dr. Taylor in his "History of Portland," says: "There remains an old fort on the west bank of Fay's creek, on the central part of lot 38, T. 5. The main or north Erie road, runs through the northern border, leaving but the ancient wall or breastwork at the side of the carriage way, the balance being on the south of the road, and including the garden and a part of the dooryard of Mrs. Sally L. Coon.

* * * It was a heavy earth work, slightly elliptical in form, and containing about one acre. The breastworks have been so often subjected to the leveling influence of implements of husbandry that it is now difficult to determine anything definite respecting them. A large maple tree in the highway stands upon the northern wall. Various and curious specimens of earthen and stone pipes, and utensils of various forms have been found within and around the walls. * * * * *

Old roadways are found in various places. Three of these no doubt have an antiquity coeval with the old fort, while those nearer the lake are evidently of more recent origin. The road leading from the site of the old stone school-house on the old Erie road in S. Dist. No. 3, south to the foot of the hill occupies the bed of an old road. Another roadway is found leading from near the residence of A. B. Post on lot 4, T. 5, in a westerly direction to the creek near the sawmill of Earl

Bacon. Another is found crossing the road leading to the lake from the brick church in West Portland on lot 41, T. 5, in a westerly direction, and intersecting one in the east border of Westfield leading from the main or Erie road on lot 29, T. 4, R. 14, nearly to the lake. Railroad excavations made it evident that these two were artificial. One of shorter extent is seen northwest of Brocton, and between that village and Brocton station on the Budlong farm. Excavations in this have shown a bed of large stones covered deeply with earth and gravel. This roadway ran nearly due north and south. Another road ran from a point on the south road a few rods west of the former residence of Timothy Judson on lot 19, T. 5, northwesterly across the farm of William Becker and partly across the farm of J. L. Hatch.

In Westfield near the southeast corner of lot 18, township 4, range 14, was a very prominent circular earthwork. In the minutes of the survey made by the Holland Land Company, of the line between lots 18 and 13 this earthwork is noted as an "old fort plain to be seen," and is sketched with a "gateway" on its east side. The writer examined it in 1892. It lies at the south boundary of the village of Westfield, not many rods from the west line of lot 18, partly within and partly without the corporation; upon lands of Carlisle Durand and Forest Holly. Durand's land is a level tract that many years before had been cleared but not cultivated, and was in 1892 grown up to brush; there the embankment was level, wide upon its top, and conspicuous and unimpaired for twenty rods or more, and from two to three feet high. Upon the lands of Mr. Holly the earthwork extended to where is now a well-cultivated vineyard. Much of the way the bank and ditch has been obliterated by the plow yet it can be traced among the graperows some distance. The depression once the ditch, notwithstanding a continuous cultivation, for a considerable distance was two feet deep. The longest diameter extended 415 feet north and south, 80 feet upon the lands of Mr. Durand. Its shortest diameter measures 342 feet. Two and three-fourths acres of dry gravelly land is included within its walls. There is nothing to show that the site was chosen for its defensive character, for the land around it is level or but slightly undulating.

Around the beautiful lakes and village of Cassadaga are many of these ancient ruins, and they have often been visited by the writer. At the extremity of the cape extending from the southern side far into the lower of these lakes is a curious mound. Its longest diameter is about seven rods; its shortest five. Its summit is about twelve feet above the lake, and is about eight feet above the low neck of land that connects it with the higher and wider part of the cape. It seems to have been anciently occupied for the usual relics have been found in great abundance. Stretching across this cape for twenty rods along the brink of the plateau that rises about twelve rods in the rear of this mound was formerly an earthen breastwork, traces of which were visible

in 1870 when I examined it. Still further to the rear, extending nearly from shore to shore, was another breastwork. Several acres were inclosed by these earthworks and the two shores of the lake. In the vicinity much pottery and many stone utensils have been found. Near the northern shore of the lake was a large mound. In 1870, although frequent plowing had reduced its dimensions, it was four or five feet high and three or four rods in diameter. It is said to have been twelve feet high when first seen with forest trees of centuries' growth standing upon it. This mound was excavated about 1822, and a large number of human skeletons exhumed, one of unusual size. Extending in a northwesterly direction from an extensive firebed in the neighborhood of this mound, a distance of sixty rods or more on the east side of the lake was an elevated strip of land as wide as the track of an ordinary turnpike. The traces of this ancient road are still visible. At various other places around Cassadaga and along the lake were *caches* and extensive firebeds or hearths with coal and ashes buried deep in the ground. Skeletons have been exhumed in many places, and arrows, pottery and stone implements in great profusion.

The first pioneers found at Sinclairville and in its vicinity numerous relics. The personal observation of the writer, as well as his knowledge of facts acquired through other sources, enables him to give a detailed and correct description of them, as he has resided here all his life. W. W. Henderson, secretary of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science from its organization, was long a resident of Sinclairville, and is able to verify the description. An earthwork extended westerly from where the Baptist church of Sinclairville now stands for about forty-five rods parallel to the steep bank at the northerly boundary of the plateau upon which the central portion of the village is situated, and about two and one-half rods distant from the bank. This was plainly visible the whole distance at the first settlement. The first highway in the village once ran between this work and this steep bank. At some points the earthwork was so near to it as to force the travelled track into narrow limits. Near the middle of the line of this breastwork and a little south of it were large quantities of stone that had been charred and crumbled by fire. They were covered by the soil. On and in the vicinity of the hotel garden an abundance of arrowheads of flint, ornamented pipes, hatchets and other stone instruments were and are now sometimes found. Commencing on the east side of Lester street near the town line and running thence many rods westerly parallel with the brink of the declivity that form the south boundary of this plateau, and about three rods from it was a similar breastwork. It extended westward along the brink of the hill to wet ground where it faded away. The principal fortification seemed to be situated partly between these embankments. It was an extensive circular earthwork having a trench upon the outside. It enclosed the village green

and the streets and lots lying adjacent to it. It crossed Main street a little east of the brick store of R. E. Sheldon, Lester street a little north of a small rivulet, and south of the Congregational church, just west of Lester street, was a gateway. The embankment crossed East avenue eight or ten rods east of the village green, passed over the site of the Methodist church, crossed Park street to a point south of the Baptist church and continued southerly to Main street. The little brook that runs from the spring a little distance northeast of the Methodist church, crossing Main street at the Reed block, passed through the northern portion of the enclosure of this ancient fort. All parts of this embankment were visible when the village was first settled, except where a wet and level place in its northeastern portion crossed Main street. It was four feet high, and required some labor to level it for the construction of Main street. Full-sized maple trees grew upon all these earthworks. Close by the village, upon a high bluff to the west that rises precipitously from Mill creek, opposite the foot of Main street was once an earthwork. It is said to have been circular with an excavation or *caché* within it from twelve to fifteen feet deep and eight feet across. The excavation and intrenchment have disappeared, and from near where this earthwork once stood, a beautiful prospect of the village and surrounding hills is obtained.

At other points in Charlotte were ash heaps, *caches*, and other evidences of ancient occupation. Between the forks of a small stream on lot 53, upon the farm of John Ames, are two large ashheaps (visited by the writer and Mr. Richard Reed;) the larger, 42 feet in diameter, had a depth of three feet of burned soil and stones, the smaller 120 feet east of the other was 26 feet in diameter. In Gerry these remains were perhaps more numerous than in any other part of the county. In that town one-half mile south of those last described, upon the eastern portion of the farm of George Dingley, near the east line of lot 48 were many *caches*.

One-half mile south of the southern boundary of the village upon lot 47, and upon lands of B. L. Harrison and B. F. Dennison was a circular intrenchment enclosing several acres, within or near which great numbers of skeletons and rude implements of stone were found at many different times.

One hundred feet of the eastern portion of this old intrenchment is still plainly visible. The old Chautauqua road ran east and west through it. Sixty or seventy years ago as many as fifty human skeletons were disinterred from two pits not far apart and near this intrenchment. The bodies seem to have been buried at the same time and were thrown together in great confusion. About 130 rods northeast was an ancient burial-ground well known to the pioneers in which many bodies seem to have been regularly interred. So slightly were the dead sepultured here, that while the ground was still covered with woods, skulls and other bones were sometimes discovered partly at the surface of the ground. These grim relics awakened the superstitious

fancies of the early settlers, and are said to have given rise to startling stories of ghosts and murdered settlers. About forty years ago, W. W. Henderson, the writer, and others were present when twenty-five skeletons were disinterred. They were buried regularly in a sitting posture and in two rows facing each other. Their place of burial is located on the north side and some distance from the old Chautauqua road on lands of James Cady on lot 47.

Two hundred feet east of this old intrenchment upon lot 47 in Gerry, sixty-five feet south of the Old Chautauqua road, where a grove of maple trees until lately grew, when the field was plowed for the first time, in a low mound were discovered a great quantity of human bones. This mound was opened May 25, 1887, in the presence of the writer, Richard Reed, Dr. Frank Smith, W. J. Dunihue and others. It was twelve feet in diameter north and south, and ten feet east and west. Its top was four feet above the ground around it. An excavation seems to have been made from two to four feet deep into which the skeletons were promiscuously thrown. The ground in which they lay was a loam reasonably dry and slightly descending. They were mingled without order, evidencing the haste in which they were gathered to their final rest. The skulls lay mostly on the outside of the other bones. The thigh and hipbones were chiefly in the center. The skulls were poorly preserved. The teeth often indicated that they decayed while the owner was living. These bones were covered with not more than eight inches of earth, and were generally so preserved as to indicate that not many centuries had elapsed since they were buried. Several femurs were as sound as those of an articulated skeleton. The skeletons seemed to be those of adults of both sexes, and the bones were so mingled that the skeletons could not be counted. Dr. Smith carefully selected the femur bones (over one hundred) and placed them by themselves. From their number there is no doubt that more than fifty persons had been buried. No arrows, pottery or other relics were found with them, save the tooth of some large animal probably moose or elk. A pile of the bones was photographed by W. J. Dunihue and photographs are now in the possession of the Buffalo Historical Society and Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science.

Perhaps the best preserved of these ancient earthworks is in Gerry, one mile and one-half northwest of the last described remains in the northeast part of lot 38 and northwest part of lot 30; the line between the lots passing through the enclosure. It is principally on the farm of William H. Scott with a small part on that of G. Lane. It is almost entirely in the woods and has been undisturbed by the plow. It has been surveyed and carefully examined by the writer in company with Cyrus Thomas, H. L. Reynolds of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. S. G. Love and W. W. Henderson, president and secretary of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, R. Reed, J. L. Bugbee and others. It is triangular or rather kite-shaped, its

eastern and western sides being about equal in length; the southern side is shorter and more curved. The fortification is distinct and plain throughout its whole extent, except where there are appearances of original openings, and a few rods which have been plowed upon the eastern side, and there traces of the ditch are visible. The top of the earthen wall is now three feet or more higher in places than the bottom of the ditch. From the outside of the ditch to the inner side of the embankment it averages one rod, two-thirds of this width occupied by the embankment. The stump of a whitepine tree four feet in diameter stands directly in the western ditch near the north angle of the earthwork. This tree apparently has had its growth since the ditch was dug; four hundred annual rings were counted, and years must have elapsed since it ceased to grow. Upon the bank and in the ditch upon the south side of the intrenchment many trees are growing. A pine tree that stood there upon the bank and had been blown over showed from 230 to 260 rings. A small rivulet runs about four rods from the north angle of the fort, and about twenty feet lower than the enclosure. Near this is a narrow opening in the walls apparently designed for access to the brook. Another opening appears on the west side not far from the southwest angle. The land is level or slightly undulating, descending steeply about twenty feet, to the east and south on the north side, and rising to the west, where, at a distance of five rods the ground is ten feet higher than the embankment. The area of the entrenchment is level, bearing a growth of maple and beech with cherry, cucumber and white ash, and all over it are the decayed relics of an old pine forest. The north and south or longest diameter of this work is twenty-eight rods and its area about two acres. At the center of this fortification is a singular bowl-shaped depression four rods in diameter, at its lowest point five feet lower than the adjacent grounds. Within this depression no trees are growing except three beeches, the largest not over 18 inches in diameter. Around the cavity are many trees of large growth. As yet there has been discovered no ashes or burned stones in this hollow, or the remains of palisades in the walls of this old fort. Some pottery and stone implements have been found along its eastern border, but as the ground in its vicinity is covered with woods discoveries may yet be made. The value of this old relic is appreciated by Mr. William H. Scott the owner of the land. While in his possession it will not be impaired.

On lands of B. F. Dennison a little north of the middle of lot 46 in Gerry, and about 22 rods east of the road from Sinclairville to Jamestown, not far from a little rivulet was an oval earthwork fifteen or twenty rods in diameter containing about one acre. Forty years ago five or six rods of the wall was very distinct and the remainder easily traced. When the writer saw it about five rods only of the work was traceable. On lots 45 and 46 in Gerry are large ashheaps, hearths or cinder beds. One was fully examined by the

writer, W. W. Henderson, John F. Phelps and others in May 1887. It is on the easterly side of a small rivulet of cold water supplied by springs and formerly filled with trout which runs from lot 46 to lot 45. This ashheap is sixty feet south of the center of the road running between these lots. The north and south diameter is 44 feet. Its west side has been worn away. Its present diameter is 35 feet east and west. Its original diameter was probably 51 feet. It is composed of dark silicious earth thickly mixed with fragments of granite boulders, sometimes almost forming a solid mass of broken stone. Most of these stones were covered with thick lampblack. They would sometimes crumble when crushed in the hand, showing the effect of fire. Mingled with these stones was the natural soil which is very sandy and black. There were no ashes, only sooty stones and sand. The soil around this cinder-bed was yellow sandy loam upon which thickly grew large whitepine trees. The cinder-bed was grassed over, and was of darker material than the adjacent land. Its form was rounded and higher than the land around it, and it was from one to two feet deep. Upon it stood a very large whitepine stump much decayed, of a tree probably five feet in diameter three feet from the ground. That this pine commenced its growth after the cinder-bed was formed was evident. The deepest part of the bed was under its roots, and the best specimens of burned stones were found beneath it. About thirty rods above this was a smaller but similar hearth. Twenty-five rods farther up the rivulet was another cinder-bed about one rod in diameter. Many arrows have been found on or in the vicinity of these ashheaps.

There was formerly an earthwork partly on lands formerly owned by H. D. Gates, and partly on lands of Hiram Sears, on lot 35 and 43. The northern boundary was about forty rods south of the north line of these lots. In May 1878 no part of it was visible. It is said to have been oval and to have encompassed seven acres. It included four springs within its circuit. When first seen the embankment was said to have been in places four or five feet high with pines and large oak trees on it. An ornamental Indian pestle with a carved head upon the end and other Indian implements have been found here.

At the village of Gerry at different times ancient skeletons have been exhumed, particularly near the house and lot of Simcon Steadman. Mr. Henderson and myself witnessed the disinterment of one of these in 1878. It was apparently buried in a sitting posture.

The relics in Gerry were all in the uplands that face the Cassadaga valley upon its eastern side. But few have been found upon its western border except on lot 60 at and near the hamlet of Towerville in Gerry. A spur of elevated land here puts out from the Ellery hills eastwardly into the Cassadaga valley. To the south of this lies a pleasant valley through which flows a tributary of the Cassadaga, and from its base the plain that borders Cassadaga

creek extends eastward. At the verge of this promontory are some of the most distinct and interesting evidences of former occupation to be found in the county. These relics are about two miles directly southeast from the ashheaps. They are in a pleasant grove of maple trees upon lands now owned by J. E. Almy, and during his ownership they will not be obliterated or destroyed. They were surveyed by the writer and Mr. Richard Reed of Sinclairville in 1891. At least fifty feet above the valley and enclosing one-fourth of an acre of the extreme point of this elevated spur is an earthwork in the form of the letter C, the open side being towards the east brink of the promontory and facing the valley of the Cassadaga. This steep high bank seems to have been thought sufficient to afford protection for that side of this fortified space, as there are no signs of an earthwork along this brow of the eminence. A depression on the land extends along the south side, and a ravine along the north side to the face of the declivity. To the west the land gently rises for a long distance. The embankment extending along the depression at the south side as viewed from the high land across the depression is a conspicuous object. Here for 70 feet it is four or five feet high. The remainder of the way along the west side for 150 feet, with the exception of 30 feet recently worn away by the plow, it has a height of from two to four feet. Thus far a well-marked ditch extends around the outside at some points three feet deep. At places on the inside there are slight appearances of a ditch. For 64 feet along the north side of the enclosure the ditch and wall have disappeared. The remainder of the way to the east bank of the enclosure (70 feet) the ditch is plain to be seen. A cross section at one point showed the bank to have been 13 feet wide and three feet high, and the ditch there to be five feet wide and two feet deep. The embankment is usually much less in width. The enclosure is in a grove of maple trees among which some pines formerly grew. A pine $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and over 200 in height grew a few years ago without the enclosure but partly within the ditch near its southeastern termination. Trees and some old pine stumps stand upon the bank and in the ditch. One old decayed stump was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. At one point within the enclosure a quantity of red earth, burned stone and small fragments of pottery were found indicating that fires had been kept there. At another point was found a compact and solid bed of ancient ashes several feet across and several inches in thickness. The lapse of time since these ashes were made has deprived them of all alkaline qualities. Pieces of pottery were found at this point as well as others within the earthwork. The pottery is made of clay or marl and is of a dark reddish color smooth within. The outside is sometimes nicely ornamented and apparently moulded in some kind of coarse cloth, for the reliefs run in somewhat regular lines with cross depressions upon the specimens found.

One hundred and seventy feet to the southwest across the depression at the

south of this earthwork, upon ground twelve feet higher and close to the southern brink of the promontory, is a small perfectly preserved earthwork. Its form is an irregular circle. It is distinct and plain the whole distance except for eighteen feet in the northwest part which is plainly the gateway. The ditch upon the outside is well-marked and in places deep. The embankment is very distinct and in some places nearly four feet high. Trees and large decayed stumps stand on the bank and in the ditch.

A little over 100 rods south of this fort, upon a level place partly on the farm of Halsey Moon, but principally on that of S. M. Tower, was an extensive circular earthwork 22 rods in diameter east and west and 18 north and south. When the locality was first settled it was distinct and plain in its whole circumference. As Mr. Tower saw it about 1850, the walls in some places were two feet high. When the writer visited the place in October 1891 there were a few faint traces of it. An apple tree had been planted upon one small remnant of the wall which remained unobliterated. Extending to the west of this earthwork from the wet springy and higher land across the highway to the west in Ellery was a ditch about 45 rods long. When Mr. Tower first saw this ditch it was 18 inches or two feet deep and visible the whole distance. Now there is visible only a few feet of the ditch. Probably this ditch was used to carry water into this fort.

Between the two forts and nearest to the largest is a singular and isolated knoll of oval and symmetrical shape 20 rods long, 15 wide and 30 feet high. It is a natural formation. Around it and in and around these earthworks have been found relics of stone and pottery also *caches* and hearths. Mr. Tower has a variety of interesting Indian relics, and a hard, finely-shaped and finished stone or gorget perforated at the ends, perhaps intended for a neck ornament.

In July 1887, W. W. Henderson, Prof. S. G. Love and the writer examined an artificial mound on the farm of L. B. Warner in Harmony west of the road leading from Stowe to Ashville. It was 40 feet long, 35 feet wide, and five feet high. Not far from this mound, upon the farm of A. C. Green in Harmony, a flint knife, a very fine piece of Indian workmanship, was found a few years ago. It was lance-shaped at both ends, 12 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 1½ inches thick. It is now in the museum of the Jamestown Union School.

On the east side of Chautauqua lake are many aboriginal relics which were examined by the writer and J. L. Bugbee of Stockton in October 1875. At Long Point an abundance of arrows and Indian implements were found in former years. At Bemus Point near the cleared fields and improvements that were undoubtedly made by the Senecas before the settlement of the county were more ancient relics. At the line between the Felton and Hazeltine farms and east of the lake road was an artificial mound which we

found to be 30 or 40 feet across and four or five feet high. Eighty feet east of this was another mound fully as large.

At Griffith's Point there was a mound in a level meadow about 60 rods east of the Griffith House and 80 rods from the lake. We found this mound 35 feet in diameter and four feet higher than the grassy ground around it. In the meadow land southwest of this mound and distant about 100 feet there had been a larger mound which had been quite recently removed. A few bones were found, among them the probable skull of a bear. The circular place that apparently was occupied by the mound was sixty feet in diameter when Mr. Bugbee saw it a few years before 1875, and was twice as high as the first mound. West of the most westerly of these mounds a drive way then extended north and south from the lake road to the Griffith House. Ten feet west of this drive way and parallel with it extended a belt of land distinctly higher than the land on each side of it, and about the width of the ordinary travelled part of a country turnpike. It extended unbroken for about 25 rods towards the lake road. For about ten rods it was obscure or indistinct when it appeared again extending as before towards the higher land easterly of the lake. In the vicinity of these mounds and along the shore of the lake many arrows have been found.

A little distance west of Fluvanna, about one-half mile from the lake within the bounds of the highway running north and south on the town line between Ellery and Ellicott, and about 60 rods north of the lake road, on the top of a ridge of land is an aboriginal mound. Part of it has been moved away to improve the road. There many human bones have been found. It was large and conspicuous. When examined in 1875 by Mr. Bugbee and the writer it was 55 feet in diameter at the base, ten feet high, and quite flat on top where it was 25 feet in diameter. Before it was disturbed its dimensions were greater. The evidences show that it has been used by three races: First by the aborigines who constructed it. A human skeleton and two knives bearing French inscriptions which had been buried there, show that it was used by the French; and the bones of a white person show that it was the burial place of some family subsequent to the settlement.

In Ellington at different places along the terrace of low hills bordering either side of the valley of Clear creek there existed at the first settlement of the county, and still exists but less distinct, the remains of many of these circular enclosures, near which human bones, stone implements, and other relics have been plentifully discovered. About a fourth of a mile from the village of Ellington, upon a hill a hundred feet high is an extensive earth-work which has been often visited and often described. Dr. Frederick Larkin has fully described it in his book entitled "Ancient Man in America." In this fortification and its vicinity an abundance of human bones and rude implements and instruments of war have been found.

At Frewsburg in Carroll on the south side of Frew's run near where John Frew located his sawmill, Mr. Ruel Jones when grading ground for his dwelling uncovered the bones of several persons, which seemed to be interred in a sitting position; with them were found flint arrowheads, stone pipes, and two stone axes.

In Stockton, in Mina, in Arkwright, in French Creek, in Poland, in Jamestown, along the Cattaraugus creek in Hanover, at Dewittville and Fentonville are evidences of ancient occupation. Their character indicates that their authors were a rude and uncultivated people. Their few simple implements hardly exceeded in variety the number of the fingers of the hand. The manner in which they buried their dead, generally in cavities or pits so shallow that the plow would disturb them in their resting places, shows that they had not passed beyond the savage state; much less had they reached the dignity that would entitle them to be called barbarians. Yet a study of their character as evidenced by their remains is even more interesting than that of a civilized people. In the neglected study of the savage races more is to be learned of the real nature of man and the laws that have governed his ascent from a primeval brute condition than the consideration of his conventional character acquired through civilization.

Although the ancient remains found so plentifully in this county are but humble memorials of the past compared with the more imposing ruins of other countries, still they are genuine relics of olden times, relics of the labors of human hands done centuries ago. We can not but feel a deep and pleasing interest in the race who anciently made this their abiding place. The lakes and hills of our county we must remember were as familiar and as dear to them as they are now to us. Whence they came, how long they remained, what fortunes attended their existence, we may not surely know. Yet we can not doubt that here were once villages, rudely cultivated fields, and the burial places of a strange and primitive people.

" But they are gone
With their old forest wide and deep,
And we have built our homes upon
Fields where their generations sleep.

Their fountains slake our thirst at noon
Upon their fields our harvest wave;
Our lovers woo beneath their moon
Then let us spare at least their graves."

CHAPTER V.

ERIES.

"Gather him to his grave again,
And solemnly and softly lay
Beneath the verdure of the plain,
The warriors' scattered bones away."

THE question who were the authors of these ancient remains found so numerous in this county presses upon us for an answer. Many of the bones so well preserved in their shallow sepulchres lead us to believe that not many centuries have passed since they were buried, and often the condition of the hearths and ashheaps indicate that it was not long since their fires have been put out, while other remains indicate a much greater antiquity. Some of the arrows, stone axes and other articles have a ruder finish, and seem the implements of an older and less accomplished race. These relics are not necessarily the creations of contemporaneous people. It is not impossible that man was here when the great glacier that once overspread this region was retiring before the warmth that followed the Ice period, and it is not wholly improbable that he may at some future time be proved to have existed in our county at the close of the Glacial and during the Champlain periods along with the mastodon and elephant, and that the rude implements that man used at that early period may sometime be found beneath the great terminal moraine bounding the lower limits of the great glacier which extended near the southern border of our county. It is not improbable that the relics found here are not the work of the same people, but of succeeding generations who inhabited this soil. Who were the authors of the greater portion and more recent of these works we are able to determine to a reasonable certainty by the light of records preserved by the Jesuits, who, 250 years ago, traversed the wilds bordering the great lakes, and knowledge obtained from other sources.

Before considering this question we will briefly describe the location of the various tribes that composed the Huron-Iroquois family which inhabited the interior part of this continent when it first became known to Europeans. This family was composed of the most warlike tribes that lived in North America. They possessed Ontario, northern Ohio, nearly all of New York, the greater part of Pennsylvania, and a portion of Quebec, a compact region of which Chautauqua county formed a part. They spoke the same generic

tongue called the Wyandot. The affinity between their languages, their traditions, and the light which history has thrown upon the subject, prove their ancestors to have been the same people; that, later, as their numbers increased, dissensions arose, the hive swarmed, and in time independent nations were the result, between whom bitter feuds existed and savage wars were waged. The Huron-Iroquois were greatly superior in intellect, courage and military skill to all other Indians of North America. They dwelt in permanent villages situated in defensible positions, and rudely fortified with a ditch and rows of palisades. They practised agriculture to a limited extent, frequently by a long and laborious process of burning and hacking with axes of stone, cleared extensive tracts of land, which they rudely cultivated with hoes of wood and bone. They raised corn, beans, gourds, pumpkins, sun-flowers, hemp and tobacco. From their relative superiority and having fixed places of abode they became more advanced in the arts of life than the wandering tribes of North America.

Entirely surrounding this family of warlike nations, but always shrinking before their fierce valor, were a greater number of independent tribes speaking in languages bearing close affinity but radically different from the Wyandot. This affinity of languages, and the general resemblance existing in their practices and customs, has caused them to be classed under the general name Algonquin. They were usually nomadic in their habits, subsisted more by hunting and fishing and less by cultivating the soil than the Huron-Iroquois people. To this race belonged the Pequots, Narragansetts and Mohicans of New England, the Delawares of Pennsylvania, the Miamis, Illinois, and Chippewas of the West, and a great number of other tribes in the United States and Canada. The Shawnees are an extreme type of this race, representing their wandering propensities in a marked degree. Beyond the territory of the Algonquins, in the southern and western portions of the United States, were other tribes and races speaking languages radically different from those of the Algonquins or Wyandot.

The Huron-Iroquois family were sub-divided into several independent and formidable nations. The Hurons dwelt in many villages upon the small peninsula lying between the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe in Ontario. Near to and south of the Hurons among the Blue mountains of Canada dwelt the Tobacco nation. South of these nations was the Neutral nation or Kahkwas as called by the Senecas. Their territory extended 120 miles along the northern shore of Lake Erie, and across Niagara river into New York as far east as the western limits of the Iroquois. They dwelt in forty villages, three or four of which were east of Niagara river and Lake Erie. One was located, it is believed, on a branch of Eighteen-mile creek near White's Corners in Erie county. The Andastes dwelt upon the Lower Susquehanna. But the most famous of the Huron-Iroquois family were the

Iroquois proper or Six Nations who dwelt in New York. The remaining member of the family, and to us the most interesting, was the Eries or the Nation of the Cat. They dwelt east and south of Lake Erie, and occupied northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York as far east as Genesee river the frontier of the Senecas. But little is known concerning them. They were however the first occupants of Chautauqua county of which we have account.

We will now endeavor to throw some light upon the authors of the more recent earthworks and other remains found in Chautauqua county. In 1615, five years before the Mayflower landed at Plymouth, the French led by Champlain, had traversed the wilderness of Ontario to the country of the Hurons on Lake Huron. With Champlain there came from France missionaries of the order of St. Francis, to bear the cross through pathless wilds among the savage tribes of America. In 1625 the Franciscans were followed by the Jesuits who soon commenced instructing the tribes of the North and West, and for 150 years labored among them with unbounded zeal. The Jesuits annually transmitted to their superiors in France full and careful reports of their doings, minute descriptions of the Indians, their manners and customs, and of events transpiring in these remote regions. The stained and wormeaten books containing these reports are preserved in Paris, and were originally contained in forty volumes called the "Relations of the Jesuits." They hold a high place among historians as authority, and are regarded as authentic and trustworthy.

From the "Relations" we learn that the Hurons, with whom the Jesuits first labored, and who inhabited the little peninsula in Ontario between the Georgian bay, Lake Simcoe, and Severn river, from an actual enumeration made by the Jesuits in 1639 had 32 villages and hamlets, 700 dwellings, 4,000 families, and a population of 20,000. We may form some idea of the density with which their territory was populated when we understand that it was less in extent than Chautauqua county. In 1660 LaMercier, DuQuen, and other Jesuits inform us that their population had increased to 30,000 or 35,000. Dr. Tache, who closely inspected the Huron country, says "That the greater part of it seems to have been cleared at former periods, and almost the only places bearing the character of primitive forests are the low grounds." Some of the villages were fortified, most of them were not. The Jesuits inform us that the fortified ones were located in that part of their territory most exposed to the attacks of the Iroquois, their mortal foes, and they usually selected as a site for their villages some commanding position favorable for defence, as the shore of a lake or a point of land embraced between a stream and its branch. Their villages consisted of long houses in which many families resided and usually occupied from one to ten acres, and around them they would dig a ditch, throwing the earth inside, in which they would plant

palisades (made of a proper length by burning and hacking) a little distance apart, sometimes in two to three concentric rows, and line the inside to a man's height with strong bark. Above the bark they often constructed standing places for the defenders, and gutters to carry water to stifle fires kindled by their assailants. What remains of the old earthworks in Chautauqua county, in their construction, situation, form and size conform to the description given of these fortified villages. The remains of palisades have not been discovered in these old earthworks of this county which is undoubtedly due to the perishable character of the timber and the long time passed since they were constructed.

As we proceed we will discover other evidences that the authors of these ancient remains in all respects were a similar people to the Hurons. Parkman informs us that the Huron women made earthen pots for cooking until they obtained copper kettles from the French. They wove rush mats and spun twine from hemp of which they made nets by rolling it on their thighs. They extracted oil from fish and sunflowers, they pounded their corn with stone pestles in wooden mortars, used stone axes, spears and arrowheads, and bone fishhooks. Their pipes, which were regarded of great importance, were made, some of baked clay, and others of various kinds of stone sometimes carved with skill. All of these articles that are not perishable we find in this county precisely as described wherever these remains are found.

Brabeuf, an early Jesuit, who resided for many years among the Hurons, has given a full account of their burial ceremonies and the manner of burial. He informs us that the Hurons first laid the dead bodies upon a scaffold, and sometimes buried them in the earth, but that was only a temporary disposition. At intervals of ten or twelve years they gathered their dead, removed the flesh remaining upon the bones, and buried them with great ceremonies participated in by all the nation. He witnessed one of these great funerals in 1636 at the principal Huron town, Ossossane, on Nottawassaga bay. They gathered the bones and corpses and arranged them in order in the largest houses of their different villages amid weeping and howling mourners, who believed the souls of the dead resided with their bones until this general burial. Brabeuf thus described the funeral feast: "The march of the Indians from the different villages through the dark and tangled forest to the place of burial at Ossossane, bearing the bones of their kinsman in bundles on their shoulders and the corpses of their recent dead upon litters, chanting wild dirges as they slowly filed along the forest trails." He described the great concourse that assembled from the different villages at this principal town to participate in the funeral games: It filled the houses to overflowing, and gathered around the countless camp fires that illuminated the surrounding woods. The place of burial was in a large pit dug in a field near Ossossane. Brabeuf describes the weird scene that occurred when the funeral gifts and the

bones of the departed were being suspended from the cross poles over the grave; the frightful horror that followed when a bundle of bones happened to fall before its time into the pit hastening the ceremonies to a close; the wild outcry as the actors frantically discharged the bones of their ancestors and kinsmen into the common grave to fall in a hideous shower around the men who were hastily arranging them with poles in their final restingplace; and the covering of the bones with earth and stones and logs. These rites have also been described by Charlevoix and other Jesuits. The description by Lafitan is illustrated with engravings. Sixteen bone-pits have been examined in the Huron country, that contained from 600 to 1,200 skeletons of both sexes and all ages, all mingled promiscuously.

The Jesuits and all travellers and writers familiar with the subject agree that the customs of all the Huron-Iroquois nations closely resembled each other. Parkman says: "At intervals of ten or twelve years, the Hurons, the Neutrals, and other kindred tribes, were accustomed to collect the bones of their dead, and deposit them with great ceremony in a common place of burial. The whole nation was sometimes assembled at this solemnity; and hundreds of corpses, brought from temporary restingplaces, were inhumed in a capacious pit. From this hour they believed that the immortality of their souls began. They took wing, as some affirmed, in the shape of pigeons; while the greater number declared that they journeyed on foot and in their own likeness to the land of shades, bearing with them the ghosts of wampum-belts, beaver-skins, bows, arrows, pipes, kettles, beads and rings buried with them in a common grave." Bryant has idealized and expressed this belief of the Indians in the "Indian Girl's Lament for her Lover:—"

" 'Twas I the broidered moesen made,
That shod thee for that distant land;
'Twas I thy bow and arrows laid
Beside thy still cold hand;
Thy bow in many a battle bent,
Thy arrows never vainly sent.

" With wampum-belts I crossed thy breast,
And wrapped thee in the bison's hide,
And laid the food that pleased thee best,
In plenty by thy side,
And decked thee bravely, as became
A warrior of illustrious name.

" Thou'rt happy now, for thou hast passed
The long dark journey of the grave,
And in the land of light, at last,
Hast joined the good and brave;
Amid the flushed and balmy air,
The bravest and the loveliest there.

" Yet, oft to thine own Indian maid
Even there thy thoughts will earthward stray,—
To her who sits where thou wert laid,
And weeps the hours away ;
Yet almost can her grief forget,
To think that thou dost love her yet."

Many Indians, we are told, held belief in a spirit world, or rather Land of Shades, which they supposed existed far beyond the setting sun, where, in their vague imaginations, perpetual summer reigned, and the music of singing birds was always heard—a phantom world where only existed the apparitions of mountains and valleys, forests and rivers. The deer, the antelope, the bear and the panther were its inhabitants, ghosts of departed and once living creatures. "This happy region," they believed, "was peopled with innumerable swarms of spirits who applied themselves to exercises and diversions according as their fancies led them. Some of them were pitching the figure of a quoit; others were tossing the shadow of a ball; others were breaking the apparition of a horse; and multitudes employed themselves upon ingenious handicrafts with the souls of departed utensils." Not all their dead found the way to the spirit world. Brabeuf says: "As the spirits of the old and the children are too feeble for the march to the Land of Shades, they are forced to stay behind, lingering near their earthly villages, where the living often hear the shutting of their invisible cabin doors, and the weak voices of the disembodied children driving birds from their corn fields."

The Eries undoubtedly observed the same burial rites observed by their kindred, the Hurons.* In their habits and language they resemble the Hurons. They were probably in the possession of our county at the advent of Europeans to the shores of this continent. Ragueneau, the Jesuit, says they were there in 1648 but the Jesuits never had a mission among them. Etienne Brule, Champlain's enterprising interpreter, is said to have visited them in 1615. Le Mercier and Ragueneau frequently refer to this nation. The latter informs us that its name is derived from the multitudes of wild-cats found within their territory. The Eries were noted warriors, fought with poisoned arrows, and were long a terror to the Iroquois. They were totally destroyed in 1656 in a great war with the Iroquois.

After the destruction of the Eries, no Indians inhabited Chautauqua county except small bands of Senecas, who at a few points on Chautauqua lake and on the Conewango near Pennsylvania cultivated small tracts of land. It is consequently quite probable that the burial places that we have described, the earthworks last constructed, and the more distinct remains scattered over the county were the works of the Eries. But as the remains exist in that part of the Eries' domains nearest to the Neutral nation, and near to the

*Ragueneau *Relation des Hurons*, 1648-46.

Andastes, who inhabited Pennsylvania east of the Allegany river, there remains a little doubt that they may not have been their work. But, as these nations were all members of the Huron-Iroquois family, there remains no doubt that they were the work of a Wyandot-speaking race, all of whom had common customs and spoke in nearly the same language. Three hundred years seems sufficient to measure the time during which the bones found near Sinclairville and in Sheridan had been resting in their sepulcher. In 1615, over 275 years ago, the French found the Eries established south of Lake Erie. A few years later the Jesuits in their letters and reports referred to them as if they were permanent inhabitants there. It is not difficult to believe that the Eries had been planting themselves upon the soil where we find them for a century and more before Champlain reached Lake Huron in 1616.

The best authorities regard the mounds of the west to be more ancient than those in Chautauqua county. The great mounds of the Mississippi Valley are believed to have been the work of Indians called Tallegwi or Allighewi (now the Cherokees)* a little further advanced out of barbarism than their kindred and not the work of a vanished race. Traditions and the few facts that throw light upon the subject indicate that between 1200 and 1300, these people were driven south by a union of Algonquin tribes (among them the Delawares) with the Huron-Iroquois; that after the overthrow of the Alleghewi the wide region south of the Great Lakes was thrown open to occupancy by the conquering nations; that the Huron-Iroquois, then one people, sent off families from the main stock to the east and south, and they, in turn, others that eventually became independent nations; that the Hurons and the Mohawks were the oldest of these nations, and that the Eries, who had migrated south of Lake Erie, were offshoots of the Senecas, the Senecas being a younger branch of the Iroquois or Six Nations.

These events must have occurred long before the League of the Iroquois, which was formed, according to the best authorities, before Columbus discovered America, rendering it quite certain that the Eries, at least during all this time, were inhabitants of Lake Erie, and consequently the authors of the more modern of the earthworks, hearths and burialplaces that we find in the county. These remains that we have described may not have been the result of contemporaneous labor, although they may have been the work of the same race of people. Long intervals of time, a century or more, may have elapsed between their earliest labors and the works last constructed. The ashheaps and hearths may have been old sites of long occupied unfortified villages, abandoned for palisaded entrenchments by reason of the encroachments and inroads of the Iroquois or other foe. The burialplaces naturally followed long after the construction of the earthworks, consequently

* "Discovery of America" by John Fiske, 1 Vol. pages 144 and 145.

these remains being the successive works of the same people may not represent a community as large as it might at first seem.

There can be no doubt that in Chautauqua county once lived a numerous people. Should now the hand of labor be stayed and a forest be permitted to rise over our broad green fields, should the habitations that the people of this county have reared be allowed to fall into decay for 300 years, the rains to descend, the frosts and snows to assail, how dim would be the traces of even our industry, extensive and conspicuous as it now appears. The extent and character of these ancient remains, the utensils of war and peace that the plow reveals, the character of the burial grounds, and the strong light that history generally throws upon the subject, leads me to the belief that 300 years ago or more, upon the higher lands of this county were many rudely cultivated fields, numerous villages connected by footpaths or forest trails, inhabited by a vigorous and warlike people, with languages, manners, customs and burial rites strongly resembling their kindred the Hurons, as the Jesuits found them in the 15th century near Lake Huron.

Of the Huron-Iroquois Indians all the nations have become extinct except a few Hurons or Wyandots and the Iroquois proper or Six Nations. The latter still remain in undiminished numbers upon the reservations situated in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, along the Allegany River, the reservations in Erie and Niagara counties, and along Grand river in Canada. Their history is so intimately connected with that of our state and county as to require a more particular description. They were the most formidable members of the Huron-Iroquois or Wyandot family. They excelled all others in courage and sagacity. They were the most intelligent and advanced, and also the most terrible and ferocious. Such was their eloquence and energy of character and the extent of their conquest, that Volney, the French historian, called them "The Romans of the West." Parkham says: "The Iroquois were the Indians of Indians—a thorough savage, yet a finished and developed savage. He is perhaps an example of the highest elevation which man can reach without emerging from his primitive condition of the hunter." The Iroquois were often called the Five Nations, and, after they were joined by the Tuscaroras in 1812, the Six Nations. They called themselves Ho-de-no-sau-nee, or People of the Long House. Their original home was wholly in New York. Their territory extended through the state from east to west from the Hudson to the Genesee rivers in the following order: Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca. The fiercest and most numerous of these tribes was the Seneca. The Iroquois were bound together by a remarkable league, which was the secret of their power and success. They constituted a confederacy, in some respects like our Federal Union, in which the nations represented states, to which were reserved general powers of control that the several nations exercised with great independence of each other,

while certain other powers were yielded to the confederacy as a whole, and were faithfully respected and preserved by all. Their Grand Councils were held in the Long House in the country of the Onondagas by a congress consisting of fifty sachems; the Mohawks were entitled to nine representatives, the Oneidas nine, the Onondagas fourteen, the Cayugas ten, and the Senecas eight. They had some very curious customs respecting their methods of life and regulations in the administration of their affairs which seem to exhibit unusual wisdom, and contributed in a remarkable degree to perpetuate their union and make them powerful and formidable. It is not likely that this singular system was the invention of their wise men, but was a condition or natural growth resulting from the laws that govern a primitive people.

We cannot better illustrate their political and social system than to quote from a celebrated author: "In each nation there were eight tribes, which were arranged in two divisions, and named as follows: (Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle,) (Deer, Snipe, Heron, Hawk.) The division of the people of each nation into eight tribes, whether pre-existing, or perfected at the establishment of the confederacy, did not terminate in its object with the nation itself. It became the means of effecting the most perfect union of separate nations ever devised by the wit of man. In effect the Wolf tribe was divided into five parts, and one-fifth of it placed in each of the five nations. The remaining tribes were subjected to the same division and distribution, thus giving to each nation the eight tribes, and making in their separate state forty tribes in the confederacy. Between those of the same name—or, in other words, between the separate parts of each tribe, there existed a tie of brotherhood which linked the nations together with indissoluble bonds. The Mohawk of the Beaver tribe recognized the Senecas of the Beaver tribe as his brother, and they were bound to each other by the ties of consanguinity. In like manner the Oneida of the Turtle or other tribe received the Cayuga or Onondaga of the same tribe as a brother and with a fraternal welcome. This cross-relationship between the tribes of the same name, and which was stronger if possible than the chain of brotherhood between the several tribes of the same nation, is still preserved in all its original strength. It doubtless furnishes the chief reason of the tenacity with which the fragments of the old confederacy still cling together. If either of the Five Nations had wished to cast off the alliance, it must also have broken the bond of brotherhood. Had the nations fallen into collision it would have turned Hawk tribe against Hawk tribe, Heron against Heron, in a word brother against brother. The history of the Hudenosaunee exhibits the wisdom of these organic provisions; for they never fell into anarchy during the long period which the league subsisted; nor even approximated to a dissolution of the confederacy from internal disorders. The confederacy was in effect a league of tribes. With the tie of kindred as its principal union, the whole race was interwoven into

one great family composed of tribes in its first sub-division (for the nations were counterparts of each other); and the tribes themselves, in their sub-divisions, composed parts of many households. Without those close inter-relations, resting as many of them do upon the strong impulses of nature, a mere alliance between the Iroquois nations would have been feeble and transitory. In this manner was constructed the Tribal League of the Hodelonsauce; in itself, an extraordinary specimen of Indian legislation. Simple in its foundation upon the family relationship; effective in the lasting vigor inherent in the ties of kindred; and perfect in its success in achieving a lasting and harmonious union of the nations; it forms an enduring monument to that proud and progressive race who reared under its protection a widespread Indian sovereignty. All the institutions of the Iroquois have regard to the division to the people into tribes. Originally, with reference to marriage, the Wolf, Bear, Beaver and Turtle tribes were brothers to each other and cousins to the remaining four. They were not allowed to intermarry. The opposite four tribes were also brothers to each other, and cousins to the first four, and were also prohibited from intermarrying. Either of the first four tribes however could intermarry with either of the last four; thus Hawk could intermarry with Bear or Beaver, Heron with Turtle, but not Beaver and Turtle nor Deer and Deer. Whoever violated these laws of marriage incurred the deepest detestation and disgrace. In process of time however the rigor of the system was relaxed, until finally the prohibition was confined to the tribe of the individual, which among the residue of the Iroquois is still religiously observed. They can now marry into any tribe but their own. Under the original as well as modern regulation, the husband and wife were of different tribes. The children always followed the tribe of the mother."

The wisdom of this social and political organization of the Iroquois made them the strongest of Indian nations and the greatest conquerers. Schoolcraft says: "At one period we hear the sound of their warcry along the Straits of St. Mary's and at the foot of Lake Superior. At another, under the walls of Quebec, where they finally defeated the Hurons under the eyes of the French. They put out the fires of the Kahkwas (Neutrals) and Eries. They eradicated the Susquehannocks (Andastes.) They placed the Lenapes, the Nanticokes and the Minesees under the yoke of subjection. They put the Metoaks and Mannhattans under tribute. They spread the terror of their arms over all New England. They traversed the whole length of the Appalachian chain, and descended like the enraged yagisho and megalonyx on the Cherokees and Catawbases. Smith encountered their warriors in the settlement of Virginia, and La Salle on the discovery of Illinois." Such was the prowess of the Iroquois.

When in 1634, the first mission was established by the Jesuits among the

Hurons, they found them and their kinsmen, the Iroquois, implacable foes, and engaged in a fierce war that had then been waged between them for many years. This war continued during the residence of the Jesuits among the Hurons, with success oftenest, but not always, in favor of the Iroquois, until 1648, when a war party of the Iroquois surprised and burned two fortified Huron towns, taking prisoners or massacring all their inhabitants. The next year one thousand Iroquois warriors entered the heart of the Huron country undiscovered, and inflicted a terrible blow upon the Hurons. They burned two more fortified towns, and massacred their inhabitants and the French missionaries residing there. They were finally driven back by the fierce valor of the Hurons, but not until they had inflicted a fatal blow upon them. The Hurons now abandoned their villages, scattered themselves in many directions, and thereafter ceased to exist as a nation.*

Although the Neutral nation waged a fierce war against the "Nation of Fire," who dwelt in Michigan in thirty villages, it maintained a strict neutrality between the Hurons and Iroquois during these wars.† This did not save it however from the fierce Iroquois. In 1650 the latter commenced a savage war upon the Neutrals and in the autumn of that year they took one of their chief towns, in which were sixteen hundred men, besides women and children. In 1651 they captured another town, butchering and leading into captivity great numbers of the Neutrals, and driving the remainder from their villages and cornfields into the forests where thousands perished. The destruction of the Neutrals was so great in this cruel war as to extirpate them as a nation. The scene of their final overthrow is believed to have been near Buffalo.

With the destruction of the Huron and Neutral nations the Iroquois did not rest. The Eries whose dominions extended along the south shore of Lake Erie including Chautauqua county next fell victims to their savage fury. The accounts of this war are thus given in the "Relations" of the Jesuits Le Moyne, Le Mercier, Du Quen, Chaumonot and Dablon. "The Eries had sent a deputation of thirty of their principal men to the Senecas to confirm a treaty of peace. A Seneca happened to be killed in a casual quarrel with one of the Eries, whereupon the Senecas rose up and murdered the thirty ambassadors. A war ensued. A famous Onondaga chief was captured by the Eries, who resolved to give him to the sister of one of the murdered ambassadors. The sister by the Indian law had it in her choice to receive him as her brother or to cause him to be put to death. She choose the latter against the remonstrances of her people who feared the conse-

* "Jesuits in North America," 361 to 362.

† "Last summer 2,000 warriors of the Neuter nation attacked a town of the Nation of Fire, well fortified with a palisade and defended by 900 warriors. They took it after a seige of ten days; killed many and made 800 prisoners, men, women and children. After burning seventy of the best warriors, they put out the eyes of the old men, cut away their lips and left them to drag out a miserable existence. Behold the scourge that is depopulating all this country." *Relation des Hurons*, 1664. 98.

quences. The chief was bound to the stake and burned. The whole Iroquois confederacy prepared themselves for revenge.

In 1656 from 1,200 to 1,800 Iroquois warriors moved into the territory of the Eries, who withdrew at their approach with their women and children. The whole of this fierce horde of Iroquois embarked in canoes upon Lake Erie and coasted along the shore of Chautauqua. A more wild and savage scene cannot well be imagined than this ferocious gathering of barbarians as they proceeded on this bloody expedition of revenge. They found the Eries gathered in a fortified position the location of which is now unknown. They approached the Erie fort, and two of their chiefs, dressed like Frenchmen, advanced and called on those within to surrender. One of them had lately been baptised by Le Moyne; and he shouted to the Eries, that if they did not yield in time they were all dead men, for the Master of Life was on the side of the Iroquois. The Eries answered with yells of derision. "Who is this master of your lives?" they cried; "our hatchets and our right arms are the masters of ours." The Iroquois rushed to the assault, but were first repelled by the poisoned arrows of the Eries. They renewed the assault with such savage fury as to enable them to carry the fort, using their canoes as shields and scaling ladders. A slaughter so terrible ensued as to wholly destroy the Eries. The Senecas have a tradition that the night after the battle the forest was lighted up by more than one thousand fires at each of which an Erie was burning at the stake alive. All accounts agree that the warriors of the Eries in this last desperate struggle were mostly slain, and the women and children driven from the villages into the forest where great multitudes perished. The Iroquois loss was also very great. This battle it is probable occurred somewhere in northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania, possibly in western New York. In the latter case it would most likely have occurred in Chautauqua county at some point easily accessible from the lake. As this event took place in 1656, and as the fields and villages of the Eries in this county were nearest to the Iroquois, it may have happened that the possessions of the Eries in Chautauqua county were abandoned in that year, and that the principal remains we find so plentifully scattered over our county are the relics of their last occupation, and that upon the dissolution of the Eries the forest began to spread again its dark shadows above them.

The Iroquois next made war upon the Andastes, who resided on the Susquehanna and were the last of the Huron-Iroquois or Wyandot family that remained unconquered. The Andastes made a brave and stubborn resistance, but were obliged to yield in 1675 to the superior numbers of the Iroquois.*

From the extirpation of the Eries to its settlement by the pioneers of the Holland Purchase, Chautauqua county continued the home of the Senecas. They however made few settlements within its limits, but often came to its

*Relations, 1676-2.

lakes for hunting and fishing. It is not known that any white man visited Chautauqua county except Frenchmen for nearly a century after the destruction of the Eries.

CHAPTER VI.

LA SALLE.

THE first information obtained by Europeans of the regions about Lake Erie and of the people who inhabited it was from the French in Canada. French enterprise outstripped the English in effecting a permanent settlement of this continent north of the state of Virginia. A French navigator, James Cartier, as early as 1534 sailed up the river St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, then the site of the ancient Indian village of Hochelaga, and learned from the Indians for the first time of the existence of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river. He erected a cross and shield, named the country New France, and returned.

Afterwards the French made repeated attempts to settle Canada. In 1608 Quebec was founded by Champlain. In 1615 Champlain, who was fond of adventurous exploits, with a party of his countrymen ascended the upper waters of the Ottawa river in Canada, crossed over and discovered Lake Huron. Here he was joined by large bands of Hurons who dwelt there, and with these allies he traversed the wilderness of Upper Canada, crossed Lake Ontario, entered the territory of the Iroquois, who were the mortal foes of the Hurons, and fought a battle with the Senecas, which is supposed to have taken place in Onondaga county.

Along with Champlain in 1615 came the first missionaries. They were of the order of St. Francis. Previous to 1625 three of their number, Le Caron, Viel and Sagard, had reached the Neutral nation north of Lake Erie. The winter of 1626 was passed by De la Roche Dallion among this people. Two of these missionaries, Jean de Brebeuf and Joseph Marie Chaumonot, visited the Neutral Nation in 1640. The following letter written by Father Lalemant from St. Mary's Mission May 19th, 1641, to the Provincial of Jesuits in France giving an account of their journey is very interesting. It contains about the earliest account of that region and its occupants, and also references to the Eries who were then inhabitants of our county.

"Jean de Brebeuf and Joseph Marie Chaumonot two fathers of our company which have charge of the mission to the Neutral Nation, set out from St. Marie on the 2nd day of November, 1640, to visit this people. Father Brebeuf is peculiarly fitted for such an expedition, God having in an

eminent degree endowed him with a capacity for learning languages. His companion was also considered a proper person for the enterprise. Although many of our French in that quarter have visited this people to profit by their furs and other commodities, we have no knowledge of any who have been there to preach the gospel, except Father de la Roche Dallion, a Recollect who passed the winter there in the year 1626. The nation is very populous, there being estimated about forty villages. After leaving the Hurons, it is four or five days' journey, or about forty leagues, to the nearest of their villages; the course being nearly due south. If, as indicated by the latest and most exact observations we can make, our new station, St. Marie, in the interior of the Huron country, is in north latitude about $44^{\circ} 25'$, then the entrance of the Neuter Nation from the Huron side is about $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. More exact surveys and observations cannot now be made, for the sight of a single instrument would bring to extremes those who cannot resist the temptation of an inkhorn. From the first village of the Neuter Nation that we met with in traveling from this place, as we proceeded south or southeast, it is about four days' travel to the place where the celebrated river of the nation empties into Lake Ontario, or St. Louis. On the west side of that river, and not on the east, are the most numerous of the villages of the Neuter Nation. There are three or four on the east side, extending from east to west towards the Eries or Cat nation. This river is that by which our great lake of the Hurons, or fresh sea, is discharged; which first empties into the Lake of Erie, or of the nation of the Cat; from thence it enters the territory of the Neuter Nation and takes the name of Onguiaahra (Niagara), until it empties into Ontario or St. Louis lake, from which latter flows the river which passes Quebec, called the St. Lawrence; so that if we once had control of the side of the lake nearest the residence of the Iroquois, we could ascend by the river St. Lawrence without danger, even to the Neuter Nation and much beyond, with great saving of time and trouble. According to the estimate of these illustrious Fathers who have been there, the Neuter Nation comprises about 12,000 souls; which enables them to furnish 4,000 warriors, notwithstanding war, pestilence and famine have prevailed among them for three years in an extraordinary manner. After all, I think that those who have heretofore ascribed such an extent and population to this nation, have understood by the Neuter Nation, all who live south and southwest of our Hurons, and who are truly in great number, being at first only partially known, and all being comprised under the same name. The most perfect knowledge of their language and country which has been obtained, has resulted in a clear distinction between the tribes. Our French, who first discovered this people, named them the "Neuter Nation," and not without reason; for their country being the ordinary passage by land between some of the Iroquois nations and the Hurons, who are sworn enemies, they remained at peace with both; so

that in times past, the Hurons and Iroquois, meeting in the same wigwam or village of that nation, were both in safety while they remained. Recently their enmity against each other is so great that there is no safety for either party in any place, particularly for the Hurons, for whom the Neuter Nation entertains the least good will. There is every reason for believing, that, not long since, the Hurons, Iroquois, and Neuter Nation, formed one people, and originally came from the same family, but have, in the lapse of time, become separated from each other, more or less, in distance, interest and affection, so that some are now enemies, others neutral, and others still live in intimate friendship and intercourse.

"The food and clothing of the Neuter Nation seem little different from that of our Hurons. They have Indian corn, beans and gourds in equal abundance. Also plenty of fish, some kinds of which abound in particular places only. They are much employed in hunting deer, buffalo, wildcats, wolves, wild boars, beaver and other animals. Meat is very abundant this year, on account of the heavy snow which has aided the hunters. It is rare to see snow in this country more than half a foot deep. But this year it is more than three feet. There is also abundance of wild turkeys, which go in flocks in the fields and woods. Their fruits are the same as with the Hurons, except chestnuts, which are more abundant, and crab apples, which are somewhat larger. The men, like all savages, cover their naked flesh with skins but are less particular than the Hurons. The squaws are ordinarily clothed, at least from the waist to the knees, but are more free and shameless in their immodesty than the Hurons. As for their remaining customs and manners, they are almost entirely similar to the other savage tribes of the country. There are some things in which they differ from our Hurons. They are larger, stronger, and better formed. They also entertain a great affection for the dead, and have a greater number of fools and jugglers. The Sonontohernonos (Senecas), one of the Iroquois nations, and nearest to, and most dreaded by the Hurons, are not more than a days' journey distant from the easternmost village of the Neuter Nation, named Ongniaahra (Niagara), of the same name as the river. Our Fathers returned from the mission in safety, not having found in all the eighteen villages which they visited but one, named Klee-o-e-to-a, or St. Michael, which gave them the reception which their embassy deserved. In this village, a certain foreign nation, which lived beyond Lake Erie, or the nation of the Cat, named A-on-en-re-ro-non, has taken refuge for many years for fear of their enemies; and they seem to have been brought here by a good Providence to hear the word of God."

It is not certain that Brebeuf and Chaumonot crossed to the east side of Niagara river. At this time no Englishmen of whom we have any account had reached the basin of the St. Lawrence. Before this besides these priests many Frenchmen had visited the Neutral nation to purchase furs and other

commodities. These constituted the nearest approaches that at that time any Europeans had made to Chautauqua county of which we have any account. Bancroft says: "Previous to 1640, by continued warfare with the Mohawks, the French had been excluded from the navigation of Lake Ontario, and had never launched a canoe upon Lake Erie; their avenue to the west was by the way of the Ottawa and French rivers, so that the whole coast of Ohio and South Michigan remained unknown, except as seen by missionaries from their stations in Canada."

The missionaries who came from France were most able and excellent men. In their zeal to christianize the Indian, they became the pioneers of the Northwest. One of their number, Allouez, in 1665 explored the country about Lake Superior, and taught the Indians there. He first discovered the Pictured Rocks and learned of the copper mines. Robert Cavelier de la Salle, a resolute and talented young Frenchman, who afterwards became proprietor of Fort Frontenac in Canada and the wilderness round about it, resolved to explore these regions and the vast prairies of the west, and to reach the Ohio and Mississippi of which the Indians had informed him. July 6, 1669, he left La Chine in Canada, ascended the St. Lawrence, coasted along the southern shore of Lake Ontario to Irondequoit Bay, and thence penetrated into New York to the Indian villages of the Senecas near Genesee river, with a view of traveling farther in that direction until he should reach the headwaters of the Allegany and Ohio. After remaining here a while he abandoned this design, and with his companions from thence traveled west, crossed Niagara river into Ontario and passed the winter of 1669 and 1670 on Grand river, near Lake Erie. In the spring he followed the coast of the lake west to the east side of Long Point; thence returning to Montreal where he arrived June 18, 1670 by the circuitous route of the Sault de St. Marie and the Ottawa river.

In 1673, Marquette, a missionary, and Joliet, a French citizen of Quebec, with a few companions explored the Mississippi between the mouths of the Wisconsin and Arkansas. La Salle possessed a most adventurous and enterprising spirit; and these journeys aroused in him a desire to make new discoveries and more extended explorations. He first conceived the design of uniting the French possessions in Canada with the valley of the Mississippi by a line of military posts to secure its commerce to his country, and at the same time completely encircle the British colonies in North America. Having obtained the sanction of Louis XIV to his projects, in the fall of 1678, with a party of Frenchmen in a large canoe he entered Niagara river, and established at its mouth on its eastern bank a trading post which he enclosed with palisades. This constituted the first occupation of western New York by civilized men, and the founding of Fort Niagara—a fortress which, for nearly a century and a half filled an important place in the history of Canada, the

northern portion of the United States and the Indian tribes dwelling in that region.

In January, 1679, La Salle commenced building a vessel at the mouth of Cayuga creek, a stream that empties into Niagara river at the village of La Salle in Niagara county, a few miles above the falls. By August it was finished and equipped with sails, masts and everything needful, and launched upon the waters of the upper Niagara river. It was a bark of sixty tons armed with seven small cannon, and named the Griffon. This was the first vessel that spread its sails to the breezes of Lake Erie. August 7, 1679, La Salle, Tonti, his Italian lieutenant, and Father Louis Hennepin, and twenty-nine others, in the presence of many Iroquois warriors, after firing all their cannon and arquebuses set sail from the foot of Lake Erie steering westsouth-west; on that day they made many leagues passing Chautauqua county. Hennepin states that he saw on this voyage up the lake its two distant shores fifteen or sixteen leagues apart. They were the first Europeans of whom we have any account who beheld the forest-covered hills of Chautauqua. La Salle continued his voyage until the Griffon cast anchor in Green Bay, on Lake Michigan. She was loaded with a cargo of furs and sent upon her return voyage but was never heard of more. After the departure of the Griffon La Salle for awhile awaited her return with a portion of his party at the mouth of St. Joseph's river. Cruelly disappointed but undismayed he pushed on into Illinois, where he built a fort which he called Creve Cœur (broken heart) in token of his grief. He sent Hennepin with two companions to the Mississippi, which they ascended to the falls of St. Anthony.

It is believed that he journeyed westward from Onondaga in 1681 or 1682, with the design he had formed when in 1669 he penetrated western New York to the Indian villages of the Senecas on his way to the headwaters of the Ohio. "After fifteen days of travel," says his ancient biographer, "he came to *"a little lake, six or seven miles south of Lake Erie, the mouth of which opened to the southeastward."* There is but little doubt that this was Chautauqua lake, and this famous explorer and his companions were probably the first Europeans to visit it. About one quarter of a century had then passed since the destruction of the Eries, and the evidence, of this destruction in their ruined and abandoned towns must have been plainly seen by La Salle as he traveled through their country. La Salle afterward descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, journeyed back to Canada and crossed the sea to France, where his government furnished him four vessels with which he again crossed the ocean and landed at the bay of Matagorda, in Texas. With a few companions he traversed Texas and penetrated as far as New Mexico, where, with twenty others he spent much of the year 1686. While on his way from New Mexico to Canada he was assassinated by a treacherous companion. Thus perished this bold pioneer who will long be remembered

as one of the most remarkable explorers that ever visited the American continent.

CHAPTER VII.

DE CELORON.

" So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,
And breathe short-winded accents of new broils
To be commenced in strands afar remote."

SIXTY years after La Salle's death France and England were bound in earnest contention respecting the boundary line between their possessions in America. The discovery of America by Columbus filled the old world with astonishment; and awakened in it a spirit of adventure and discovery never before known. The principal maritime nations of Europe were stimulated to make new discoveries, and to secure possessions in the New World. In 1497 John and Sebastian Cabot, Venetian navigators sent by the king of England, discovered the continent of North America. Upon the discoveries made by the Cabots the English founded their claim to the continent of North America from Florida to Labrador, and westward to the Pacific Ocean. In 1524 John Verazzano, also an Italian navigator, while in the employment of Francis I. king of France, sailed along the coast of North America from Florida to Labrador. It is believed he entered the harbor of New York. From a second voyage he never returned, and it is not known what discoveries he made on this voyage, or by what disaster he perished. James Cartier under the auspices of the king of France, as early as 1534 sailed up the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Upon the discoveries of Verazzano and Cartier the French based their claims to possessions in North America. Holland by the discoveries and explorations of Henry Hudson claimed the valley of the Hudson, and the territory between the Delaware and Connecticut rivers. Besides the claims of the English, French and Dutch to North America, on account of the discoveries of Columbus, De Leon, and the explorations of De Soto, Cortez and Coronado, Spain claimed the southern part of North America, from ocean to ocean. Chautauqua county was included in the region claimed by both France and England, and, as a consequence of this, it was soon to be near to prominent military operations, and in close proximity to important lines of communications and rude military highways leading from distant military posts in this then interminable western wilderness.

Communications between the French posts on the Mississippi and the French forts and settlements in Canada were at first maintained by the long and circuitous route of the Mississippi, Green Bay, and the Ottawa, afterwards by Lake Michigan and the Illinois; and later by the Maumee and the Wabash. The direct and easy communication that could have been had between Canada and the Mississippi by Lake Erie and the short portage of Chautauqua lake, or over that from Presque Isle [Erie] to French creek and the upper waters of the Ohio, seems for a long time to have been unknown to the French; but events of an important character as affecting this part of the world, and also the history of two of the most powerful nations of Europe, were destined soon to introduce this region to the notice of other nations. The English in 1722 established a trading post at Oswego, and later, built a fort. The French to command communication with the West in 1725 reoccupied and reconstructed Fort Niagara which had been deserted for over thirty-five years, and made it a strong fortress which became the scene of exciting military events.

In 1749 the rival countries still more directly asserted their rights to the territory west of the Alleghanies. The English government granted 500,000 acres of land on the Ohio to the Ohio Company, which included persons in London, Maryland and Virginia as its members, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington. The objects of this company were the settlement of this territory, and to establish trade with the Indians.

The same year the French sent out from Canada Captain Bienville de Celoron, a chevalier of the order of St. Louis, to the Allegany to take formal possession of the disputed territory in the name of France and to warn the English traders out of the country. The Marquis de la Galissoniere then governor of Canada, was a man of great ability and energy of character. The force he sent with Celoron consisted of eight subaltern officers, six cadets, an armorer, twenty soldiers, one hundred and eighty Canadians, thirty Iroquois, and twenty-five Abenakis. The expedition left La Chine near Montreal June 15, 1749, ascended the St. Lawrence to Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, and passing along the eastern and southern shore of Lake Ontario, arrived at Fort Niagara July 6th. The expedition ascended the Niagara river entered Lake Erie and coasted along its southern shore. At noon on the 10th it arrived at Chatakoim portage, now Barcelona, at the mouth of Chautauqua-creek, marked upon Celoron's map as the river "Aux Pommes," (Apple river.) Fifty men under M. de Villers and le Borgne, were sent to clear the way. Celoron examined the place now Barcelona harbor with a view of establishing a post there, and he described it as ill adapted for such a purpose, as well from its position as from its relation to the navigation of the lake. "The water is so shallow that barks standing in cannot approach within a league of the portage. There being no island or harbor to which

they could resort for shelter, they would be under the necessity of riding at anchor and discharging their loading by bateaux. The frequency of squalls would render it a place of danger. Besides there are no Indian villages in the vicinity. In fact they are quite distant, none being nearer than Ganamongon (now Warren, Pa.) and Paille Coupe (now Broken-Straw.) In the evening M. de Villers and le Borgne returned to lodge at the camp having cleared the way for about three-quarters of a league." This and the following extract from De Celoron's journal were translated from the French by the late O. H. Marshall of Buffalo, and are contained in his account of "De Celoron's expedition to the Ohio in 1749," published in the Magazine of American History March, 1878. Mr. Marshall's many contributions to the French and Indian history of this part of the continent are of great value.

Celoron's journal continues: "On the 17th at break of day, we began the portage (between Lake Erie and the head of Chautauqua lake) the prosecution of which was vigorously maintained. All the canoes, provisions, munitions of war, and merchandise intended as presents to the Indians bordering on the Ohio were carried over the three-quarters of a league, which had been rendered passable the day previous. The route was exceedingly difficult, owing to the numerous hills and mountains which we encountered. All my men were much fatigued. We established a strong guard, which was continued during the entire campaign, not only for the purpose of security, but for teaching the Canadians a discipline which they greatly needed. We continued our advance on the 18th, but bad weather prevented our making as much progress as on the preceding day. I consoled myself for the delay, as it was caused by a rain which I greatly desired, as it would raise the water in the river, (Chautauqua creek) sufficient to float our loaded canoes. On the 19th the rain having ceased we accomplished half a league. On the 20th and 21st we continued our route with great diligence, and arrived at the end of the portage on the banks of Lake Chatakoin (Chautauqua) on the 22nd."

Here Celoron paused for a short time to repair his canoes and recruit his men. He and his companions must have been impressed with the scene as they saw in the depths of an unbroken forest a tranquil lake stretching away to the southeast in placid beauty, its shores almost concealed by overhanging foliage that stretched back on every side in a dense volume of verdure to the summits of the surrounding hills. Celoron rested but a little while. He embarked on the 23rd. His fleet of bark canoes, manned by half-naked Indians, Canadians in hunter's garb, and French soldiers in the uniform of their country were slowly paddled over the waters of the upper lake. They passed the wooded promontory of Point Chautauqua, and the maple groves at Fair Point, shades then unvisited save by the wild deer that strayed in from the forest depths to snuff the cool breezes of the lake; voyaged

around the slender cape now called Long Point, that stretching far out seemed to divide the waters of the upper lake from the pleasant sparkling bay beyond and passed over the middle sheet of water through the narrow strait at Bemus Point into the broad expanse of the lower lake. At nightfall his fleet of canoes came to a place, which, the journal says, was within three miles of the outlet. Here Celoron landed and encamped for the night. During the day a number of Indians belonging to the expedition had been fishing in the lake and saw strange Indians watching them from the adjacent forest. The latter fled as soon as they were seen, which fact was duly reported to Celoron.

It is supposed that the encampment was on the eastern shore of the lake above Fluvanna not far from Greenhurst. A few relics possibly left by members of this party have been found in this vicinity. In one place an old French axe, at another point a musket with a rusty barrel and a decayed stock. In 1887 several interesting relics were taken from a mound in which discoveries of antiquities had previously been made. This mound was not far from the lake in the highway on the Strunk farm, a short distance above Fluvanna and about a mile below Greenhurst. Here were found portions of human skeletons and "two long steel knives, the blade of one being twelve inches long, and one and a half inches wide at the handle, and gradually tapering to a point. The other blade is eleven inches long and two inches wide at the handle and also tapering to a point. The latter bears the stamp of Sabatier, Rue St. Honore, 31, and the figure of a human hand partly surrounded by a legend somewhat indistinct from the effect of rust." These words show the French origin of the knives, and that they may have belonged to some member of Celoron's force.

Celoron's voyage over Chautauqua gave him an opportunity to observe its features. It was then a solitary lake far removed from the obscure paths of the woods, seldom visited by savage and still less by civilized men. Long had its stillness been unbroken save by the voices of the wilderness—the whistle of the hawk as he circled high above it, and at night by the solemn quaver of the loon. The nights were sometimes filled with the music of the frogs. Low mutterings from some distant margin of the lake would first break the silence and then abruptly swell in volume until a thousand voices of the deepest and profoundest base, far excelling in compass and power the feeble performance of the human voice, would seem to come up out of the very depths of the lake and in measured and solemn cadence fill the air with melody. Suddenly this grand symphony would cease and silence most profound would again brood over the lake. When a boy I remember to have listened to this strange minstrelsy, and have since often wondered what had nearly banished from its shores these curious choristers of the night.

Chautauqua has greatly changed since then. The forest that stood

around it has given place to green fields. A city and many villages have grown up near it. Elegant places of entertainment, handsome cottages and fine lawns adorn its shores; farm houses with gardens blazing with peonies and bright with roses are scattered among the neighboring hills. It is now a chosen resort for wealth and culture, and a seat of learning of exceptional excellence and world-wide fame. Attractive as art has made the lake, yet it is scarcely more beautiful and interesting then when seen by Celoron and when the virgin forest unmarred by the desecrating hand of man encompassed it.

Early on the 24th Celoron set out on his way down the lake and soon reached the "outlet." Its channel was narrower then than now and the trees that thickly bordered it spread their branches almost over it. He slowly paddled his canoes through the shadows of its dark and winding passage, but found the waters too shallow to bear his fleet laden as it was with supplies. He partly unloaded his canoes, and sent a portion of their contents by land over a path shown to them by *Sieur de Saussaye*, a priest who sometimes went upon important missions for the French and seemed to have been familiar with this region.* They proceeded by land about one and one half miles which finished this day's journey.

Celoron undoubtedly camped on the night of July 24, 1749, within the limits of the city of Jamestown. It would have been a striking scene to have witnessed the bivouac of so strange a retinue. French officers, here and there a priest, Canadian voyagers and swarthy Indians, some perhaps of that remarkable race of forest rangers known as *Couriers de Bois* "Scouts of the woods,"—a weird throng as seen by the flaring light of their camp fires,—their flitting shadows mingling in the forest around them with the deeper shades of the night.

On the 25th before proceeding on his voyage, and while on the site of Jamestown, Celoron convened a council of his officers to consider what should be done in view of the fact that Indians had been seen watching them. (Upon being discovered they had fled to the village of "Paille Coupe"—Cut or Broken-Straw.) As decided by the council Celoron dispatched Joneaire, three Iroquois, and some Abenakis with three belts of wampum to conciliate and assuage the fears of the fleeing Indians† and resumed his voyage over the rapids of the outlet which should rightly be called Celoron, in honor of its first explorer, and proceeded down the Cassadaga and the Cone-wango, which he described in his journal as follows: "We proceeded about a league with great difficulty. In many places I was obliged to assign forty men to each canoe to facilitate their passage. On the 26th or 27th we continued our voyage without many obstacles. Notwithstanding all our pre-

*N. Y. Col. Doc. Vol. IX. page 1097.

†O. H. Marshall.

cautions to guard our canoes, they often sustained great injury by reason of the shallow water. On the 29th at noon I entered "La Belle Riviere." I buried a plate of lead at the foot of a red oak, on the south bank of the river Oyo, and of the Chan-ou-gon, not far from the village of Kan-a-ou-a-gon, in latitude $42^{\circ} 5' 23''$. (Too far north by at least 10' or more. "Chan-ou-gon" is now the Conewango. Kan-a-ou-a-gon was a Seneca village on the site of Warren. Thirty years after (1779) Col. David Brodhead found it inhabited by Senecas and Loups or Munsey Indians.)

When this leaden plate was buried at Warren, in order to complete the ceremony of taking possession of this region in the name of France, the officers and men were drawn up in battle array, and the commanding officer cried in a loud voice "Long live the king." The Royal Arms of France were affixed to a tree, and a document prepared and signed, called "*Process Verbal*." It is stated in the *Process Verbal* that the leaden plate was buried "at the foot of a red oak, on the south bank of the Ohio river, and opposite the point of a small island at the confluence of the two rivers, Ohio and Kan-on-a-gon."* Search has been made for the leaden plate, but it has never been found. Celoron continued his journey down the Ohio as far as the mouth of the Great Miami. He then ascended that river and returned to Canada. He buried a leaden plate at each of the following places: at the famous rock below Franklin known as the "Indian God;" at the mouth of Wheeling creek in West Virginia; at the mouth of the Muskingum (This plate was found by boys in 1798); at the mouth of the Great Kanawha (found in 1846); and at the mouth of the Great Miami.

One of these leaden plates contains the earliest record that we have of the name Chautauqua. This plate was obtained from Joncaire by some artifice of the Senecas before the one was buried near Warren, and when the French supposed the outlet of Lake Chautauqua was the same stream that discharged its waters there.† The history of this plate is consequently of much interest to us. It is described as being about eleven inches long, seven and one-half inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick. It was inscribed in French, which translated, reads:

"In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis the 15th, King of France, we Celoron commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Gallissonier, Governor General of New France to reestablish tranquility in some Indian village of these cantons, have buried this plate of lead at the confluence of the Ohio and the Chautauqua (which in the original was spelled Tehadakoin) this 29th day of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Belle Riviere, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said rivers as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the kings of France preceding and as they have there

*O. H. Marshall.

†N. Y. Col. Doc. VI, p. 604, Letter of Gov. Clinton to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 19, 1750.

maintained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chappelle.*

By "Ohio," as used in this leaden plate, is meant Allegany. From the first the Allegany and Ohio were regarded by the French and Indians as one stream. *La Belle Riviere* being the name given to it in French, Allegany in the Delaware tongue, and Ohio in the Seneca, all meaning it is said "fair or beautiful water." Such was the anxiety of the Indians as to the meaning of the French words written upon it, and the intentions of the French in sending this expedition to the Ohio, that they sent Scan-agh-tra-dey-a, a Cayuga chief, all the way through the wilderness to Sir William Johnson at his seat on the Mohawk river to obtain an explanation of its purport. Scan-agh-tra-dey-a addressed Sir William Johnson: "Brother Corlear, I am sent here by the Five Nations with a piece of writing (which the Senecas, our brethren got by some artifice from Joncaire) to you, earnestly beseeching you will let us know what it means, and as we put all our confidence in you our brother, hope you will explain it ingeniously to us". (Here he delivered the leaden plate, and a belt of wampum.) "I am further ordered to acquaint you, that Joncaire, the French interpreter, when on his journey to Ohio river, spoke thus to the Five Nations, and others in our alliance:

Children: Your father, (meaning the French Governor) having out of a tender regard for you, considered the great difficulties you labor under by carrying your goods, canoes, etc., over the great carrying place of Niagara, has desired me to acquaint you that in order to ease you all of so much trouble for future he resolved to build a house at the other end of said carrying place, which he will furnish with all necessary requisites for your use.

"Brother Joncaire, also told us that he was now on his way to Ohio river, where he intended to stay three years, and desired some of us to accompany him thither, which we refused, whereupon he answered, he was much surprised at our not consenting to go with him, inasmuch as it was for our interest and ease he was sent thither to build a house there also, at the carrying place (meaning Chautauqua) between said river Ohio and Lake Erie, where all the western Indians should be supplied with whatever goods they may have occasion for, and not be at the trouble and loss of time going so far to market as usual, (meaning Oswego) after this he desired to know our opinion of the affair, and begged our consent to build in said places. He gave us a large belt of wampum, therewith desiring our answer, which we told him we could take some time to consider of."

Sir William Johnson replied: "Brethren of the Five Nations: I am always glad to see you at my house, but never more so than at this juncture, as it puts it in my power now to be of the greatest service to you, and of convincing you that the confidence you have always reposed in me was justly grounded, and will ever prove the greatest advantage to you while you con-

*See N. Y. Col. Doc. VI p. 610.

time to behave as you should, and follow your brother the governor's advice, and not suffer yourselves to be wheeled or misled by the fine speeches of your greatest enemy the French, who have not, nor ever had, your welfare at heart, as you are sensible of from their many former cruelties and ill treatment to your people. But their scheme now laid against you and yours, (at a time when they are feeding you up with fine promises of serving you in several shapes) is worse than all the rest, as will appear by their own writing here on this plate." (Here Sir William Johnson repeated the substance of the writing and gave a belt of wampum to confirm what he said, which belt of wampum was to be sent through all the nations to the Ohio river). Sir William further said: "Brethren, this is an affair of the greatest importance to you, as nothing less than all your lands, and best hunting places are aimed at, with a view of secluding you entirely from us and the rest of our brethren, to-wit: The Philadelphians, Virginians and others, who can always supply you with the necessaries of life at a much lower rate than the French ever did, or could, and under whose protection you are, and ever will be better and safer served in every respect than under the French. These and a hundred other substantial reasons I could give you, to convince you that the French are your implacable enemies. But as I told you before the very instrument you now brought me, of their own writing is sufficient of itself to convince the world of their villanous designs, therefore I need not be at the trouble, so I shall only desire that you and all other nations in alliance with you, seriously consider your own interest, and by no means submit to the impending danger which now threatens you, the only way to prevent which is to turn Joncaire away immediately from the Ohio, and tell him that the French shall neither build there, or at the carrying place of Niagara, nor have a foot of land more from you. Brethren, what I now say, I expect and insist it to be taken notice of and sent to the Indians at Ohio, that they may immediately know the vile designs of the French."

Sean-agh-tra-dey-a replied: "Brother Corlear, I have with great attention and surprise, heard you repeat the substance of that devilish writing which I brought you, and also with pleasure, noticed your just remarks thereon, which really agree with my own sentiments on it. I return you my most hearty thanks, in the name of all the nations, for your brotherly love and cordial advice, which I promise you sincerely by this belt of wampum, shall be communicated immediately, and verbatim to the Five Nations by myself, and moreover, shall see it forwarded from the Seneca Castle with belts from each of our nations, to the Indians at Ohio, to strengthen your desire, as I am thoroughly satisfied you have our interest at heart."*

The leaden plate and an account of the conference between Sir William Johnson and the Indians were transmitted to Governor Clinton at New York,

*N. Y. Col. Doc. VI. pages 708, 709, 710.

who fully informed the Lords of Trade in London of the important circumstance.

Although the existence of Chautauqua lake had been known from the time La Salle discovered it in 1682 (sixty-seven years before Celoron visited it) its name was first recorded in the journal of Celoron, the records of his expedition, upon a map made at the time, and upon the leaden plate prepared on that occasion.*

In the journal of the expedition the name is spelled "Chatakouin," and "Chatacoin." Upon the map of Father Bonnecamps who accompanied Celoron it is spelled "Tjadakoin." In the letters of Du Quesne to the French Government, in 1753, it is spelled "Chataconit." In the "History of the French and English wars in North America" written by Captain Ponchot in French and on the map accompanying it it is spelled "Shatacoin." In the affidavit of Stephen Coffin it is spelled "Chadakoin." Mitchell, in 1755 writes it "Chadocoin," and on Crevecoeur's map of 1758 it is "Chatacouin." These are obviously different spellings of the same Indian word. The lake and its outlet were located wholly within the territories of the Iroquois. The nearest Indian villages were those of that people. They fished in its waters, hunted along its shores, and their trails threaded the forests where it lay. Its name would naturally be a word in the Iroquois tongue, one which the French would be most likely to adopt and engrave upon the leaden plate. These words pronounced according to rules of French orthoepy are not unlike our word "Chautauqua." It is not strange that when the English succeeded to the domain of the lakes that this name should acquire a somewhat different pronunciation, and that in time it should be still further changed. On Lewis Evans' map of 1758 and Pownall's map of 1776 it is written "Jadaxqua;" by Sir William Johnson in 1766 "Jadaghqua;" by General William Irvin who visited the lake before 1788 "Jadaqua;" and Cornplanter according to Alden pronounced it "Chaud-dauk-wa." On the map made by the Holland Land Company in 1804 it is spelled "Chautaughque." After the settlement of the county it was spelled "Chautauque" until 1859 when it was changed by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors at the suggestion of the Hon. E. T. Foote to Chautauqua†. These small changes are due to the various tongues, white and Indian, in which it has been successively rendered. Even in the various dialects of the Iroquois language it was uttered differently. The Senecas called it "Chä-da-queh;" the Cayugas Cha-dä-qua;" the Onon-

*The identity of "Tchadakoin" with "Chautauqua" was first observed by the writer, and before Mr. O. H. Marshall discovered the journal kept by De Celoron and the manuscript diary of Father Bonnecamps in the French archives of Paris. Attention was afterwards called by the writer to this fact, and also to the changes that the word Chautauqua has undergone in pronunciation and orthography in 1875 in Young's "History of Chautauqua County." See pages 35, 36, 37. See also August 22, 1887 number of "The Continent" page 229, and "Biographical Cyclopaedia of Chautauqua County," page 694.

†Judge Foote was prominently identified with this county during its earlier years, and consequently familiar with its earlier settlers and its history. No one has contributed so much in time and money, or has been more solicitous for an accurate preservation of the facts connected with its history.

dagas "Cha-dä-quä;" the Tuscaroras "Chä-ta-quä;" and the Mohawks "Jä-dä-quä." O. H. Marshall says: "It is a Seneca name, and in the orthography of that nation, according to the system of the late Rev. Asher Wright, long a missionary among them and a fluent speaker of their language, it would be written 'Jah-dah-gwäh,' the first two vowels being long and the last short."

Various significations have been ascribed to "Chautauqua." It has been said to mean "foggy place" also "high up" but without much authority. Horatio Jones and Jasper Parish, early Indian interpreters well versed in the Iroquois language, it is said gave its meaning to be "a pack tied in the middle" or "two moccasins fastened together" in allusion to the form of the lake. According to Dr. Peter Wilson, an educated Seneca and graduate of Geneva Medical College, it is a compound word formed from two Indian words. We give an Indian tradition upon his authority. "A party of Senecas were returning from the Ohio to Lake Erie. While paddling through Chautauqua lake one of them caught a strange fish and tossed it into his canoe. After passing the portage into Lake Erie, they found the fish still alive and threw it in the water. The new species became abundant in Lake Erie where it was never known before. Hence they called the place where it was caught, Jah-dah-gwäh, the elements of which are Gă-joh "fish," and Ga-dah-gwäh, "taken out." By dropping the prefixes according to Seneca custom the compound name "Jah-dah-gwäh" was formed."* The name of an object among a primitive people is usually derived from some peculiarity. Aside from the tradition given by Dr. Wilson the elements of this Indian word would indicate that it meant the place where fish are taken out, or more comprehensively "Fish Lake;" an appropriate name, for it has been long and widely celebrated for the excellence and the quantity of its fish.

The following legend of the lake has been related: Some Indians once camped upon its shore. A young maiden of the party having eaten of a root growing upon its banks which created great thirst stooped to drink of its waters when she disappeared forever. Hence the name, which according to the legend signified "the place of easy death" or "where one vanishes away." Cornplanter, in his famous speech against the title of the Phelps and Gorham tract alluding to the tradition, says: "In this case one chief has said he could ask you to put him out of pain; another, who will not think of dying by the hand of his father or his brother, has said, he will retire to Chau-dauk-wa, eat of the fatal root, and sleep with his fathers in peace."

* O. H. Marshall.

The following lines are from the pen of Col. Wm. H. C. Hosmer :

" Famous in the days of yore,
Bright Ja-da-quā ! was thy shore,
And the stranger treasures yet
Pebbles that thy waves have wet ;
For they catch an added glow
From a tale of long ago.
Ere the settler's flashing steel
Rang the greenwood's funeral peal,
Or the plow-share in the vale
Blotted out the red man's trail.

" Deadly was the plant that grew
Near thy sheet of glimmering blue,
But the mystic leaves were known
To our wandering tribe alone.
Sweeter far than honeyed fruit
Of the wild plum was its root ;
But the smallest morsel cursed
Those who tasted, with a thirst
That impelled them to leap down
In thy cooling depth, and drown.

" On thy banks, in other hours,
Sat O-WA-NA wreathing flowers,
And, with whortleberries sweet,
Filled were baskets at her feet.
Nature to a form of grace
Had allied a faultless face ;

But the music of her tread
Made the prophet shake his head,
For the mark of early doom
He had seen through beauty bloom.

" When a fragrant wreath was made,
Round her brow she clasped the braid
When her roving eye, alas !
Flowering in the summer grass,
Did the fatal plant behold,
And she plucked it from the mould ;
Of the honeyed root she ate,
And her peril learned to late,
Flying fast her thirst to slake
From thy wave, enchanting lake.

" Then was gained the treacherous brink
Stooped O-WA-NA down to drink ;
Then the waters, calm before,
Waking, burst upon the shore ;
And the maid was seen no more.
Azure glass ! in emeralds framed,
Since that hour Ja-da-quā named,
Or 'the place of easy death,'
When I pant with failing breath,
I will eat the root that grows
On thy banks, and find repose
With the loveliest of our daughters
In thy blue engulfing waters."

Whatever may be the meaning of this word, it is of undoubted Indian origin, and has become the lasting name of the lake.

" Ye say they all have passed away,
That noble race and brave ;
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave ;
That 'mid the forest where they roamed
There rings no hunter shout.
But their name is on your waters—
Ye may not wash it out."

CHAPTER VIII.

THE OLD PORTAGE ROAD.*

THE voyage of Celoron and the building of the French road from the site of Erie to that of Waterford, Pa., and the building of the Portage Road from the site of Barcelona to that of Mayville are important events in the history of the county. The Portage road was cut by the French twenty years before the battle of Lexington. It was the first work performed by civilized hands within the limits of Chautauqua county of which we are cognizant.

Celoron's voyage and the burial of the leaden plate constituted a definite, official and aggressive assertion by the French of their claim to all the territories watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. It was at the time regarded by those in authority in America and England as of great significance and importance. Governor Clinton, besides informing the Lords of Trade in London of these acts of the French immediately sent copies of the leaden plate to Governor Hamilton of Pennsylvania, within whose jurisdiction Celoron journeyed.

The Marquis du Quesne, who succeeded Galissoniere as governor general of Canada in 1752, proceeded in a still more decisive manner to establish the dominion of France over the disputed territory. He made preparations to construct the long line of frontier forts to unite Canada with Louisiana. In the fall of 1752 he rendered an account of the arrangements that he had made to carry out the designs of the French in a letter to the French Minister of the marine and colonies in Paris, in which he stated that he would begin his posts at a point near the mouth of Chautauqua creek which he called the Chataconit. It is evident from this letter that Du Quesne fully believed, from the information that he had, that the carrying place between this point and the head of Chautauqua lake was the shortest and most practicable that could be found between the waters of the lakes and the Ohio. His information was undoubtedly derived from De Celoron and his associates, and the reports of their journeyings four years before over this same route. The carrying place between Erie and Le Boeuf was discovered after the portage in Chautauqua county. The importance that Du Quesne attached to the

*Dr. H. C. Taylor, in a paper read in 1860 before the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, gave a detailed account of the Old Portage Road. The writer also gave a full history of it in Young's "History of Chautauqua County," pages 37 to 45.

selection of the best carrying place between these waters is evident from the language used in his communications to the French government.

Du Quesne during the winter completed his preparations which were hastened by false reports received by Joncaire that the English had actually settled upon French creek, and at the junction of the Conewango with the Allegany where Warren is situated, which the French and Indians then called Chinengue. In early spring he dispatched from Montreal an advanced force of 250 men under Barbeer for Chautauqua, with orders to fell and prepare timber for the building of a fort there. They marched to Fort Niagara where they remained until Lake Erie was free from ice, then pursued their way by water along the shore of the lake, arriving at the mouth of Chautauqua creek in April, 1753.

Sieur Marin, to whom was assigned the chief command of all the forces of France operating in the country of the Ohio arrived later with a force of 500 soldiers and 20 Indians and put a stop to the building of the fort, believing the river of Chadekoinis, as the outlet of Chautauqua lake was called, too shallow to carry craft with provisions to the Ohio river. An altercation ensued; Barbeer insisting either upon building the fort according to his instructions, or that Marin should give him a writing that would justify him in the eyes of the governor. Marin finally complied with Barbeer's demand, and then dispatched Chevalier Le Mercier, a captain of artillery, to whom was assigned the duties of engineer for the expedition, to explore the shore for a better point of departure from the lake. After three days' absence Le Mercier returned to Chautauqua and reported that about fifteen leagues to the southwest he had discovered a harbor where boats could enter with perfect safety, and that it was a most favorable point for their purpose. The French immediately repaired thither, and found twenty Indians fishing in the lake, who fled on their approach. Here the French built a fort 120 feet square and 15 feet high of chestnut logs. It had a gate on the north and south sides but no port holes. The French called it Fort Presque Isle. It stood where now is the city of Erie. Upon the completion of this fort, Marin left Captain Derpontey, with 100 men to garrison it, and cut a wagon road to the southward through a fine level country, twenty-one miles to a point on the river La Boeuf, the site of Waterford, Pa. While building this fort, Marin sent Monsieur Bite with fifty men to the Allegany river, where French creek empties into it, and Marin built ninety boats to carry the baggage and provisions. Bite returned and reported the situation good but the river too low at that time for boats and that the Indians had forbid the building of the fort. When the fort Aux Boeufs was completed, Marin ordered his forces to return to Canada to remain through the winter, excepting 300 men, retained to garrison the two forts and to prepare materials for the building of other forts in the spring. He also sent Coeur, an officer and

interpreter, to stay during the winter among the Indians on the Ohio and to persuade them not only to permit the building of forts, but to join the French against the English.

Eight days before the French departed from Presque Isle, Chevalier Le Crake arrived from Canada in a birch canoe, with orders from Du Quesne to make preparations to build the next spring two forts in Chautauqua; one at Lake Erie, and one at the end of the carrying place on Chautauqua lake. October 28, about 440 French under Captain Deneman set out from Presque Isle for Canada in twenty-two boats, followed in a few days by 760 men, the remainder of the French that were not left to garrison the forts in Pennsylvania. October 30, 1753, they arrived at Chautauqua, at or near Barcelona. Here within this county, this army encamped four days, and 200 men under Monsieur Pean,* cut the wagon road over the carrying place, from Lake Erie to Chautauqua lake. The French were satisfied with this route, and November third set out for Canada, arriving at Niagara on the 6th.†

The number of French engaged in this expedition was 1,500 men. Nine pieces of artillery were brought which were left in Fort Le Boeuf. These constitute the operations of the French in 1753 in this remote wilderness and they were deemed of great importance even in Paris, as appears in the correspondence of the French officials. To furnish an army of 1,500 men with supplies and munitions and send them from Montreal, itself but a fortress in the depths of the forest, still farther to the west, through an untraversed wilderness, over inland seas, 500 miles to these wild and almost unknown regions, was an enterprise then regarded as of no small magnitude even by a government as powerful as France.

The official account of this expedition is in this interesting letter, dated August 20, 1753, from Du Quesne to M. de Ronville the French minister of marine and colonies.

"My Lord: I have the honor to inform you that I have been obliged to alter the arrangement I had made, whereof I rendered you an account last fall. You will see, my Lord, by the extract of the journal hereto annexed, the reasons which compelled me to reduce to almost one half the vanguard, that I informed you consisted of 400 men, and those that determined me to prefer landing the troops at the harbor of Presque Isle on Lake Erie, which I very fortunately discovered, instead of Chataconit, where, I informed you,

* "Hughes Pean" who superintended the building of this old Portage road was a native of Canada; his father had been adjutant, or town major of Quebec; a situation to which the son succeeded on the arrival of M. de Jonquiere. His wife was young, spiritual, mild, and obliging, and her conversation amusing; she succeeded in obtaining considerable influence over the intendant M. Bigot who went regularly to spend his evenings with her. She became at length the channel through which the public patronage flowed. Pean in a short time saw himself worth fifty thousand crowns. Bigot, the intendant, requiring a large supply of wheat, gave Pean the contract, and even advanced him money from the treasury with which the wheat was bought. The intendant next issued an ordinance, fixing the price of wheat much higher than Pean purchased it. The latter delivered it to the government at the price fixed by the ordinance, whereby he realized an immense profit, obtained a seignior, and became very wealthy." *Collections of Quebec Library and Historical Society*, 1818, page 68. "He was afterwards created a Knight of St. Louis." *Smith's Canada*, I., page 221.

† *The Colonial History of N. Y.*

I would begin my posts. This discovery is so much more propitious, as it is a harbor which the largest barks can enter loaded, and be in perfect safety. I am informed that the beach, the soil, and the resources of all sorts, were the same as represented to me. The plan I send you of this place is only a rough sketch until it is corrected. I have given orders that this be proceeded with.

"The letter I received on the 12th of January last from M. de Joncaire, has obliged me to force to obtain provisions from the farmers, to enable me to oppose the projects of the English, who, he advised me, had sent smiths to Chinengue* and the river Aux Bœuf, where they were even settled; and that there was a terrible excitement among the Indians, who looked upon it as certain that the English would be firmly settled there in the course of this year, not imagining that my forces were capable of opposing them. This fear, which made me attempt the impossible, has had hitherto the most complete success. All the provisions have arrived from without, after a delay of fifteen days, and I had them transported with all imaginable diligence, into a country so full of difficulties, in consequence of the great number of voyageurs which I acquired to ascend the rapids, the race of which is getting scarce.

"I was not long in perceiving that this movement made a considerable impression on the Indians; and what has thrown more consternation among them is, that I had no recourse to them; for I contented myself with telling our domiciliated tribes, that if there were eight or ten from each village who had the curiosity to witness my operations, I would permit them to follow Sieur Marin, the commander of the detachment, whom they were well acquainted with, and in whom they have confidence. Of 200 whom I proposed to send forward, only 70 are sufficient for scouts and hunters.

"All the natives that came down to see me from the upper country, and who met the multitude of bateaux and canoes which were conveying the men and effects belonging to the detachment, presented themselves all trembling before me, and told me that they were aware of my power by the swarm of men they had passed, and begged me to have pity on them, their wives and their children. I took advantage of their terror to speak to them in a firm tone and menacing the first that would falter; and instead of a month or five weeks that they were accustomed to remain here consuming the King's provisions, I got rid of them on the fourth day.

"It appears up to this time, that the execution of the plan of my enterprise makes so strong an impression upon the natives, that all the vagabonds who had taken refuge on the Beautiful River, have returned to their village.

"I keep the five nations much embarrassed because they have not come down to Montreal, and the only step they have taken has been to send the ladies (*dames*) of their council to Sieur Marin to inquire of him by a belt, whether he was marching with the hatchet uplifted. He told them that he bore it aloft, in order that no person should be ignorant of the fact; but as for the present, his orders were to use it only in case he encountered opposition to my will; that my intention was to support and assist them in their necessities, and to drive away the evil spirits that encompassed them, and that disturbed the earth.

* Chinengue, or Shenango, is laid down in Mitchell's map at the junction of the Conewango and Allegany, where Warren is now situated.

"I was aware that the English of Philadelphia had invited them to general council, and that they had refused to attend to it. Further, I knew from a man worthy of credit, who happened to be among these Indians when the English arrived, that they had rejected the belts which had been offered to oppose the entrance of the King's troops into the river Ohio, since they had sold it to the English. They answered that they would not meddle with my affairs, and that they would look quietly on, from their mats, persuaded as they were, that my proceedings had no other object than to give a clear sky to a country which served as a refuge for assassins who had reddened the ground with their blood.

"This nation, which possesses a superior government to all others, allowed itself to be dazzled by continued presents, and did not perceive that the English are hemming it in, so that if it do not shake off their yoke 'twill soon be enslaved. I shall lead them to make this reflection, in order to induce them to pull down Choneganen, which is destroying them and will be the ruin of the colony.

"Should we have had to use reprisals, I would soon have taken that post. I have already forwarded to Fort Frontenac, the artillery and everything necessary to this *coup de main*.

"Sieur Marin writes me on the 3d instant, that the fort at Presque Isle is entirely finished; that the Portage road, which is six leagues in length, is also ready for carriages; that the store which was necessary to be built half way across this Portage, is in a condition to receive the supplies, and that the second fort, which is located at the mouth of the river Aux Bœuf, will soon be completed.

"This commandant informs me, moreover, that he is having some pirogues constructed; whilst men are actually employed in transporting his stores; and he tells me that all the Delawares, Chauonanons [Shawnees] and Senecas, on the Beautiful River, had come to meet him, and that he had so well received them, that they were very zealously assisting with their horses that they have brought along with them in making the portage.

"There has not been, up to the present time, the least impediment to the considerable movements I have caused to be made; everything arrived at its destination with greater celerity than I anticipated; and among the prodigious number of bateaux or canoes that have passed the rapids, only one has upset, drowning seven men.

"As it is impossible in a movement as vast as it was precipitous for this country, that some of the provisions should be spoiled in open craft, despite all the precautions that could be taken, I have sent on as much as was necessary to repair the loss.

"Everything announces, my Lord, the successful execution of my project, unless some unforeseen accident has occurred; and the only anxiety I feel is, that the River Aux Boeuf portage will delay the entrance of our troops into the Beautiful River, as it is long, and there is considerable to carry, and the horses I have sent thither have arrived there exhausted by fatigue. But I hope this will be obviated by those the Indians have brought thither, and that the mildness of the climate will admit of the completion of the posts. The extreme boldness with which I have executed a project of so much importance, has caused me the liveliest inquietude; the famine which

met me on my arrival at Quebec having reduced me, forwarding only 900 barrels of flour as the whole supply.

"From the knowledge I have acquired this winter, I would have composed my vanguard of 700 men, had I had an entrepot of provisions at Niagara, because that body of men would have assuredly advanced to the portage which I was desirous of occupying; having to fear some opposition on the part of the Indians of the Beautiful River at the instigation of the English; my plan having been discovered, and bruited abroad since M. de la Jonquière's death, in consequence of the explorations that I caused to be made by some bark canoes, notwithstanding the color I wished to give these movements.

"I leave you to judge, my Lord, the trouble of mind I felt at the reduction of this vanguard to 250 men, which I was obliged to send like what is called in the army a forlorn hope, when dispatched to explore a work. On the other hand, I should proceed at a snail's pace could I continue my operations only with the assistance derived from the sea, the inconveniences of which I understood. In fine, my Lord, if there be any merit in doing anything contrary to the prudence of a person of my age, who has not the reputation of being devoid of that virtue, the enterprise in question would be entitled to very great credit; but necessity having constrained me to it, I do not adopt it, and attribute its success to singular good fortune which I would not for all the world attempt again.

"The discovery I have made of the harbor of Presque Isle, which is regarded as the finest spot in Nature, has determined me to send a royal assistant pilot to search around the Niagara rapids for some place where a bark could remain to take in its load. Nothing would be of greater advantage in the saving of transport, and the security of the property of the new posts and of Detroit; but it is necessary to find a good bottom, so that the anchors may hold; for it could safely winter at Presque Isle, where it would be as it were in a box. I impatiently await the return of this pilot, and I would be much flattered could I be able to announce to you in my latest dispatches, that I have ordered the construction of this vessel.

"I must not leave you ignorant, my Lord, how much I am pleased with *Sieur Marin*, the commander of the detachment, and *Major Péan*. The former, who has an experienced capacity, manages the Indians as he pleases; and he has, at his age, the same zeal and activity as any young officer that may enter the service. The second is endowed with all the talent imaginable for detail and resources, and knows no other occupation than that of accomplishing the object he is intrusted with. He alone had charge of dispatching all the canoes and batteaux, and acquitted himself of that duty with great order. *Chevalier Le Mercier*, to whom I assigned the duties of engineer, and who is also intrusted with the distribution of the provisions, is an officer possessing the rarest talent. *Sieur Marin* expresses himself to me in the highest terms of all those who are under his orders, and who vie with each other in diligence.

"I am, with the most profound respect, my Lord,

"Your most humble and most obedient servant,

DU QUESNE."

In addition to Du Quesne's report we have a detailed and apparently authentic narrative of their operations in Chautauqua county and Pennsylv-

vania in 1753 in an affidavit made by Stephen Coffin before Sir William Johnson, January 10, 1754. Stephen Coffin was taken prisoner by the French and Indians February 11, 1747, at Minas in Nova Scotia, and detained in Lower Canada until January, 1752, when he was allowed to join the command of Barbeer in this expedition. On the return of the French forces, the troops became fatigued from rowing all night upon Lake Ontario, and were ordered to land within a mile of the mouth of Oswego river for breakfast, when Coffin and a Frenchman escaped to the English fort of Oswego, and he afterwards made this affidavit:

* "Stephen Coffin, of full age, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he was taken prisoner by the French and Indians of Canada at Menis, in the year 1747, under the command of Major Noble, from whence he was brought to an Indian village called Octagonche, about fifteen leagues to the westward of Chebucta, where he was kept three weeks prisoner, from thence he was carried to a French settlement called Beaubasin, where the French had a wooden fort then garrisoned with 25 men, remaining there two months, from thence they took him to Gaspey, a considerable fishing place in the Gulf of St. Lawrence near to the entrance of the river; there are about 300 families settled there; they kept him there working near four years, then he was brought to a place called Ramouski, inhabited by about 25 French families, from which place he sailed two years to and from Quebec in a sloop carrying beaver and furs, salmon, etc., to Quebec, and in return brought back brandy, dry goods, etc. During the time of the deponent's residing at Quebec, he says, it was commonly talked or reported that they, the French, intended to settle as many families as they could to the westward to make up for the loss of two of their towns sunk in the West Indies by an earthquake.

"The deponent further saith, that the navigation up the river St. Lawrence is very dangerous, particularly so at the Isle aux Coudres and the Isle Orleans; the north side of the former is the best navigation; the south side being very rapid and rocky, and the channel not above 200 yards wide, about 6 fathoms water; whereas in the north channel there is 15 fathoms; at the northeast end of the latter begins two sand banks which extend a league down said river. The channel is between both banks and pretty near the middle of the river, from thence to the town of Quebec good navigation, 15 fathoms all the way.

"The deponent says there is no possibility of going up said river without the tide serves, or a strong northeast wind, especially at the two aforementioned islands. In September, 1752, the deponent was in Quebec, and endeavoring to agree with some Indians to convey him to his own country, New England, which the Indians acquainted the governor of, who immediately ordered him to go, where he lay three months; at the time of his releasement the French were preparing for a march to Belle Riviere or Ohio, when he offered his service, but was rejected by the governor General Le Cain; he, the said general, setting out for Montreal about the 3d of January, 1753, to view and forward the forces; the deponent applied to Major Ramsey for liberty to go with the army to Ohio, who told him he would ask the

lieutenant De Ruoy, who agreed to it, upon which he was equipped as a soldier and sent with a detachment of 300 men to Montreal under the command of Mon'r Babeer who set off immediately with said command by land and ice for Lake Erie; they, in their way, stopped a couple days to refresh themselves at Cadaraghqui Fort; also at Taranto on the north side of Lake Ontario; then at Niagara Fort fifteen days; from thence set off by water, being April, and arrived at Chadakoin on Lake Erie, where they were ordered to fell timber and prepare for building a fort there according to the governor's instructions; but Monsieur Morang, coming up with 500 men and 20 Indians, put a stop to the erecting of a fort at that place, by reason of his not liking the situation, and the river of Chadakoins being too shallow to carry any craft with provision etc. to Belle Riviere.

"The deponent says, there arose a warm debate between Messrs. Babeer and Morang thereon, the first insisting on building a fort there agreeable to his instructions, otherwise on Morangs giving him an instrument in writing to satisfy the governor in that point, which Morang did, and then ordered Monsieur Mercie who was both commissary and engineer to go along said lake and look for a good situation, which he found and returned in three days, it being fifteen leagues to the S. W. of Chadakoin; they were then all ordered to repair thither. When they arrived there were about twenty Indians fishing in the lake who immediately quit it on seeing the French; they fell to work and built a square fort of chestnut logs, squared and lapped over each other to the height of fifteen foot; it is about 120 feet square, a log house in each square, a gate to the southward and another to the northward, not one port hole cut in any part of it; when finished they called it Fort la Briske Isle. The Indians who came from Canada with them returned very much out of temper, owing, as it was said among the army, to Morang's dogged behaviour and ill usage of them, but they, the Indians, said at Oswego it was owing to the French's misleading of them by telling them falsehoods, which they said they had now found out, and left them. As soon as the fort was finished they marched southward, cutting a wagon road through a fine level country, twenty-one miles to the river of Boeff, (leaving Captain Depontenay with a hundred men to garrison the Fort la Briske Isle.) They fell to work cutting timber, boards, etc., for another fort while Monsieur Morang ordered Monsieur Bite with fifty men to go to a place called by the Indians, Ganagarah'hare, on the banks of the Belle Riviere, where the river O Boeff empties into it; in the mean time Morang had got large boats or battoes made to carry down the baggage and provisions, etc., to said place. Monsieur Bite, on coming to said Indian place, was asked what he wanted or intended; he, upon answering it was their father the governor of Canada's intention to build a trading house for their and all their brethren's convenience, was told by the Indians that the lands were theirs, and they would not have them build upon it. The said Mr. Bite returning, met two Englishman traders with their horses and goods, whom they bound and brought prisoners to Morang, who ordered them to Canada in irons. The said Bite reported to Morang the situation was good, but the water in the river O Boeff too low at that time to carry down any craft with provisions, etc. A few days after the deponent says that about 100 Indians, called by the French Loo's, came to the fort La Riviere O Boeff to see what the French were a

doing, that Mons. Morang treated them very kindly and then asked them to carry down some stores, etc., to the Belle Riviere on horseback for payment, which he immediately advanced them on their undertaking to do it. They set off with full loads but never delivered them to the French, which incensed them very much, being not only a loss but a great disappointment. Morang, a man of very peevish, choleric disposition, meeting with those and other crosses, and finding the season of the year too far advanced to build the third fort, called all his officers together and told them, that, as he had engaged and firmly promised the governor to finish the three forts that season, and not being able to fulfill the same, was both afraid and ashamed to return to Canada, being sensible he had now forfeited the governor's favour forever.

"Wherefore, rather than live in disgrace, he begged they would take him (as he then sat in a carriage made for him, being very sick sometime) and seat him in the middle of the fort, and then set fire to it and let him perish in the flames; which was rejected by the officers, who, the deponent says, had not the least regard for him, as he had behaved very ill to them all in general. The deponent further saith, that about eight days before he left Fort La Briske Isle, Chev. Le Crake arrived express from Canada, in a birch canoe worked by ten men, with orders (as the deponent afterwards heard) from the governor Le Cain to Morang to make all the preparation possible again the spring of the year, to build them two forts at Chadakoin, one of them by Lake Erie, the other at the end of the carrying place at Lake Chadakoin; which carrying place is fifteen miles from one lake to the other. The said chevalier brought for Mons. Morang a cross of St. Louis which the rest of the officers would not allow him to take until the governor was acquainted with his conduct and behaviour. The Chev. returned immediately to Canada, after which, the deponent saith, when the fort La Riviere O Boeff was finished (which is built of wood stokadoed triangularwise, and has two log houses in the inside) Monsr. Morang ordered all the party to return to Canada for the winter season, except 300 men, which he kept to garrison both forts, and prepare materials against the spring for the building other forts; he also sent Jean Coeur, an officer and an interpreter, to stay the winter among the Indians at Ohio, in order to prevail with them, not only to allow the building forts on their lands but also persuade them, if possible, to join the French interest against the English.

"The deponent further saith, that on the 28th of October last, he set off for Canada under the command of Captain Deman, who had the command of twenty-two bateaux, with twenty men in each bateaux; the remainder being 760 men followed in a few days, the 30th arrived at Chadakoin, where they staid four days during which time Monsr. Peon with 200 men cut a wagon road over the carrying place from Lake Erie to Lake Chadakoin, being fifteen miles, viewed the situation which proved to their liking, so set off November 3rd for Niagara, where we arrived the sixth; it is a very poor, rotten, old wooden fort with 25 men in it. They talked of rebuilding it next summer. We left fifty men here to build bateaux for the army against the spring, also a store house for provisions, stores, etc., and staid here two days, then set off for Canada; all hands being fatigued with rowing all night, ordered to put ashore to breakfast within a mile of Oswego garrison, at

which time, the deponent saith, that he with a Frenchman slipped off and got to the fort where they both were concealed until the army passed; from thence he came here. The deponent further saith, that besides the 300 men with which he went up first, under the command of Monsr. Babeer, and the 500 men Morang brought up afterwards, there came at different times with stores etc., 700 more, which made in all 1,500 men; 300 of which remained to garrison the two forts, 50 at Niagara, the rest all returned to Canada, and talked of going up again this winter, so as to be there the beginning of April; they had two six pounders and seven four pounders, which they intended to have planted in the fort at Ganagarah'hare, which was to have been called the Governor's Fort, but as that was not built, they left the guns in the fort La Riviere O Boeff, where Morang commands. Further the deponent saith not.

STEPHEN COFFEN.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1754.

WM. JOHNSON.

The following information respecting the operations of the French in Chautauqua county in 1753 and of the building of the Portage Road is contributed by Dr. H. C. Taylor of Portland. Mr. Isaac Shattuck was for many years a citizen of that town, a personal acquaintance of Dr. Taylor. His grandfather, Samuel Shattuck, when an old man came to Portland with his family in 1823 where he died in 1827. He was born in Massachusetts, was in the French and Indian war, and a soldier of the Revolution. Dr. Taylor often listened to the recital by Isaac Shattuck of incidents of the French war that had been communicated to him by his grandfather Samuel Shattuck. Dr. Taylor from his knowledge and acquaintance with the parties vouches for his truthfulness. In 1753 Mr. Shattuck then a mere lad, was in some way connected with the colonial forces posted at Oswego under Lieutenant Hitchen Holland. He was allowed to accompany an officer and five men detailed to watch the movements of the French in the expedition to the Ohio river. We will here give, using the words of Dr. Taylor, the portion of the narrative that most nearly relates to the operations of the French in this county:

"We set out on the 7th of April (1753) for Lake Erie, following the shore of Lake Ontario until we reached what is now known as the Genessee river, then struck boldly into the woods, intending to reach Lake Erie 40 or 50 miles from its outlet; but as it happened we came in sight of its waters a few miles below what is now called Cattaraugus creek. We were satisfied the flotilla had not passed, so we waited for it. The second day after, as near as I can remember the 16th day of April, it came in sight, and the sight was beautiful indeed. It was a fine day and well along in the afternoon. We at once started onward, keeping well back from the lake, and encamped for the night on the banks of a stream that I now believe to have been the Canadaway, a few miles west of the now location of Dunkirk. In the morning the boats were out of sight, but we expected to overtake them easily, and in fact did so sooner than was agreeable to us as we came near discovering ourselves to the Indians that belonged to the expedition scattered through

the woods. They had landed at the mouth of Chautauqua creek, as now called, and were already felling trees on the west side of the creek, apparently for some sort of fortification. We were confident they had chosen this as a carrying place to some waterway south of the highlands. That night we slept some two or three miles back from the lake, probably near the east end of the village of Westfield as now seen (1826.) In the morning we repaired to our place of ambush and were much surprised in the afternoon to see another flotilla of boats filled with Frenchmen making a landing, a much larger number of men than the party of the day before.

"From some cause not apparent to us there was a cessation of work, and after three or four days the whole of both parties, with the exception of a few Indians, embarked in their boats and moved westward. Here was something unlooked for, but as we had been detailed for a special duty we had to follow. We struck back into the woods and to the highlands, where we could look over the lake and at the same time avoid some straggling Indians that seemed to choose the land rather than the company of their friends on the water. These redskins, all the season through, gave us more trouble than all things else, and we were sometimes obliged to absent ourselves for days to avoid the unusual number that occasionally appeared to gather about, watching the work of the French. The wonder is that we escaped discovery and capture, but we owed all our good fortune in this to our leader, who was an old Indian fighter from Onondaga, and understood them well. After a few miles we were obliged to return to the rise of ground between the highlands and the lake, and at sundown were nearly abreast of the boats when they made a landing where Erie now stands. For the next two months or more there was considerable work done toward building a fort, but it must have been the last of July before it was completed. In the meantime parties had been sent south and returned, and on more than one occasion there seemed to be a delay in movements that to us seemed unaccountable, but in due time the whole force aside from the garrison, moved south, completing a fine road as they went that other parties had commenced. After three days they halted on the banks of a stream running nearly east at that point, where they went to work completing a stockaded fort already begun. We were not idle all this time, but wandered away, sometimes for days at a time, where small game was more plenty, upon which we depended for our subsistence. We did not use our firearms from the time we left Oswego until we were well on our return, but depended upon traps and snares to secure such game as we needed.

"The design of the French was plain to be seen, and thinking we had accomplished all we were expected to do, we left for Oswego some time in September, where we arrived in due time with a full report which was sent at once to New York. I forgot to say that one of our party was dispatched to Oswego as early as the first of July. It was not expected that the French with so small a force and so late in the season, and with the amount of work before them, would push forward to the Ohio valley that season, and their return was confidently looked for with great anxiety. Some time in the latter part of October it was known that the expedition had not returned, and fearing mischief Lieut. Holland dispatched the same party to learn of their movements and report as soon as at all consistent. This time we took a

course farther south and after reaching the highlands south of Lake Erie continued along their crest, keeping the lake in sight. On the seventh day out, or October 30th, as near as I remember, in the afternoon we came upon a party of nearly or quite a hundred Frenchmen rolling logs into a ravine in the bottom of a deep gulf, and digging into the steep sides of the gulf for a road, apparently, at a point that I now (1826) know to have been on the south border of the village of Westfield. They had, apparently, returned from Erie and were completing the work they began in April. We came upon this party very suddenly and unexpectedly, for we had supposed that the whole matter of a carrying place had been transferred to Erie; in fact so sudden was it that had it not been for some adroit movements on our part, and sharp running up the east branch of Chautauqua creek, as I now know it (to be), we should have been seen, overtaken, and of course gone into captivity. As it was we escaped and witnessed the completion of the road from Lake Erie to Lake Chautauqua. On the third or fourth day the whole party embarked in their boats and moved eastward. We at once retraced our steps and about the 10th of November reached Oswego."

The first person that traveled over the Old Portage road, who has given us a definite account of its appearance at the time of the journey was Judge William Peacock. From his description of the road as it was left by the French prior to the Revolution, or perhaps by the English in 1782, we can form the best idea of its character and situation in its original condition. In 1872, when in better than usual health, and when his mind was clear, he made to the writer this statement:

"I first saw the Old French Portage Road in 1799. I was then a young man. I wanted to see the country. I came to Buffalo and a Seneca Indian ferried me over Buffalo creek. I hired this Indian to go with me. He could talk a little English and I could talk a little Seneca. He went afoot and I rode on horseback. He was a very good Indian. We went from Buffalo to the site of Westfield. This was in the month of July, 1799. There was nothing but an Indian path from Buffalo to Westfield. This path crossed the creek at Westfield a little below the bridge. We took this Indian path to the Old French Road which began on the west side of Chautauqua creek at its mouth opposite to Barcelona. At this end of the Old Portage road a stone mason work was erected laid in mud or mortar. It was three or four feet high, circular, three or four feet across with a circular hole in the top for a kettle. There was no kettle there. A fire could be built in this mason work. It was evidently constructed for cooking. I and the Indian followed this old Old Portage road from the mouth of Chautauqua creek to Chautauqua lake. From the mouth of the Chautauqua it passed up the west side of the creek about three miles to where the road to Mayville from Westfield now crosses the creek. Here I saw dugways upon both sides of the creek. Then it meandered along over bad ground to the dividing ridge, then turned to the right to Chautauqua creek, and then turned to the left to a point between Mayville and the Mountain House (Buttons Inn,) where we came to an old log causeway over a bad place in the ground. The present road runs pretty much over this old log causeway. The Old Portage road then kept through bayous and swamps, although no other causeways appeared to have been built over

these bad places. Bearing a little to the east of the present road in Mayville, the road passed about 70 rods easterly from my dwelling, and so on easterly of Main street through Mayville terminating at the foot of Main street. At its termination at Chautauqua lake there was another pile of stone erected for cooking purposes, precisely like that at the mouth of Chautauqua creek, and of the same kind of stone. No trees that I saw were cut upon this Portage road except that at this causeway underbrush had been cut. The road had not been cleared out however very extensively. It appeared as if wagons and cannon had passed over it. "Some work had been expended in making these small dugways about three miles from Barcelona."

The next person who saw the road in its original state and described it was William Bell. This letter in reply to inquiries made by the Hon. E. T. Foote was published in the *Westfield Republican* of April 5, 1871.

WESTFIELD, MARCH 29, 1871.

HON. ELIAL T. FOOTE :

My Dear Sir—In answer to your letter inquiring about the route of the old French road from Lake Erie to Chautauqua lake I will say that I came to what is now Westfield in August, 1820. My father, Arthur Bell came from Pennsylvania with a part of the family in "dug out canoes" up the Allegany and Connewango rivers, and the Chautauqua outlet and lake to the present steamboat landing at Mayville, while I came through the woods from the Allegany river to Erie, and thence to Westfield with some cattle and horses; and when the family arrived at the head of the lake I went there to meet them, and the goods were "packed" over to the farm that my father had "taken up" when he was here in the spring, on the "main road," about three miles west of Westfield village.

In 1802 there were the remains of a stone chimney standing near the shore of Lake Erie, a little west of the mouth of Chautauqua creek, that was said to have been built by the French. A road was cut out from that point on Lake Erie, crossing the present Erie road near the old "McHenry Tavern," where the historical monument now stands, and crossing the west branch of Chautauqua creek about 100 rods above where the woolen factory of Lester Stone, Esq., now stands, and from there to a point near the former residence of Gervis Foot, or late residence of Mrs. Rumsey, and from there to Chautauqua lake, on or near the line of the present traveled road. I remember very well when I was quite a young lad, of driving a team to draw salt over this old French road from Lake Erie to Chautauqua lake, and from the appearance of the road it must have been cut out a good many years before I passed over it. My father settled on part of Lot 3, Township 4, Range 14 of the Holland Land Company's survey; and after the death of my father, I resided on the same farm till within the last few years.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM BELL."

Gov. Patterson and A. Dixon concurred in the recollection of William Bell.

Judge Campbell's statement made about the same time is: "The statement of Col. William Bell in regard to the Old French Road is undoubtedly correct; but he does not allude to the branch of the same road on the east

side of Chautauqua creek—the two different branches of the same forming a junction above the mouth of the little Chautauqua creek, and above the woolen factory of Mr. Stone, as mentioned by Col. Bell. Those two branches made two cross roads: the first where the stone monument is now standing, and the other at the corners now in the village of Westfield. The east branch of this old French road passed near the bank of the creek, and the original tracks were plainly to be seen on both sides of the creek, in 1817, when I settled on the farm where I now reside. The road on the eastern side passed through my farm, and the remains of log bridges were plainly to be seen; and the road on the bank of the creek down to cross the mouth of the little Chautauqua creek below the woolen factory, and to join the west branch above the factory; and the relics of the branches of these two branch roads still remain visible to this day, April 4th, 1871.

T. B. CAMPBELL.

In an article published in the *Chautauqua Eagle* of June 12, 1819, it is said: "The old (French) road is distinctly traceable in the vicinity of this village" (Mayville.) Dr. H. C. Taylor first saw the road in 1827. He says the road was then "plainly to be seen at intervals and could be traced nearly its entire length, especially the northern portion from the lake to the foothills." He further says that "even at this day, 1890, there are traces of its existence." There still exist not far from the McHenry monument the marks of its use, pointed out to the writer as late as 1891 by Hon. Austin Smith.

Dr. Taylor, in his history of the old Portage describes its location as follows: "Its starting point was on the west side of Chautauqua creek at Barcelona within a few rods of the lake. Its course from this point was southerly along the bank of the creek, passing the after location of the first grist mill built in the county, by John McMahan, not far from the mouth of the creek, in 1804 or 1805, it reached and crossed what is now the main road at the ancient cross roads, one mile west of the center of the village of Westfield, at the monument erected there by Hon. Elial T. Foote, (1870.) From this point by a southeasterly course it soon reached the steep bank of Chautauqua creek, along which it ran for a mile when it passed into a deep gorge of a hundred feet or more in depth, through which the creek ran, by an extensive dugway still plainly to be seen on the lands owned by Miss Elizabeth Stone, where it crossed the creek and by another dugway on lands for many years owned by Wm. Cummings, it reached the high banks a few rods from the present Glen Mills. The passage of this gorge was a work of considerable magnitude. The west bank was so very precipitous that the passage of teams would seem nearly impossible, yet it is said that in later years, before the road on the east side of the creek through the present village of Westfield was opened, vast quantities of salt and merchandise were transported over it from Lake Erie to Lake Chautauqua for Pittsburg and other points in the Ohio valley. On the east side of the gorge the road was

less precipitous and is now a public highway. After reaching a point above Glen Mills on the south side of the gorge through which the east branch of the Chautauqua creek now runs, and where the Mayville road is now located at that point, to avoid the rugged section over the hill it passed up the east branch for some distance and continued to the east of the present thoroughfare to Mayville, and reached Chautauqua lake at or near the present steamboat landing."

To this last circumstance is due the fact that the traces of the road seem to have been more strongly marked when Judge Campbell and later observers saw it than in 1799 when first seen by Judge Peacock. Dr. Taylor informs us that it was surveyed by James McMahan in August, 1805, and legally located as a public highway the same month by the commissioners, Thos. McClintock and James Dunn. Causeways, rude bridges and dugways were undoubtedly made while in use by the early settlers.

The disputed territory first entered upon by Celoron of which he claimed dominion in the name of the king, was Chatauqua county. Almost the first act of the French thereafter, by way of enforcing their claim was the building of the Portage road in Chautauqua county. These events kindled a spark that finally burst into flames. They constituted the immediate cause of the Old French War. Although this war was disastrous in the beginning to British arms, it resulted in the fall of Quebec, and the loss to the French of all Canada and of the greater part of their possessions in America. This war having its beginning in Chautauqua county soon extended to Europe where it was waged on a grander scale. It was there known as the "Seven Years' War." France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and other European powers arrayed themselves against England and Prussia. The statemanship of William Pitt and the military genius of Frederick the Great gave the victory to the latter nations. The battles of Minden and Quiberon Bay in 1759 were decisive of the contest. One of the latter results of this great struggle has been the creation of the German empire. The Seven Years' War extended even to Asia. The French and English contended for empire in India. The English finally gained the great victory of Palissy in 1757 over the Indian allies of the French, with which began the empire of England in the East. While we may not say that the chief cause of these great events was the expedition of Celoron, and the building of the Portage road in Chatauqua county, they stand however at the very beginning of a series of events that directly led to these momentous results.

HISTORY OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

SECTION II.—OUR ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER IX.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

THESE operations of the French in the west in 1753 were watched with interest and indignation by the English. Captain Stodart wrote a letter to Col. William Johnson May 15, 1753, from Oswego, informing him that over thirty French canoes, carrying a part of the French army, had passed them the day before for the Ohio; also that he was informed by a Frenchman, on his way to Cajoeka (probably Chautauqua), that the French under Marin were about to build forts at places convenient for them; "that one fort was to be built at Ka-sa-no-tia-yo-go" (a carrying place), and another at Diontarogo.* A copy of this letter was forwarded by Col. Johnson to Governor Clinton. When information reached Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia of these proceedings of the French, he determined to ascertain their purpose, and to induce them to abandon their claim upon the valley of the Ohio. He accordingly dispatched George Washington, then but twenty-two years of age, who set out from Williamsburgh, Virginia, October, 30, 1753, and arrived where Pittsburgh now stands about three weeks afterwards. He then proceeded to Venango, where he arrived December 4, and had an interview with the celebrated Captain Joncaire, but obtained no satisfaction. From Venango he pushed on up French creek, to the French post at Le Bœuf, now Waterford, where he arrived December 11, 1753. The fort he found situated on the island on the west fork of French creek. It consisted of four houses forming a square, defended by bastions made of palisades twelve feet high, pierced for cannon and small arms. Within the bastions were a guard-house and other buildings; outside were stables, a smith's forge, and a log house for soldiers. Washington found that the French were here preparing many pine boats and bark canoes to be ready in the spring to descend and destroy the English posts on the Ohio river. Here Washington,

* 6 Doc. relating to the Col. Hist. of N. Y., 779.

140 years ago, spent five anxious days within but fourteen miles of French Creek, in Chautauqua county, negotiating with the French commandant, St. Pierre. Having finished his business with the French, Washington set out December 16, to return. His long journey through the wilderness was beset by difficulties and dangers. French creek and the Allegany were swollen and full of floating ice; the snows were deep, and the cold intense. He arrived at Williamsburgh, January 16, 1754, having performed a toilsome and perilous journey of 800 miles in two and one-half months.

Immediately after Washington's return, the Ohio Company sent Captain Trent and a small body of men, to the junction of the Allegany with the Monongahela, where Pittsburgh is now situated. He arrived there in February, 1754, and commenced a fort, which was completed prior to April 17, 1754. This was the first occupation of the territory of Pittsburgh. Against this post the French immediately dispatched a formidable expedition, the first warlike demonstration made in the French war. Monsier Contrecoeur, then French commander-in-chief on the Beautiful river, at the head of 1,000 French and Indians, with 18 pieces of cannon, in 60 bateaux and 200 canoes descended the Allegany, arrived at Pittsburgh April 16, 1754, and summoned the English commandant Ward to surrender. He having but forty men to defend his unfinished stockade was obliged to do so.* This affair is memorable, as it was the first blow struck in the war that followed.

The Portage road from Barcelona to Mayville was cut late in the preceding fall with a distinct view to its future use. This expedition was the first movement made by the French in the spring following; as but few French remained at Le Boeuf and Presque Isle during the winter, a large part of this force had probably to be drawn that season from Canada; a portion of it may have passed over Chautauqua lake. In the letter written by Gen. Wm. Irvine to General Washington, dated Jan. 27, 1758, General Irvine says:

"The following account I had from a chief of the Seneca tribe, as well as from a white man named Mathews, a Virginian, who says that he was taken prisoner by the Indians at Kanawha, in 1777. He has lived with the Indians since that time. As far as I could judge, he appeared to be well acquainted with this part of the country. I employed him as an interpreter. He stated that from the upper end of Jadaque lake it is not more than nine miles along the path or road to Lake Erie, and that there was formerly a wagon road between the two lakes. The Indian related, that he was about fourteen years old when the French went first to establish a post at Fort Pitt; that he accompanied an uncle who was a chief warrior, on that occasion, who attended the French; that the head of Lake Jadaque was the spot where the detachment embarked; that they fell down to Fort Duquesne without any obstruction, in large canoes, with all the artillery, stores, provisions, etc.† He added that French creek was made the medium of communication after-

*Craig's Hist. of Pittsburgh, 23, 6 Col. Doc. Hist. of New York, Sp. 2 Doc. Hist. of New York.

†The first expedition sent by the French against Fort Pitt, was that commanded by Captain Contrecoeur in the spring of 1753, which compelled the capitulation of Pittsburgh in April, 1754.

wards; why, he could not tell, but always wondered at it, as he expressed himself, knowing the other to be so much better. Both Mathews and the Senecca desired to conduct me, as a further proof of their veracity, to the spot on the shore of Lake Jadaque, where lies one of the four-pounders left by the French. Major Finley who has been in that country since I was, informed me that he had seen the gun."

It is probable that French explorations and communication between Lake Erie and the headwaters of the Allegany in Chautauqua county were not confined to the Portage road. There is evidence that they used the Cassadaga to some extent. A row of piles across the Cassadaga creek was discovered many years ago some distance below the lake. A French axe was found on the farm of Louis Bealeal near the creek in Stockton. The Indians or French used the Conewango and the Cattaraugus as a means of communication between the Allegany and Lake Erie. In early years French axes were found near Cattaraugus creek. General Irvine in his letter to General Washington further says:

"Mathews was very desirous that I should explore the east fork of the Coniawango; but my sickness prevented me. His account is, that it is navigable about thirty miles up from the junction of the north and west branch, to a swamp which is about half a mile wide; that on the north side of this swamp a large creek has its source, called "Catterauque" (Cattaraugus,) which falls into Lake Erie, forty miles from the foot of this lake; that he has several times been of parties who crossed over, carrying the canoes across the swamps. He added that the Catterauque watered much the finest country between Buffalo and Presque Isle."

This portage was probably used by the French and Indians in other war-like expeditions. Pouchot, the officer who commanded the French at Fort Niagara when it surrendered to Sir William Johnson, wrote a "History of the French and Indian War in North America," in which he says: "The river of Chatacoin is the first that communicates from Lake Erie to the Ohio; and it was by this that they (the French) went in early times when they made a journey to that part. The navigation is always made in a canoe, on account of the small amount of water in this river. It is only when there is a freshet, that they can pass, and then with difficulty, which makes them prefer the navigation of the river Aux Boeuf, of which the entrepot is the fort of Presque Isle.*

Sir William Johnson journeyed to Detroit by the command of Gen. Amherst in 1761 to establish a treaty with the Ottawa confederacy to regulate the trade at the posts in the Indian country. On his return he coasted along the south shore of Lake Erie. In his journal of this journey is this reference to this portage with other interesting particulars:

"Wednesday, October 1st, 1761, embarked (at Presque Isle,) at 7 o'clock, with the wind strong ahead continued so all day, notwithstanding it improved

*Pouchot, French and English wars in N. A., Vol. II, 160. (Hough's translation.)

all day, and got to *Jadaghque creek and carrying place*, which is a fine harbor and encampment. It is very dangerous from Presque Isle here, being a prodigious steep, rocky bank all the way, except two or three creeks and small beaches, where are very beautiful streams of water or springs which tumble down the rocks. We came about forty miles this day. The fire was burning where Captain Cochran (the officer who commanded at Presque Isle) I suppose encamped last night. *Here the French had a baking place,* and here they had meetings, and assembled the Indians when first going to Ohio, and bought this place of them.* Toonadawanusky, the river we stopped yesterday at, is so called.

"Friday, 2d. A very stormy morning, wind not fair; however, sent off my two baggage boats, and ordered them to stop about thirty miles off in a river (probably Cattaraugus creek.) The Seneca Indian tells me we may get this day to the end of the lake. I embarked at eight o'clock with all the rest, and got about thirty miles, when a great storm of wind and rain arose and obliged us to put into a little creek (probably Eighteen-mile creek,) between the high rocky banks. The wind turned northwest, and it rained very hard. We passed the Mohawks in a bay about four miles from here. Some of our boats are put into other places as well as they can. My bedding is on board the birch canoe of mine, with the Indian somewhere ahead. The lake turns very greatly to the northeast, and looks like low land. From Presque Isle here is all high land, except a very few spots where boats may land. In the evening sent Oneida to the Mohawk encampment to learn what news here."†

The French, it is believed, made considerable use of the harbor of Barcelona. In 1819 the persons employed in the improvement of the harbor discovered about six feet below the surface of the water timber evidently framed together built up in the form of a pier. (*Chautauqua Eagle* of August 3, 1819.)

Although the French early used this route by Chautauqua lake to some extent when passing from Lake Erie to the Allegany and Ohio, the route by Presque Isle and French creek was finally adopted and principally used by them. They were masters in woodcraft, and were wonderfully familiar with the geography of this remote wilderness; yet it is not strange that they should have doubted which was the better route, for it would be difficult for us familiar as we are with the premises to determine which would have been then the better one.

In 1754 soon after the fall of Pittsburgh, Washington, in command of a force of English colonists, fought with the French in the forests of Pennsylvania his first two battles; in one he defeated Monsieur Jummonville, and in the other, that of Fort Necessity, (the French having been reinforced from Canada) he was defeated. July 9, 1755, Braddock's large and well-disciplined army was defeated by a small force of Indians and a little band of gallant Frenchmen who had the year before passed along this county. The train of

*The mason works described by Judge Peacock and Wm. Bell are probable the relics of this baking place.

†Stone's Life and Times of Sir William Johnson.

artillery taken from Braddock was transported back, and used in August 1756 by Montcalm in the siege of Oswego. Fort Du Quesne was taken from the French November 25, 1758, by an army of 6,000 men under Gen. Forbes ; the French in possession there, fleeing upon their approach up the Allegany and down the Ohio. The English under Prideaux, in July, 1759, invested Fort Niagara. Prideaux having been killed, the siege was continued by Sir William Johnson. The Indians from the west and along the Allegany were collected by the French, and, with French soldiers from Venango and Presque Isle, formed a large force. This army was conducted along Lake Erie and the borders of our county, led by D. Aubry, a French officer, to reinforce Niagara. They were met by the English in Lewiston, in this state, July 24, 1759, where a bloody battle was fought, the French and Indians defeated, and 500 of them slain. Niagara immediately after surrendered to the English. Gen. Charles Lee, afterwards one of the most distinguished officers of the Revolution, was present at the siege of Niagara, and after its surrender passed by Chautauqua county on a military errand down the Allegany to Fort Du Quesne. Quebec having been taken by the English under Wolfe, the French, in November, 1760, surrendered all their posts in this part of the continent to England ; and thereafter ceased to be seen in company with their red allies along the borders of this county.

The first military expedition of the English over Lake Erie was made immediately after the surrender by the French of their possessions in America. It was despatched to take possession of Detroit, Michillimackinack, and other posts surrendered by the French. Major Rogers long celebrated for his skill in border war, led the expedition. He embarked in November, 1760, at the foot of Lake Erie with 200 rangers in fifteen whale boats, and coasted along the southern shore of the lake. On arriving at Erie Rogers set out for Pittsburgh. He descended French creek and the Allegany river in a canoe. Having obtained reinforcements, he proceeded to Detroit, which was surrendered to him on his arrival.

CHAPTER X.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

As monumental bronze unchanged his look ;
A soul that pity touched, but never shook ;
Impassive—fearing but the shame of fear—
A stoic of the woods—a man without a tear."

—*Gertrude of Wyoming.*

AT THE close of the French and Indian War, as soon as the English had possessed themselves of the forts and posts established by the French, a conspiracy was formed by the Indian tribes of the west to sieze these outposts and dispossess the English. The moving spirit of this confederation was Pontiac, an Ottawa chief of great abilities, whose lofty character fitted him for a nobler destiny than the leader of savages. He saw that with the French no longer as allies that the English threatened to gain undisputed sway over the tribes of the west and that it was necessary to overwhelm them before they obtained a stronger foothold. Pontiac possessed an indomitable spirit and all the haughty reserve of the Indian. The Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandots, Ojibways and other tribes of the West joined the league. It taxed the great influence of Sir William Johnson to the utmost to prevent the Six Nations from joining in the conspiracy. The English posts were all to be attacked on the same day, their garrisons and all the people the border settlements massacred. So well planned was the attack that nine posts in the west were captured in a single day, and the most of the garrisons tomahawked and scalped.

It is interesting to learn that this contest between the Indians and white men brought scenes of savage warfare close to this county. At Presque Isle (now Erie, Pa.), in the shadows of the forest and less than twenty miles away from Chautauqua county, occurred one of those desperate struggles between Indians and white men which were so frequent in the pioneer period. In June, 1763, Ensign Christie was the commanding officer at Presque Isle. June 3, Lieutenant Cuyler, of the "Queen's" company of rangers, arrived there on his way to Fort Niagara with the remnant of his force, which had been surprised and defeated by the Indians while coasting along the north shore of Lake Erie on their way with supplies for the English garrison at Detroit. Ensign Christie kept six of Cuyler's men which increased his garrison to

twenty-seven men. Fort Presque Isle stood on the site of the city of Erie. A strong blockhouse built of large logs stood in its angle.

Early on June 15th, two hundred Indians from those assembled at Detroit commenced the assault. The garrison withdrew into the blockhouse. The Indians, from under cover of the bank of the lake and a ridge that extended along a small stream that ran into the lake near the fort, continued the attack all day, firing into every loop-hole of the bastion, and endeavoring to fire the fort by shooting burning arrows against it, which the garrison would extinguish with water kept in barrels within the works. Some of the Indians managed to get into the fort, which enabled them to carry on a more effectual fire against the blockhouse, while others attempted to undermine it. The garrison made a stubborn defense killing or wounding such Indians as exposed themselves. The water in the bastion being nearly exhausted, the soldiers commenced to dig a passage under ground to the well which stood in an exposed place. Darkness came at last, but the Indians kept up a fire all night from their intrenchments. The next day the Indians set fire to the commanding officer's house near the blockhouse. The flames soon reached the bastion of the blockhouse, which at last took fire. The garrison however extinguished it with water from the well which they had reached by the underground passage. The firing continued until midnight of the second day, when the garrison was warned that preparations had been completed to set the blockhouse on fire from above and below, and their surrender was demanded with the promise that if they yielded their lives would be spared. Christie, being satisfied that the burning of the blockhouse could not be prevented, surrendered with the understanding that the lives of the garrison should be spared and that they might retire unmolested to the nearest post. The Indians kept them for awhile near Presque Isle and adopted some of their prisoners into their tribe, shaving off their hair and painting and bedecking them as Indian warriors. They finally carried their prisoners to Detroit. Christie made his escape. One soldier, Benjamin Gray and possibly another escaped at the time of the surrender. Gray went to Fort Pitt and first told the story of the siege and capture of the fort.

The Indians, late in the morning of June 18, appeared before Le Boeuf (now Waterford, Pa.) fourteen miles west of French Creek in Chautauqua county. Its garrison consisted of eleven privates, two corporals and its commander, Ensign Price, a gallant young officer. The Indians at first endeavored to gain admittance by artifice but failed. Late in the day they commenced the attack by shooting burning arrows against the sides and roof of the blockhouse. The men several times succeeded in extinguishing the fire. At length the flames so spread that they could not master them. They all got out through a narrow window in the rear of the blockhouse unobserved by the Indians; covered by the darkness of the night, they managed

to escape into the forest, where they wandered several days half starved. Finally all but two (who probably perished in the woods) reached Fort Pitt. On their way Price and his men passed Venango (now Franklin) where they found only smoking fires, in which lay the half-burned bodies of its murdered garrison. The Indians, who were Senecas, had succeeded in gaining admittance into the fort at Venango, and burned it to the ground and massacred its garrison, leaving none to tell the story of its fall. The few facts known respecting its destruction were afterwards gathered from an Indian who was present at its capture, and who narrated them to Sir William Johnson. Lieutenant Gordon, the commanding officer, was tortured over a slow fire for several nights until he died.

While the Indians were prosecuting their campaign along this frontier, they murdered many of the scattered settlers of western Pennsylvania, and others only saved themselves by fleeing to the nearest forts. Meantime Pontiac was prosecuting with great energy the siege of Detroit. For more than a year was it besieged, during which time the garrison suffered greatly.

July 29, 1763, Major Rogers arrived at Detroit with a reinforcement of 280 men. A little later in an attempt to raise the siege, the English in a desperate conflict at Bloody river lost one quarter of their number. October 19th of the same year, somewhere near the foot of Lake Erie the Indians attacked 160 English soldiers under Major Wilkins, in boats on their way to relieve Detroit. A battle ensued in which nearly thirty Englishmen were killed and wounded. Other calamities befel Major Wilkins. A storm overtook him on Lake Erie; his boats were wrecked; his ammunition was lost; and seventy of his men perished.

August 10, 1764, General Bradstreet with 3,000 men set out in boats from the foot of Lake Erie, on an expedition whose object was to raise the siege of Detroit. The route of this army was along the southern shore of Lake Erie. August 10 and 11, 1764, they rowed along the coast of Chautauqua county. Israel Putnam accompanied the expedition as a colonel of a regiment of Connecticut troops. Arriving at Detroit, Bradstreet raised the siege, and October 10 set out on his return.* Eight or ten miles west of Cleveland a portion of the boats were wrecked,† and about 150 of his force, provincials and Indians, were compelled to make their way to Fort Niagara along the southern shore of Lake Erie on foot. Their route led through the lake towns of the county of Chautauqua. After many days of hardship, fording creeks and rivers, suffering from cold and hunger, they reached the end of their journey. Many of the provincials perished in the woods.

Among the Indian chiefs who took an active part in the contest, was Guyasutha. Like Pontiac he was a leader among his people and endowed

*No full account of his return march has been preserved.

†Muskets, swords, wrecks of boats and other relics have been found for several miles along the coast.

with the stern virtues of his race. Guyasutha and Cornplanter were lords of the forest along the Allegany and its headwaters. They were familiar with our country and sometimes visited its beautiful lake. They belong to its history as Robin Hood to Sherwood forest. Although prominent in Pontiac's war, Parkman scarcely notices Guyasutha. His deeds were equal to those of Cornplanter, Red Jacket or Farmer's Brothers. Guyasutha when young was a companion of Washington on his mission to the French in 1753 from Logstown to Le Boeuf. Guyasutha in 1763 was a chief of the Senecas. He then entered into the conspiracy of Pontiac, and was the first it is probable to commence that contest which, although generally called Pontiac's, was sometimes called Guyasutha's war. Guyasutha is said to have led the Indians in the bloody battle of Bushy Run, which was the most desperate encounter with the Indians that perhaps ever took place on this continent, a conflict in which the Indians displayed a steady valor and endurance equal in every respect to their brave and civilized opponents. At the close of this war, in the conference held near Lake Erie between the Indian tribes, he was a leading character. Later in the conference on the Muskingum between Colonel Boquet and the Senecas, Delawares and Shawnees, Guyasutha then chief of the Senecas upon the Allegany and Ohio was prominent, and when the conference was resumed in November he was a leading orator and took part in the treaty of Fort Pitt in 1768, at which 1,100 Indians were present. In 1770 when General Washington made a journey west as far as the mouth of the Great Kanawha, when near the mouth of the Muskingum he made a ceremonious visit to the camp of Guyasutha who was then at the head of the river tribes. Washington and Guyasutha recognized each other, although seventeen years had passed since their journey up the Allegany. He presented to Washington a quarter of fine buffalo meat just slain. They encamped together and passed the night in friendly conference. Guyasutha is said to have led the attack on Hannastown in 1782. He died on the bank of the Allegany, and left his name to a beautiful plain on that river, where he was buried.

Pontiac's war was the last great attempt made by the Indians to redeem this country from the dominion of the white man. With the death of their great leader their efforts ceased and comparative peace for many years prevailed. No event of importance occurred in these regions until the Revolution.

CHAPTER XI.

THE REVOLUTION.

AT THE commencement of the Revolution, the limits of settlement and civilization had extended somewhat nearer to Chautauqua county; but no event of great importance affecting these regions transpired until near the close. Long prior to 1779, the hostile Indians and Tories had desolated the frontier settlements of New York and Pennsylvania; to punish them Washington planned two expeditions. One was to march by the north branch of the Susquehanna, against the Indian villages of the Six Nations in New York; the other was, at the same time, to proceed up the Allegany, under the command of Col. Daniel Brodhead, a gallant and enterprising officer, who then commanded at Pittsburgh, and to destroy the villages of the Secceca and Munsey Indians, who dwelt along that river and its tributaries, and afterwards to unite with the army of Gen. Sullivan in a combined attack upon Fort Niagara. On account of the difficulty of providing Col. Brodhead with supplies in time, and the want of satisfactory information concerning the Allegany country, the idea of the two expeditions coöperating was abandoned by Gen. Washington.

Col. Brodhead, August 11, 1779, at the head of 605 militia and volunteers, and with one month's provisions, advanced up the Allegany river from Pittsburgh to the Mahoning. Here their provisions were transferred from boats to packhorses; and the army proceeded on to Brady's Bend, in Clarion county, Pennsylvania. Here an advanced party consisting of fifteen white men and eight Delaware Indians, under command of Lieut. Harding, fell in with thirty or forty Indian warriors coming down the river in seven canoes. The Indians landed and stripped off their shirts; a sharp contest ensued; the Indians were defeated, six or seven of their number killed and several wounded; and all their canoes and contents fell into the hands of Col. Brodhead. Lieutenant Harding had three men slightly wounded, one a young Delaware chief named Nanoland, another the celebrated scout Nathan Zane. This encounter probably occurred near Thompson's island in Warren county, five miles below the mouth of the Broken-Straw. Colonel Thomas Procter in 1791 journeyed from Philadelphia upon a mission to the western Indians to persuade them to peace. On his way he visited the Allegany river, and was joined by Cornplanter with thirty canoes. April 11, they arrived at an old

Indian settlement called Hogstown (undoubtedly Goshgoshunk), and afterwards proceeded up the river to Hickory Town (Lackawana). April 13, they ascended the Allegany ten miles to Logtrap creek. Colonel Proctor states in his journal that he "Proceeded up the river today (14th), took up our encampment near the mouth of Casyoudang creek, it being the place where Colonel Brodhead in 1779 had fought against the savages, and in which action Joseph Nicholson, his interpreter, was wounded." Brodhead resumed his march on the 15th and arrived in the morning at the Indian town Buckaloons just below the Broken-Straw. The Indians were driven to the hills in its rear. A breastwork of felled timber and fascines was thrown up. It was about half a mile above the mouth of the Broken-Straw, on the west side of the road from Irvinton to Warren, upon a high bluff by the Allegany, and commanded an extensive view up and down the river. Its remains were plainly to be seen a few years ago. A garrison of forty men were left to guard the baggage and stores, and the troops immediately marched to Conawago, the Seneca town that stood on the site of Warren. This had been deserted for eighteen months. Brodhead, it is said, sent a force several miles up the Conawago and found other deserted villages. Several days afterwards Major Morrison returned to this place to reconnoitre; as he stooped to drink at the creek, a rifle ball splashed water in his face. This fact was confirmed long afterwards to Dr. William A. Irvine by one of Cornplanter's men.

The country of the upper Allegany, and much of Western New York, was then unexplored by white men. Undoubtedly there were with this expedition experienced hunters and bordermen; yet no one was sufficiently familiar with the country above the Conewago to guide the expedition directly to the upper Seneca towns, the most important settlements upon the river. This led to much uneasiness of the troops. Colonel Brodhead, however, promptly ordered an advance along an Indian path that appeared to have been used for some time. The expedition rapidly advanced up the right or west bank of the river. After a march of twenty miles, without discovering other signs of Indian occupation or presence than a few footprints, upon arriving at the crest of a high hill they saw the sparkling waters of the Allegany glistening beneath them, and along either side of the winding river the broad and luxuriant cornfields of the Indians. On descending the hill they came in sight of their towns which had just been deserted. These villages and cornfields were situated along the Allegany for about eight miles above the village of Kinjua, their northern limit being near the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania.

Colonel Brodhead estimated that these Indian villages contained 130 unusually large houses; some of them large enough for three or four families. Here was shown the natural superiority of the Six Nations over the other Indian races in the advance in civilization that they had made in this isolated

region. Their houses were substantial ; some constructed of logs, a part of round and others of square timber, while others were frame buildings. Around them were extensive and highly-cultivated fields of grain and vegetables. Colonel Brodhead declared that he never saw finer corn, although it stood much thicker than white farmers plant this grain. From the great quantity of corn that was here in the ground and the number of new houses built and building, Colonel Brodhead inferred that the whole of the Seneca and Munsey nations contemplated settling here. At the approach of the troops to the first village the Indians fled leaving several packs of deerskins. The work of destruction was soon commenced, and continued for three days without interruption from the Indians, they having retreated to the woods. Eight towns were set in flames ; the corn was next cut down and piled into heaps, and over 500 acres were destroyed. \$3000 worth of plunder was taken. At the Upper Seneca town a painted war post or pagod clothed in dogskins was found which was committed to the river. This place was called Yough-roonwago..

Colonel Brodhead makes no mention of advancing beyond these towns. Mrs. Mary Jenison, who is usually accurate, states in her narrative that he ascended to Olean Point destroying all the Indian villages on the Allegany.

Brodhead's expedition was in advance of that of Sullivan. About the time he was completing the destruction of the Seneca towns on the Allegany, Sullivan having been joined by the troops of General Clinton was more than one hundred miles to the east, contesting the battle of Newtown with the forces of Brant and Butler near Elmira ; and it was not until two weeks later that Sullivan reached the heart of the Seneca country on the Genesee river, and entered upon the destruction of the Indian towns, corn and orchards. This early movement of Brodhead undoubtedly served to divert the attention and distract the efforts of the Indians and to aid Sullivan. Brodhead could it is probable have easily united his forces to those of General Sullivan, by pursuing the Indian trail along the Allegany to Olean, and thence to Canada and along the Genesee. Indeed Brodhead wrote to General Sullivan, October 10, 1779, that he should have marched to Genesee, if he had not been disappointed in getting shoes for his men.

Having completed the destruction of the upper Indian towns the Americans began their return. On their way they consigned to the flames Conawago and Buckaloons. The route chosen for their return march was the Venango road. According to a private letter they crossed Oil creek several times, and their attention was attracted to the inflammable oil issuing from its channel and the adjacent springs, which they thought resembled British oil. The *Massachusetts Magazine* in 1780, referring to this expedition states that in the northern part of Pennsylvania, "there is a creek called Oil creek which empties into the Allegheny river. It issues from a spring on the top

of which floats an oil similar to that called Barbadoes tar, and from which one may gather several gallons a day. The troops sent to guard the western posts halted at this spring, collected some of this oil, and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief from the rheumatism with which they were afflicted. The water, of which the troops drank freely, operated as a gentle purge."*

After destroying Maghinquechahocking, an Indian village of 35 large houses, Col. Brodhead returned to Fort Pitt, where he arrived September 14, 1779, having burned ten Indian villages (165 houses) destroyed more than 500 acres of corn, and taken \$3000 worth of furs and other plunder, and without losing man or beast.†

The expeditions of Sullivan and Brodhead, and the destruction of the Indian towns and cornfields, threw the Indians upon the hands of their British employers for support. During the succeeding winter want and disease swept many of them away; yet it did not put a stop to their inroads. Exasperated by their misfortunes, marauding parties of Indians led by Brant and Cornplanter‡ and other chiefs, aided by their allies the Tories, during the remainder of the war visited the frontier settlements of New York and Pennsylvania from the Mohawk to Wyoming Valley; burning the houses of the settlers, killing many, and carrying others into captivity. Fort Niagara had usually been the winter quarters of Brant, Guy Johnson, the Butlers and other Tories who had taken refuge in Canada. It now became also the head quarters of the Indians who had been driven from the Genesee and Allegany, and the point at which all of these marauding parties of Indians and Tories were accustomed to assemble, and from which they took their departure upon these hostile incursions; and to which they returned laden with spoil and scalps, and with such men, women and children as they had made prisoners, compelling them in some instances to run the gauntlet, and subjecting them to other cruelties.

*The first notice we have of the oil springs is in a letter written by the Franciscan missionary Joseph de la Roche D'Allion in 1629. He gives the Indian name of the place, which he explains to mean "there is plenty here." In view of the vast wealth extracted from the earth in this region during the later years, this name would seem prophetic. His letter was printed in Sagard's "*Histoire du Canada*." Peter Kalm, in his "*Travels in North America*" published in 1772 refers to the oil springs; and on a map in his book their exact location is given.

†Brodhead's expedition has usually been considered of little moment, and it has even been denied or doubted by some writers that it ever took place. Its incidents are for the first time carefully collated and fully told by Obed Edson in *The Magazine of History* for Nov. 1879." 4th Vol. Bryant's History of the U. S., page 7, note.

‡Gy-ant-wa-chia, the Cornplanter, who exercised rude authority in these regions, was a celebrated Seneca warrior and chieftain, and the rival of the Indian orator Red Jacket. His sagacity, eloquence, and courage for a long time justly gave him great influence with his tribe. He was born about 1732, at Conawaugus, on the Genesee river. His father was a white man named John O'Bail, or Abeel; his mother was a Seneca. Ga-ne-o-di-yo, or Handsome Lake, the prophet, and Ta-wan-ne-ars, or Blacksnake, were his half-brothers. When about twenty-three he first appeared as a warrior with the army of French and Indians which defeated Braddock in 1755; and he probably afterwards participated in the principal Indian engagements during the Revolution, fighting against the colonies. He is said to have been present at Wyoming and Cherry Valley, and was with Brant at the head of his tribe in opposing Sullivan's expedition. He afterwards led the Senecas in the invasion of the Mohawk Valley, when, it is said, he made his father, John O'Bail, a prisoner, and, after march-

In the fall of 1781, Colonel Brodhead was superseded in the command at Pittsburgh by Col. William Irvine who continued to be the commanding officer there until the close of the Revolution. There is reason to believe that while General Irvine was in command at Pittsburgh an expedition was organized at Fort Niagara for an attack on Fort Pitt, and that in 1782 a large party of British and Indians proceeded so far as to actually embark in canoes upon Chautauqua lake, when the expedition was abandoned on account of the supposed strength of Fort Pitt. "The last blood shed in the field during the war," says Bancroft, "was at Cambahee Ferry in South Carolina, on the 27th of August, 1782, when the young and gallant Laurens fell mortally wounded." According to Lossing the last life sacrificed was that of Captain Wilmot who was killed at Stone Ferry in September following.

This expedition of which we have spoken was the last that occurred in the North during the Revolution. It ended in the burning of Hannastown, once a famous but now almost forgotten town of Westmoreland county in western Pennsylvania. The destruction of Hannastown occurred on the 13th of July, 1782, not two months before the affair in which Colonel Laurens fell. A considerable number of persons residing in Hannastown and vicinity were either killed or carried prisoners to Canada. After the war the captives were delivered up and returned to their homes.

Apprehensions had long been entertained during the war of the Revolution by Washington and the American commandant at Pittsburgh that the British meditated a descent upon that post from Niagara. In 1779 intelligence was received that Butler and two hundred rangers designed attacking it when strawberries should be ripe. In 1781 Washington was informed that Sir John Johnson and Colonel Connely were collecting a large force to proceed against Pittsburgh, and Colonel Brodhead, who then commanded there

ing him several miles with the usual Indian stoicism without disclosing himself, he abruptly, and in the sententious manner of the Indian, announced his relationship, and gave O'Bail his choice, to live with him and his red followers, where he would support him at ease in his old age, or to return to his home on the Mohawk. He chose the latter, and Cornplanter sent his young men to conduct him back in safety. Cornplanter was an able man, and also honest and truthful: he acted a most conspicuous part in the treaties and transactions between the Indians and the United States subsequent to the Revolutionary war, and he saw, at its close, that the true policy of the Indian was to recognize the growing power of the United States, and bury the hatchet. He advised his tribe to this course, in opposition to the counsels of Brant and Red Jacket, and during the Indian wars that followed, he remained the true and steadfast friend of the United States. In the last war with England, when about eighty-four years old, accompanied by 200 warriors of his nation, he called upon Col. Samuel Drake, at Franklin, and offered his services to the United States, which were declined for the want of authority to muster Indians into the service. A considerable number of his tribe, however, led by his son, Henry Abel, who had a commission as major, acted during the war as scouts, and did good service to the United States. Cornplanter often visited Chautauqua county; and years before its settlement by the first white man, he thoroughly understood the geography of its lakes and streams. After the Revolution he resided principally at Jennesa-daga, his village, on the Allegany river, in Warren county, and, for the remainder of his life, ninety years, became thoroughly identified with this region of country. Cornplanter died at Jennesadaga, aged about 105 years. A monument was erected in 1860 by the state of Pennsylvania, over his remains; upon which the following inscriptions were lettered: "John O'Bail, alias Cornplanter, died at Cornplanter town, February 18, 1826, aged about 100 years, chief of the Seneca tribe, and principal chief of the Six Nations, from the period of the Revolutionary war to the time of his death. Distinguished for talents, courage, eloquence, sobriety and love of his tribe and race, to whose welfare he devoted his time, his energies and his means, during a long and eventful life."

carefully guarded against such an attempt. In June or July, 1782, Col. William Irvine who then commanded at Pittsburgh, received repeated accounts from Canadians who deserted to him and from friendly Indians of a strong force moving to attack him. In August of that year he picked up at Fort Pitt a number of canoes that had drifted down the river. Subsequent to the Revolution, while exploring Chautauqua lake he learned further particulars of the expedition. In a long and entertaining letter to General Washington, dated January 27, 1788, General Irvine communicated many facts concerning this force and Chautauqua lake where they had assembled. Information respecting this armament had been communicated to General Irvine by a white man named Matthews, who was taken prisoner by the Indians in 1777, and also by a chief of the Seneca tribe, concerning which he wrote:

"The Seneca related many things to corroborate and convince me of its truth. He stated that he was constantly employed by the British during the late war, and had the rank of captain, and that he commanded the party which was defeated on the Allegany by Colonel Brodhead; that in the year 1782, a detachment composed of 300 British and five hundred Indians was formed and actually embarked in canoes on Lake Jadaqua with twelve pieces of artillery, with an avowed intention of attacking Fort Pitt. This expedition was laid aside in consequence of the reported repairs and strength of Fort Pitt carried by a spy from the neighborhood of the fort. They then contented themselves with the usual mode of warfare by sending small parties on the frontier, one of which burned Hannastown. I remember well that in August, 1782, we picked up at Fort Pitt a number of canoes which had drifted down the river; and I received repeated accounts, in June and July from a Canadian who deserted to me, as well as from some friendly Indians of this armament; but I never knew before where they assembled. Both Matthews and the Seneca desired to conduct me to the spot on the shore of Lake Jadaqua where lies one of the fourpounders left by the French. Major Finley who has been in that country since I was informed me that he had seen the gun."

It does not appear that this gun was ever found by the early settlers. The rusty remains of it may yet be discovered.

The King's 8th regiment has long been stationed in Canada, and its field of operations during the Revolution embraced Fort Niagara and that portion of Canada bordering on western New York. This regiment undoubtedly participated in the expedition over Chautauqua lake. Jackets left by the enemy when they returned from Hannastown marked "King's Eighth" attest its presence on that occasion.

Near the inlet which flows into Chautauqua lake not far from Hartfield as late as 1810 were to be seen many decayed and moss-covered stumps. John West an early settler stated to the writer in 1872 that he came into the county in 1810. He came in at Westfield, and went over the Old Portage Road to Mayville.

"I came out of the village of Westfield near where Main street is now and crossed the creek about where it does now. It went on to Mayville about where the road now runs, saw trees that appeared to have been cut down a good while ago. When I went over this road there was not much travel. Salt and goods and liquors were carried over this road in those days. It went down to the lake. At the inlet near Hartfield there was a place on the creek towards the lake from Hartfield, not over a quarter of a mile from the lake on the east side of the creek, where there were many stumps of trees that had been cut; quite a number of the stumps were covered with moss, and appeared to have been cut years and years when I first came into the country. Edward Hovey owns the land, and it is not now cleared I think. These stumps were about one-half mile from Hartfield and one-quarter of a mile from the road that now runs near there. I could see the tops of the trees that fell from these stumps but not the bodies.

The bodies of the trees felled from these stumps had been removed and used; perhaps made into piroques or canoes. The tops and unavailable parts remained where they fell.

In 1822 William Bemis in making an attempt to deepen the channel of the outlet of Chautauqua lake, discovered a row of piles averaging four inches in diameter and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, driven firmly into the earth across the bed of the stream. Axe-marks were plainly visible on each of the four sides of those piles, the wood of which was sound. The tops of these piles were worn smooth, and did not appear when discovered to reach above the bed of the stream. They were placed there years before the settlement of the country to dam and raise the waters of the lake, it is supposed, sufficient to create a flood that would bear boats down the river.

This letter was written by the late Hon. James Prendergast to the writer :

JAMESTOWN, NOV. 3RD, 1874.

OBED EDSON, ESQ., Dear Sir: In response to your request I have gleaned from my father all the information he possesses in regard to the matter I spoke of last week. He says my grandfather first came to where Jamestown now stands in 1806; at that time he discovered a tract of land nearly an acre in extent cleared of everything, trees, stumps and brush, excepting one large pine tree which stood nearly in the centre, and had been burned on one side several inches deep, but the scar had been nearly covered by the growing bark. That tree was nearly three-feet in diameter. Grass was growing quite luxuriantly on the whole piece. This tract was opposite the boat-landing on the west side of the outlet, where the boat-landing bridge now crosses. My grandfather found the stumps of many oak trees (in the woods adjoining the cleared tract) which he judged had been cut from fifty to sixty years. These trees had been cut with an axe, and the limbs and such portions of the bodies as had not been used were all decayed. The spiles were found in the outlet a short distance below this point. My father, Alexander T. Prendergast, distinctly remembers this cleared tract (and the large pine spoken of) having often visited it before any of the surrounding forest was cut away.

Wishing you success, believe me, Yours sincerely,

JAMES PRENDERGAST."

The apparent antiquity of some of these evidences of the presence and labors of white men before the settlement of the county would indicate that they were the work of the French prior to 1782, although it is quite likely that to some extent they may have been the work of the British that year.

No other event of importance occurred in this region during the war of the Revolution, after this expedition over Chautauqua lake.*

CHAPTER XII.

SOURCES OF TITLE.

THE disasters that attended the celebrated expedition of General Harmer against the Indians in 1790 encouraged them to renewed acts of hostility; and in the spring of 1791, the settlements along the Allegany river above Pittsburgh were repeatedly visited by them, and women and children often massacred; even northwestern Pennsylvania suffered from their excursions. The defeat of St. Clair by the Indians in November, 1791, rendered them still more bold and ferocious; and for a year thereafter great alarm extended along the frontiers; and not until the successful termination of Wayne's expedition into the Indian country, were the frontier settlements entirely freed from danger of Indian hostility.† August 20th, 1794, General Wayne completely defeated the Indians in a general battle on the Maumee river. This decisive victory put an end to their power for harm to the border settlers. By a treaty made at Greenville with the different tribes of Western Indians, July 30th, 1795, the greater part of Ohio was ceded to the United States, a long period of border war ended, and peace was for the first time established in these Western wilds which had never known any other condition than that of continued savage and relentless strife.

Chautauqua county, before this treaty, had been a deep solitude, far distant from the most advanced outposts of permanent settlement; yet often the scene of warlike demonstrations. Fleets filled with armed and veteran Frenchmen had passed along its shores; Beaujean, the gallant Frenchman, who led the handful of his countrymen that defeated Braddock; St. Pierre, La Force, and Joncaire—names that have become celebrated in the history of the French occupation in America, were once familiar with this county; and the war-path of veritable savage warriors armed with tomahawk and scalping-knife may have led through its forests.

*For a full account of the expedition, of the Kings 8th regiment, and of the burning of Hannastown see paper read before the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science by the writer.

†During this war one of Col. James McMahan's chain bearers was shot and scalped by the Indians while he was surveying the public land in Warren county, Pa., near the Broken-Straw.

The peace made at Greenville was long and faithfully observed. It gave permanent security to the frontiers of Ohio, and made all the country eastward safe for settlement. Now the beautiful and fertile regions that extend far northwest of the Ohio, began to attract the attention of the people of the east. The restless enterprising spirit, that so eminently distinguishes the American people, was for the first time greatly stirred by bright visions of homes and fortunes to be achieved in the "Far West." Pioneers of settlement awaited only the extinction of Indian claims, the settlement of land titles, and adjustment of boundary lines, to lead a great army of emigrants into the northwest, and in less than a hundred years, to fill it with 20,000,000 of inhabitants, and to found one of the great cities of the world in its very heart. Chicago at the beginning of the present century did not contain a single inhabitant. In the recollection of some now living, the site of that city was in the midst of a region harassed by border wars; even the scene of a frightful Indian massacre. Where sixty years ago was scarcely 100 inhabitants, there are now 1,000,000 people; the place where the anniversary of a continent has been held, and the industry and progress of the age displayed on a scale so magnificent as to dwarf the past expositions of the great cities of the Old World. This American city is of itself the greatest exposition of private energy and enterprise that the world has ever known.

Preparatory to the occupation of the new lands of the West, and quickly following the treaty of Greenville, sales of lands in Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania were made on a large scale. We may trace the title of tracts as extensive as some of the kingdoms of Europe through private companies, sometimes through individuals, until the subdivided lands reach the actual settler. It is interesting to know the tenure by which the people of this country through its first settlers hold the soil. To properly understand it it is necessary to trace the right of ownership from its original source.

French enterprise outstripped the English in exploring and in effecting a permanent settlement of this continent particularly in the valley of the Mississippi. We have referred to the perseverance of the French during nearly 300 years in exploring, settling, and reclaiming the west. Our reading of English history and our Anglo-Saxon prejudices have no doubt led us in some measure to overlook the enterprise, the patience, and courage of the French in prosecuting their discoveries in the very heart of this western continent, the greater part of which was still unsettled within the memory of people now living. Before the middle of the last century there were about 1,100,000 inhabitants in the English colonies. These had not advanced into the wilderness, but extended along the coast from Florida to Newfoundland. The French had then settled in the valley of the Mississippi 1,000 miles or more from the ocean 8,000 persons excluding Indians. In pursuance of the advice given them by La Salle three-fourths of a century before, to unite their

possessions in Canada with those in the valley of the Mississippi by a line of forts, the French had established more than 60 military posts, besides many missionary agencies. The French and Indian War that occurred in the middle of the last century arose directly out of the contention between England and France in regard to the boundary line between their respective territories in America. The English based their claim upon the discoveries made by the Cabots. The French denied that the mere discovery of and sailing along the coast of America, gave the English the right to all this vast continent even to the shores of the Pacific when they knew nothing of its interior. The French claimed that the discoveries and settlements, made by their missionaries and pioneers in the valley of the Mississippi, and achieved under difficulties and hardships almost incredible, gave them the superior right to possession. It would seem, I think, to the impartial mind in the light of modern ideas of the rights of nations, that the actual occupation by the French did sustain the better claim.

So far as this question of dominion relates to Chautauqua lake and the outlying regions, there is the strongest reason for believing that it rightfully belonged to the French, subject to the superior claims of the Indians; for La Salle, who was its undoubted discoverer about 1681 or 1682, gave the first knowledge of its existence to Europeans. Celoron in 1749 with an armed force voyaged over its waters, taking possession of the adjacent country in the name of France in a most formal manner, and Péan in 1753 constructed a road from Lake Erie to its head waters in order to appropriate the lake to the military and commercial uses of the French, all of which occurred before the English had ever penetrated into this region. The validity of the French claim to the region which includes Chautauqua county and the greater part of the west however is now only a subject of interesting speculation and of no practical importance, for the disasters that befel the French—the fall of Quebec and the loss of all Canada and of the greater part of their possessions in America as the result of the French and Indian war, compelled the treaty of peace, signed in 1763 by the French and English at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all her northern settlements in America. This treaty disposed forever of the claims that France might otherwise have asserted to the region included within the limits of Chautauqua county. So that the right of England to this part of the continent based upon the discoveries made by the Cabots, is the source from whence the people of this county ultimately derive their title to the soil.

The boundaries of grants of lands in America that had been made by the kings of England at different times to their subjects were often so indefinite as to lead to much dispute between the colonies before, and the states after, the Revolution. James I of England, Nov. 3, 1620, by letters patent granted to the Plymouth Company all that part of America lying between the 40°

of north latitude, or about the latitude of Philadelphia, and the 48° north latitude, or that of Newfoundland, and extending west to the Pacific ocean, excepting such lands as were possessed by other Christian princes or states. In 1628 the Plymouth company conveyed to Sir Henry Roswell and others all that part of New England lying between the Merrimac river and a river emptying into the Massachusetts bay, and extending west to the Pacific ocean. In 1629 Charles I granted the Massachusetts charter which covered the lands conveyed to the Plymouth Company, the south boundary of which was afterwards found to be in latitude $42^{\circ} 2'$, the same as the north boundary of Connecticut, a line of latitude $2'$ north of the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. This grant excepted lands "possessed or inhabited by any other Christian prince or state."

In 1631 the Plymouth Company conveyed to Lord Say and Seal and others all that part of New England which now substantially constitutes Connecticut, and all the lands extending westward in that latitude to the Pacific ocean. King Charles II granted a charter incorporating the colony of Connecticut, which included the last mentioned land which was bounded east by the Narragansett bay, north by the Massachusetts Plantation, south by a line which was concluded to be in latitude 41° and all the lands west to the Pacific ocean. This grant did not except any part "actually possessed by any Christian prince or state." The English at that time evidently did not acknowledge the right of the Dutch who then held the Hudson river country.

In 1684 the Massachusetts charter of 1629 was adjudged void by the High Court of Chancery of England. In 1691 a new charter incorporated the New England colonies and Nova Scotia into the province of Massachusetts Bay. Its boundary was described as extending westward from the Atlantic ocean "as far as our colonies of Rhode Island, Connecticut and the Narragansett country."

In 1614 New York was settled by the Dutch. In 1621 Holland granted to the Dutch West India Company territory on both sides of the Hudson. The boundaries were not definitely defined. In 1664 Charles II denying the right of Holland to any portion of the country, granted to his brother the duke of York and Albany certain lands in New England, also the river "called Hudson river," and all of the land extending from the west side of Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay. It was intended by this charter to convey to the duke all the lands claimed by the Dutch. The Duke of York the same year conveyed of this land what now forms New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Cartaret. Col. Richard Nicholas in August 1664 appeared before New York, then called New Amsterdam, to take possession in the name of the king. As the fort was in no condition for defence, old Peter Stuyvesant, the governor, reluctantly surrendered to

the English, and New York became thereafter an English province. The boundaries of New York under the charter were very indefinite. Its territory extended north to Canada and west at least to the Delaware river. The Dutch seemed to have claimed territory to the northwest as far as the lakes and the St. Lawrence.

By virtue of these various grants and conveyances relating to Massachusetts and Connecticut those colonies claimed at first all the lands extending west of the boundaries allotted to them to the Pacific ocean, excepting however the territory granted to the duke of York and Albany. As the county of Chautauqua lies partly north and partly south of the $42^{\circ} 2'$ of latitude, besides being within the limits claimed by the Dutch, it was partly within the territory claimed by Massachusetts, and partly within that claimed by Connecticut. The claim of the former state included all of the county, except a narrow strip of land about two miles in width extending along its southern border, the right to which was asserted by Connecticut.

The colony of Pennsylvania for nearly a century also claimed a large portion of New York to be within its limits including the territory of Chautauqua county. This claim was based upon an apparent ambiguity in the description of the boundaries of the province of Pennsylvania in the original charter to William Penn granted March 4, 1681. The charter described the eastern boundary of Pennsylvania as "the Delaware river as far northward as the 'three and fortieth degree of northern latitude' and if the Delaware river did not extend so far northward, then by a meridian line extending from the head of the river to 'said three and fortieth degree.'" The charter further stated "the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree." Pennsylvania claimed that the charter made the forty-third parallel of north latitude the north line of Pennsylvania. This claim would have included within the limits of Pennsylvania all of the state of New York as far east as the Delaware river, and so far north as to include Buffalo and nearly a score of its western counties. So it would seem that between the claims made by their pious Puritan and Quaker neighbors, our Knickerbocker progenitors were threatened with the loss of nearly all their territories but the valley of the Hudson, the land of Rip Van Winkle. New York, however, strongly maintained that the north boundary was at the beginning of the forty-third degree, by which it was claimed that it was meant the forty-second parallel of north latitude. It was not until nearly a century had elapsed after the charter was granted to Pennsylvania, before that province abandoned her claim to the territory north of the forty-second parallel.

The English, who succeeded the Dutch, not only claimed for New York the territory within its present limits, but asserted the right to lands extending far into the West basing it upon the charter granted to the duke of York ;

to the claims made by the Dutch ; and also upon acknowledgements of title by the Six Nations. Other states made extensive claims to lands in the West. Virginia and the Carolinas asserted the right under their charters to territory westward to the Pacific. Georgia to the Mississippi. These claims to western lands created jealousy that threatened great injury to the confederation. The states having no special western claims maintained that the vast unsettled territories in the heart of the continent were wrested from the English by the joint efforts of all the states and should be the joint property of all. New York took the first step recognizing the justice of this view. To remove these difficulties in the way of harmony she executed a deed March 1, 1871, to the United States of all her territory west of a meridian line drawn through the western extremity of Lake Ontario. The other states making claims to western lands followed. Massachusetts in 1785 executed a deed of cession to the United States of all her territories west of the western boundary of New York. Connecticut offered to cede to the United States all of her territory west of Pennsylvania reserving a tract south of Lake Erie and adjoining Pennsylvania, known as the Connecticut Reserve. It consisted of 3,000,000 acres in the northeast part of Ohio. Notwithstanding this reservation the cession was accepted by Congress. It will be observed however that neither Massachusetts or Connecticut by their deeds of cession conveyed any territories within the limits of New York and both continued to assert their title to the lands in that state. Massachusetts, under her paper title, the Plymouth Charter, claimed nearly 20,000 square miles of lands extending west between the parallels of latitude that form her northern and southern bounds in the western part of the state.

The controversy was amicably settled by six commissioners appointed by New York and four appointed by Massachusetts, who met at Hartford, December 16, 1786, a short time after the first 90 miles of the northern boundary of New York had been surveyed. New York granted to Massachusetts the right of preemption of the soil from the Indians of 230,400 acres of land lying between the Chenango and Owego rivers, and also all the land in the state west of a meridian line running due north from a point in the south boundary of New York, 82 miles west from the northeast corner of Pennsylvania (partly through Seneca Lake and Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario) to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. New York however reserved a strip a mile wide extending along the east side of the Niagara river from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. Massachusetts ceded to New York all claims to the government, sovereignty, jurisdiction and right of preemption to all other lands in New York.

CHAPTER XIII.

BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

PENNSYLVANIA having tacitly yielded her claim to territory north of the forty-second parallel of latitude, the two provinces appointed commissioners to ascertain where the forty-second parallel of north latitude intersected the Delaware river, and to proceed westward as far as the season would admit along the line of said parallel. Captain Holland, an officer in the British army who was surveyor general of lands in the northern district of America, was chosen commissioner for New York. Dr. David Rittenhouse, one of the ablest astronomers and mathematicians of his time was chosen commissioner for Pennsylvania. They at once commenced the work, and, in December, 1774, erected a stone monument on the forty-second parallel of latitude on a small island in the Delaware river near Hale's Eddy, as the northeast corner of Pennsylvania. The Revolution soon after commenced and the work was postponed. In 1786 the survey was resumed and prosecuted as far as the west side of the south branch of Tioga river to the 90th milestone. Dr. Rittenhouse, Andrew Ellicott, James Clark and Simon De Witt were the commissioners. In 1787 Andrew Ellicott and Andrew Porter acted as commissioners for Pennsylvania and Abraham Hardenburg and William W. Morris for New York. The survey was continued from the 90th milestone to Lake Erie and marked with milestones, or posts surrounded by mounds of earth where stones could not be procured. The corrections of the line were determined at points by astronomical observations and stones erected and numbered as latitude stones.

The portion of the line that bounds Chautauqua county on the south was run during August and September 1787. From the Tuna valley in Cattaraugus county near Bradford, when the 7th latitude stone had been erected, the commissioners run west to the banks of Kiantone creek, in Kiantone, Chautauqua county, where they arrived August 25, 1787. Here, a short distance from "Kyenthono," a small Indian village situate on the same creek, in Kiantone they fixed their observatory, and remained 15 days making astronomical observations and computations to determine their latitude and longitude, and preparing an 8th latitude stone to mark the latitude and distance at this point from the beginning of the boundary line at the Delaware river. They found that from the 7th latitude stone they had run 2,156 feet too far north. They measured off this distance to the south, and set the 8th

latitude stone upon a bluff southeast of the creek 9,600 feet west of the Conewango river where it still stands. The village of Kyenthono was on the farm of Alexander T. Prendergast. While at Kyenthono, Messrs. Ellicott and Porter made a report to the Pennsylvania Council, dating it "Observatory on the west side of Conewango, August 29, 1787." This report is the first written communication of which we have knowledge addressed from Chautauqua county.

Gentlemen: We now take the earliest opportunity we have had of acquainting you with the progress we have made in the business which you have intrusted to us. We arrived at the Cawwaniskee Flats on the 11th day of June, where the 90th milestone was set up last season. The Susquehanna was remarkably low, which prevented our boats making the necessary expedition. From the 90th milestone we sent our instruments up the Thyesa (now called Cowanesqua river) in canoes about 10 miles to Elkland, Pa.; our water-carriage then failed, and we had recourse to our pack-horses, but the ruggedness of the country at the heads of the Susquehanna, Genesee and Allegany rivers, soon killed and rendered useless about two thirds of them, but fortunately for our business when the horses failed we found ourselves on a small branch of the Allegany river; necessity then pointed out the propriety of using water-carriage as much as possible; we immediately set about making canoes, and by the spirited exertions of our men, with no other implements than three falling axes, two or three tomahawks, and a chisel one and one half inch wide, we had completed in six days for the use of our Pennsylvania party five excellent canoes, two of which are between forty and fifty feet in length. These canoes with our stores, instruments and baggage, we hauled ten miles down a shallow stream to the main Allegany river. Our progress now began to appear less difficult, and we prepared to proceed down the river to a proper place for correcting the random line by astronomical observation, but the day preceding our intended movement we were ordered by the Indians to discontinue the line 'till after a treaty should be held. We met them at the time and place appointed, explained the nature and propriety of the business we were about, and were finally permitted to proceed. We have, notwithstanding these difficulties, completed the line to the 167 milestone from the Delaware, and expect to have 28 miles more finished in a few days, and the fullest expectation of finishing the business this season in good time, if not impeded by some uncommon difficulty or accident.

Judge E. T. Foote, in a communication to the Regents of the University about 1876, says, that from Esq. Isaiah Jones and other pioneer settlers of Warren county Pa., he derived these facts:

"Andrew Ellicott, Esq., one of the boundary commissioners, laid out the present beautiful town of Warren on west (north) shore of the Allegany river, at the mouth of the Conewango river about ten miles from the state line, and about fifteen miles from Seneca Chief Cornplanter's residence. This was about eight years after the state line had been surveyed. Mr. Ellicott and his assistants related to the pioneer settlers many incidents relative to making the state-line survey and the erection of the 195th milestone and other monuments in 1787. The commissioners were detained at the

location of that stone in August, 1787, over one week by cloudy and rainy weather, before they could make astronomical observations, during which they prepared the monumental stone, more elaborately engraved than any other on the line for a long distance.

"It appeared from their statement that while the Seneca chief Cornplanter, who resided on the west shore of the Allegany river near the state line, was friendly and peacefully disposed to the surveyors, yet many of his young warriors evidently had strong sympathy with the western tribes, and boldly objected to the survey as an intrusion on their lands. They would not permit the commissioners to proceed, and demanded a council relative to the survey on their lands. They assembled and the commissioners met them. Cornplanter, while he tenaciously claimed that the land belonged to the Indians, favored the peaceful object of the commissioners which was merely to mark a boundary line of jurisdiction between two states friendly to them, and which in no manner changed the title to the lands. The Indian warriors dissented, and the commissioners became convinced they could not peaceably proceed without obtaining their assent, and resorted to giving them a present of rum, which led to a peaceful assent to their proceeding with the survey. The concurrence of the Indians was not only necessary to protect the surveying party from danger, but to prevent the destruction of the line monuments by them. The provisions the commissioners brought with them were mostly hard bread, flour, and salted or dried meats. Their appetites and their health required fresh provisions, which the Indians would furnish for rum when they would not for silver. They were thus able to obtain from the Indians fresh venison and other wild meats, turkeys and other wild fowl, fresh fish, honey, green corn and beans. And for like compensation the Indians would transport heavy loads of baggage on their backs, greatly relieving the surveyors, as their pack-horses had failed."

Upon a map protracted by Abraham Hardenburgh, one of the commissioners, dated October 29, 1787, the boundary line is delineated. Chautauqua lake is quite accurately mapped upon it, although no traverse of the lake so far as known had at that time been made. The lake is there spelled "Chattankque." The Conewango is spelled "Connowango." Stillwater creek is written the "Gawougaedock" branch of the Conewango. The little Broken-Straw of Harmony is written as the "Coshnoteago." The Old Portage Road is mapped as running upon the west side of Chautauqua creek and is called "an old wagon road made by the French." The Indian town "Kyenthono" is clearly marked as situated on the left bank of Kiantone creek near its mouth, and is designated "a small Indian town;" the camp of the surveyors is distinctly marked, and is called "observatory," and is situated above and on the same side of Kiantone creek. About the 9th of September, the commissioners left Kiantone and continued their survey westward. About the 21st they had reached the French creek flats about three miles west of the southwest corner of New York. They reached the shore of Lake Erie about October 9th and completed the survey. Considering the difficulties that the

commissioners had to encounter in a dense and extensive wilderness, over so rough a country with the imperfect instruments of that day and in the time allotted them, the survey is regarded as perfect as could have been made. It is thought, however, that the too active interest taken in these operations by the sons of the forest acted as an incentive to more haste than was conducive to accuracy along some portions of the line.

Since the original survey, several examinations of that portion of the line that bounds Chautauqua county have been made. Deputy Surveyor John Cochran, 1802, by direction of the surveyor general of Pennsylvania, retraced the line between the donation lands in Pennsylvania and Clymer and French Creek. Hon. O. D. Hinckley of Clymer, under authority of the board of supervisors of Chautauqua, and at the request of the Regents of the University in 1870 made a reconnoissance of the boundary line along the south and west lines of the county in 1870. He found and identified by means of witness trees a number of points fixed by the Holland Land Company in 1798, and also the 8th latitude stone above mentioned, and several milestones which were placed during the original boundary survey and rendered valuable aid to the commissioners appointed by the Regents in their later examinations of the boundary line.

These and many other observations made along other parts of the boundary line gave reason to believe that many of the monuments marking the boundary were lost, and that great uncertainty existed respecting the location of the line in many places. Accordingly the Regents of the University, by authority of the legislature of New York, jointly with commissioners appointed by Pennsylvania, in 1877 commenced an examination as to the location of the monuments with a view to replacing such as were lost. Dr. Daniel J. Pratt, a citizen of Chautauqua county and for many years principal of Fredonia Academy and assistant secretary of the Board of Regents, proved to be a useful officer in connection with the commission. The part of the line bounding the south part of Chautauqua county was examined during the year 1879; many of the milestones were lost, and those found were not in line, but few stood upon the 42nd parallel of latitude. The measurements between those found were very inaccurate. The commissioners erected granite monuments at each mile-station and marked the southwest corner of the state, that being identical with the southwest corner of French Creek, by a small monument of granite, set with its top flush with the surface of the ground, in the wagon track of the state-line road. 98 feet north of it is a large monument at the meridian boundary. The commissioners also placed milestones along the south boundary of the county where the original ones were missing. At the state-line, where the old stage road between Jamestown and Warren crossed it, once stood a whiteoak tree, marked and scarred with blazes. It was a prominent object, was known as the "State-line tree,"

and was supposed to stand at or near the 194th milestone of the survey. In days before imprisonment for debt was abolished, this old tree was often regarded with the same lively interest that Tam O'Shanter did the keystone of the bridge at Kirk Alloway. Many an early Chautauqua county delinquent, pursued by the officers of the law, has done his "speedy utmost" to pass this tree and gain a haven of rest beyond it. In 1871 Alexander T. Prendergast erected a fine monument of sandstone at the side of this highway. The point where it stands has reference to this old tree.

Pennsylvania was disappointed in the boundary survey. The distorted maps of that period gave an incorrect view of the topographical features of the country. Instead of thirty or forty miles of coast along Lake Erie, the survey gave that state but two or three miles of shore line, and placed the valuable harbor of Presque Isle (now Erie) entirely without her territory. The territory known as the "Erie Triangle," which is bounded east by New York, south by the extension of the southern boundary of New York, westward to Lake Erie and northwest by that lake, containing 207,187 acres, was included in the territory ceded by New York and Massachusetts to the United States, and as soon as the boundary survey was completed, Pennsylvania took measures to purchase the Erie Triangle, and thus to secure the valuable harbor of Presque Isle and a considerable shore line along Lake Erie. September 4th, 1788, in consideration of the sum of \$151,640 Congress transferred the title and jurisdiction to the Erie Triangle to Pennsylvania.

That state made a treaty with the Indians at Fort Harmer where this agreement was signed :

"BE IT REMEMBERED BY ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: "That on the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1789, in open and public council, we the undersigned chief, warriors and others, representing the following named tribes of the Six Nations, to wit—the Onkwagas, or Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, and Oneidas; for and in behalf of ourselves, our tribes, our and their heirs and successors, on the one part, and Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esquires, commissioners for and in behalf of the state of Pennsylvania (Onas) on the other part, did make and conclude upon the following articles, viz.:

Article 1st. That as soon as these articles are signed, interchangeably by the aforesaid chiefs and commissioners, the said chiefs will execute a deed of conveyance to the state of Pennsylvania for a tract of country as hereafter shall be described.

Article 2nd. The signing chiefs do acknowledge the right of the soil and jurisdiction to, in and over that tract of country bounded on the south by the north line of the state of Pennsylvania, on the east by the west boundary of the state of New York, agreeable to the cession of that state and the state of Massachusetts to the United States, and on the north by the margin of Lake Erie, including Presque Isle and all the bays and harbors along the margin of said Lake Erie, from the west boundary of Pennsylvania to where

the west boundary of the state of New York may cross or intersect the south margin of the said Lake Erie.

Article 3rd. The said chiefs do agree that the said state of Pennsylvania shall and may at any time they may think proper, survey, dispose of and settle, all that part of the aforesaid country lying and being west of a line running along the middle of Conawago river from its confluence with the Alleghany river into the Chadochque lake, thence along the middle of the said lake to the north end of the same thence a meridian line from the north end the said lake to the margin or shore of Lake Erie.

Article 5th. That as several villages belonging to the signing chiefs and their people are now living on the said Conowaga creek and in other parts of the country supposed to be within the tract of country west of the west line of the state of New York and east of the line through the waters as described in the third article. And as they have no country to remove to from where they now live, the said chiefs do reserve for their own and their people's residence, hunting and fishing, all that part of the tract of country described in the second article, passing from the Alleghany river along the middle of the Conowago creek, the Chedocque lake and a meridian line from the north end of said lake to Lake Erie.

Article 7th. "The said Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esquires——do agree to the aforesaid articles——and——that the aforesaid chiefs and the people of their tribes, shall have full and peaceful liberty to hunt and fish within any part of the country first above described, they demeaning themselves peaceably towards the inhabitants. But the said chiefs or their successors, shall not at any time hereafter, directly or indirectly, lease, rent or make sale of any part or parcel of the tract here reserved for their use and residence, to any other state, person or persons.

"In testimony of the above articles——

"In presence of

AR. ST. CLAIR,

(AND SEVEN OTHERS.)

RICHARD BUTLER, (L. S.)

JOHN GIBSON, (L. S.)

CACHUNWASSE, (L. S.)

(SENECA,) OR TWENTY CANOES,)

(AND TWENTY-TWO OTHER INDIANS.)

A deed of the lands was afterwards executed by Cornplanter and 23 other chiefs. It is evident that it was then supposed that a considerable portion of Chautauqua county was within the Erie Triangle as the meridian line forming the western boundary of New York had not then been surveyed. The language of the agreement strongly indicates that there was at that time more than one Indian town within the limits of Chautauqua county. Besides Kiantone there was then perhaps Indian settlements at Bemus and Griffith's points. Cornplanter took a leading part in the negotiation and used his influence in favor of the cession of the territory of the state, but a majority of the Iroquois led by the Mohawk chief Brant were bitterly opposed to it. Brant was in favor of restricting the whites to the territory lying east of the Alleghany and Ohio, and the settlement of the Triangle was never fully acquiesced in by the Indians.

In 1789 Andrew Ellicott was appointed by President Washington to make

the survey of the west line of New York and the Triangle which Pennsylvania proposed to purchase of the United States. The work was commenced in January 1790, and completed in October. But few details are known of this survey as the notes and papers relating to it are lost.

As the west boundary of New York was a meridian line drawn through the western extremity of Lake Ontario, it was necessary that the surveyors should proceed to this point which was in the British dominions. Andrew Ellicott, accompanied by his brothers Joseph, afterwards the chief surveyor of the Holland Land Company, and Benjamin Ellicott, Gen. Israel Chapin and Frederick Saxton arrived at Fort Niagara. Although this was many years after the close of the Revolution this post was still in the possession of the British. The officer in command at first haughtily refused to permit Major Ellicott to enter British territory but the privilege was finally granted. It is probable that after taking the longitude of the west end of the Lake Ontario, Ellicott surveyed eastward to the Niagara river and then traversed that river upon the Canadian side to Lake Erie. While making the traverse the party made the first actual measurement of Niagara river, the height of the grand falls, the descent of the rapids and of the river from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, which measurements were acknowledged authority for many years. Ellicott then traversed the east shore of Lake Erie passing along the coast, the northern limit of Chautauqua county, until he arrived at a point which computations from his measurements showed him to be in the longitude of his starting place. Having verified his position, he ran the meridian line south to the 42nd parallel of latitude. The point of intersection of these lines made the southwest corner of the state of New York. He marked each mile by a stone monument or a wooden post. An initial monument was erected by him near Lake Erie, on which was placed this inscription: On the east side, "Meridian of the west end of Lake Ontario, state of New York, 18 miles and 525 chains from the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, August 23, 1790;" on the west side, "Territory annexed to the state of Pennsylvania. North latitude $42^{\circ}, 16', 32''$." The variation of the needle was marked upon this monument as having been $25'$ west. The declination of the needle at the same point in 1890 was $3^{\circ}, 55'$ west, a change in the declination of $3^{\circ}, 30''$ in just a century. The instruments used were a transit and an equal-altitude instrument, the same used by Ellicott in laying out the District of Columbia and running the principal avenues of the city of Washington and fixing the boundary line between the United States and the Spanish possession, Florida. The initial monument having been partly destroyed, and what remained of it endangered by the encroachments of Lake Erie, it was replaced in pursuance of an act of the legislature, with appropriate ceremonies, September 15th, 1859, by a new monument, placed 440 feet south of the original monument, composed of Quincy granite, two feet

wide and about eight inches thick. It has on its east and west faces a copy of the inscription on the corresponding faces of the original monument, and on its north and south faces the following inscription: "North face, 1869, latitude of this state, 42° , $15'$, $56''$ 9; longitude, 79° , $45'$, $54''$ 4. Variation, 2° , $35'$ west. South face, 1869. Erected by the states of New York and Pennsylvania, 440 feet south of a monument now dilapidated, on which were the incriptions on the east and west faces of this monument." William Evans represented Pennsylvania and John V. L. Pruyn, George R. Perkins, S. B. Woolworth and George W. Patterson, represented New York.

In 1878 the same commissioners who made the examination of the southern boundary of New York examined the western boundary at various points upon the original line. They found the northern portion of the line to have been very carefully run and found to vary but slightly from the meridian. They erected a monument in the meridional boundary 100 feet north of the southwest corner of the state.

The traverse of the shore of Lake Erie was made by Seth Pease in 1798. The survey of the eastern boundary of Chautauqua county, which is the meridian line between the 9th and 10th ranges of townships, was made by Amzi Atwater in 1798. The survey of the boundary lines of the Indian Reservation on Cattaraugus creek was also made by Augustus Porter in 1798.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE HOLLAND LAND COMPANY.

WE HAVE now traced the fee of the soil in western New York from its first English proprietor the Plymouth Company, down to the state of Massachusetts. The claims of the French to ownership of the land as well as sovereignty over it, was disposed of by force of arms, that of Pennsylvania by the amicable adjustment of boundary lines, the claim of Connecticut was repudiated and successfully resisted in the courts, while the claim of Massachusetts was settled by a treaty by which she was vested with the ownership of the western part of New York, retaining civil jurisdiction and sovereignty over it. It remains to be considered what disposition was made of the Indian title to these lands.

In April, 1788, Massachusetts contracted to sell to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham all of its lands in western New York for \$1,000,000. In July of that year a treaty was made with the Indians by Phelps and Gorham at Buffalo by which they purchased of the Indians their right to 2,600,000.

acres of the eastern portion of these lands, bounded west by a line beginning at a point in the north line of Pennsylvania due south of the point of land made by the confluence of Canaseraga creek with Genessee river; thence north on said line to the point of confluence of the Genessee and Canaseraga aforesaid; thence northwardly along the Genessee to a point two miles north of the Canawagus village; thence west 12 miles; thence northwardly, so as to be 12 miles distant from said river, to the shore of Lake Ontario. The eastern boundary was the line of Seneca lake and Sodus Bay. November 21st, 1788, Massachusetts conveyed this tract of which the Indian title was extinguished to Phelps and Gorham. It has since been known as the Phelps and Gorham tract.

In 1790 and 1791, Cornplanter, Halftown and Big Tree made grave charges against Mr. Phelps to President Washington respecting a treaty, a committee appointed by the Senate of the United States, however, after a full investigation found them to be unsupported. This extract from Cornplanter's speech or memorial gives light upon the Indian side of the question and contains an allusion to Chautauqua lake.

"The voice of the Seneca Nation speaks to you, the great counsellor, in in whose heart the wise men of all the Thirteen Fires have placed their wisdom. It may be very small in your ears, and we therefore entreat you to hearken with attention; for we are about to speak of things which are to us very great. When your army entered the country of the Six Nations, we called you the 'Town Destroyer,' and to this day, when that name is heard, our women look behind them and turn pale, and our children cling close to the necks of their mothers. Our counsellors and warriors are men, and cannot be afraid; but their hearts are grieved with the fears of our women and children, and desire that it may be buried so deep as to be heard no more. When you gave us peace, we called you father, because you promised to secure us in the possession of our lands. Do this, and, so long as lands shall remain, that beloved name will live in the heart of every Seneca.

"Father: Our nation empowered John Livingston to let out part of our lands on rent, to be paid to us. He told us that he was sent by Congress to do this for us, and we fear he has deceived us in the writing he obtained from us; for since the time of giving that power, a man of the name of Phelps has come among us, and claimed our whole country northward of the line of Pennsylvania, under purchase of that Livingston, to whom he said he had paid \$20,000 for it. He said also, that he had bought likewise, from the council of the Thirteen Fires, and paid them \$20,000 more for the same. And he said also, that it did not belong to us, for that the great King had ceded the whole of it, when you made peace with him. Thus he claimed the whole country north of Pennsylvania, and west of the lands belonging to the Cayugas. He demanded it; he insisted on his demand, and declared he would have it all. It was impossible for us to grant him this, and we immediately refused it. After some days he proposed to run a line, at a small distance eastward of our western boundary, which we also refused to agree to. He then threatened us with immediate war if we did not comply. Upon this

threat our chiefs held a council, and they agreed that no event of war could be worse than to be driven, with our wives and children, from the only country which we had a right to, and, therefore, weak as our nation was, they determined to take the chance of war, rather than submit to such unjust demands, which seemed to have no bounds. Street, the great trader at Niagara, was then with us, having come at the request of Phelps, and as he always professed to be our great friend, we consulted him on this subject. He also told us that our lands had been ceded by the King, and that we must give them up.

"Astonished at what we heard from every quarter, with hearts aching with compassion for our wives and children, we were thus compelled to give up all our country north of the line of Pennsylvania, and east of the Genesee river, up to the fork, and east of a south line drawn from that fork to the Pennsylvania line. For this land Phelps agreed to pay us \$10,000 in hand, and \$1,000 a year forever. He paid us \$2,500 in hand, part of the \$10,000, and he sent for us to come last spring, to receive our money; but instead of paying us the remainder of the \$10,000, and the \$1,000 due for the first year, he offered us no more than \$500, and insisted that he had agreed with us for that sum to be paid yearly. We debated with him for six days, during all which time he persisted in refusing to pay us our just demand, and he insisted that we should receive the \$500; and Street, from Niagara, also insisted on our receiving the money as it was offered to us. The last reason he assigned for continuing to refuse paying us, was, that the King had ceded the lands to the Thirteen Fires, and that he had bought them from you and paid you for them. We could bear this confusion no longer, and determined to force through every difficulty, and lift up our voice that you might hear us, and to claim that security in the possession of our lands, which your commissioners so solemnly promised us. And we now entreat you to enquire into our complaints and redress our wrongs.

"Father: Our writings were lodged in the hands of Street, of Niagara, as we supposed him to be our friend; but when we saw Phelps consulting with Street on every occasion, we doubted of his honesty toward us, and we have since heard, that he was to receive for his endeavors to deceive us, a piece of land two miles in width, west of the Genesee river, and near forty miles in length, extending to Lake Ontario; and the lines of this tract have been run accordingly, although no part of it is within the bounds which limit his purchase. No doubt he meant to deceive us.

"Father: You have said that we are in your hand, and that, by closing it, you could crush us to nothing. Are you determined to crush us? If you are, tell us so, that those of our nation who have become your children, and have determined to die so, may know what to do. In this case, one chief has said he would ask you to put him out of pain. Another, who will not think of dying by the hand of his father, or of his brother, has said he will retire to Chataugue, eat of the fatal root, and sleep with his fathers in peace."

May 11, 1791, Massachusetts conveyed to Robert Morris all the lands owned by that state west of the Phelps and Gorham tract, Morris having previously purchased of John Butler a right which he was supposed to have in the land growing out of a contract made by him with Phelps and Gorham.

December 24, 1792, Robert Morris and his wife Mary conveyed by deed to Herman Le Roy and John Linklean lands which comprise 422 chains and 56 links of the west part of each of the townships in the seventh range, and all of the townships of the 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 ranges of the Holland Land Company's surveys being all the lands within the limits of Chautauqua county and also the western parts of the counties of Cattaraugus, Erie and Niagara, and supposed to contain 1,500,000 acres. The lands conveyed by this deed were described in two tracts. The first of those containing 1,000,000 acres embraced the eastern part of the tract. The second parcel and western part contained 500,000 acres and included ranges 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. In 1792, Robert Morris conveyed to Herman Le Roy and other grantees in three separate deeds all the remainder of the lands purchased by him of the state of Massachusetts lying west of the Phelps and Gorham tract, excepting the lands lying east of a meridian line beginning at a point in the north line of Pennsylvania twelve miles west of the southwest corner of the Phelps and Gorham tract, and running north to Lake Ontario. These lands were bounded on the east by the Phelps and Gorham tract. The lands excepted and reserved were supposed to contain 500,000 acres and are known as the Morris Reserve. The west line of the tract passed northward through the county of Allegany a little west of its center, and a little east to the central parts of Wyoming, Genesee and Orleans counties. This line constituted the eastern boundary of the Holland Purchase. All the tracts conveyed in four deeds mentioned, to Herman Le Roy and others, consisting of about 3,600,000 acres, were purchased with the funds of certain persons in Holland, and the grantees of Robert Morris held them in trust for their benefit. They being aliens could not purchase and hold lands in their own names in New York. The names of the trustees to whom the conveyances were made by Morris were not in all cases the same. Subsequently all the lands conveyed by the four deeds to Herman Le Roy and others, were conveyed to the Holland Land Company, or rather to those persons composing it, in their own names. They resided in Holland. Various enabling and confirmatory acts have been passed by the legislature of New York authorizing and enabling such persons to hold and convey lands.

We give a synopsis of the deeds from Robert Morris to the members of the Holland Land Company, which convey the territory within which is included Chautauqua county: 1st. Deed from Robert Morris and Mary his wife to Herman Le Roy and John Linklean, dated December 24, 1792, being the deed first above mentioned, as conveying one and one half millions of acres. 2nd. Deed from Herman Le Roy and John Linklean to William Bayard, dated May 30th, 1795. 3rd. Deed from William Bayard and wife to Herman Le Roy, John Linklean and Gerritt Boon, dated June 1st, 1795. 4th. Deed from Herman Le Roy and Hannah his wife, John Linklean and

Helen his wife, and Gerrit Boon to Paul Busti, dated July 9th, 1798. 5th Deed from Paul Busti and wife to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, James McEvers, John Linklean and Gerrit Boon (in trust for the benefit of William Willink and other citizens of New Netherlands with covenant to convey the same according to their directions and appointment) dated July 10th, 1798. 6th. Deed from Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, James McEvers, John Linklean and Gerrit Boon to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholaas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, dated December 1st, 1798.

Robert Morris had freely pledged his fortune to aid the cause of American Independence. To him next to Washington, is the country indebted for his individual efforts and sacrifices. His purse and his credit more than once saved our cause during the dark hours of the Revolution. He became embarrassed in the latter part of his life, and judgments were recovered against him which affected the title to the lands of the Holland Land Company. To reinstate and confirm the title as against such judgments, a deed was executed by Thomas L. Ogden to the last mentioned grantee, February 13, 1801. The last mentioned grantee, by Paul Busti, agent, executed a deed March 24, 1801, to James McEvers of all the lands in Chautauqua county except the east range of townships, being the lands that constituted the one-half million or second tract in the deed from Robert Morris to Le Roy and Linklean. James McEvers conveyed these lands by deed dated April 1, 1801 to Wilhem Willink, Nicholaas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, Wilhem Willink the younger, Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelif Van Staphorst the younger, Cornelis Vollenhoven, and Hendrick Seye as joint tenants. A deed was executed February 9th, 1820, from Wilhem Willink junior and Cornelis Vollenhoven, (survivors of the above joint tenants) to Egbert Jean Koch. A deed was executed dated February 10th, 1820, from Egbert Jean Koch to Wilhem Willink, Walrave Van Heuklom, Jan Eeghen, Cornelis Isaac Van Der Vliet, Wilhem Willink junior and Peter Van Eeghen as joint tenants. A deed was executed April 18, 1821, from Wilhem Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck survivors of Nicholaas Van Staphorst and Pieter Van Eeghen to Hendrick Seye of the east range of townships in Chautauqua county. A deed was executed April 19th, 1821, by Hendrick Seye to Wilhelm Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, Walrave Van Hukelom, Nicholas Beeftingh, Jan Van Eeghen, Wilhelm Willink junior and Gerrit Schimmelpenninck (son of Rutger Jan as joint tenants) conveying the last mentioned premises.

CHAPTER XV.

THE INDIAN TITLE.

WHEN the Holland Company a century ago became the owners of western New York including Chautauqua county by virtue of the deed executed by Robert Morris in 1792, their lands were still subject to the rights of the Six Nations. The Indians of New York possessed substantial rights to the soil measured by the legal rules and principles of equity of the English law. They were not a nomadic people as most of the Indian tribes of the continent were, but occupied substantially the same localities when they were driven from their homes by Sullivan and Brodhead at the close of the last century, that they did when Europeans first had knowledge of them. They built rude but permanent towns with much labor, and made extensive clearings, cultivated broad fields of corn and other crops, and even planted large orchards of apple and peach trees. They seemed to adhere to the places where they dwelt with even more tenacity than white men. They deeply felt the wrong when the white men by artifice or force dispossessed them of their territories. The light in which they regarded the encroachments of the whites is illustrated by this anecdote related by James Ross Snowden in his *Historical Sketch of Cornplanter* :

A solitary traveler, after the close of the Revolutionary War, in 1783, wandering near the shores of Chautauqua lake, found himself benighted ; and ignorant of the path which should lead him to his place of destination, feared he would be compelled to pass the night in the forest, and without shelter. But when the darkness of the night gathered around him, he saw the light of a distant fire in the woods, to which he bent his steps. There he found an Indian wigwam, the habitation of a chief with his family. He was kindly received and hospitably entertained. After a supper of corn and venison, the traveller returned thanks to God, whose kind Providence had directed his way, and preserved him in the wilderness. He slept comfortably on the ample bear skins provided by his host. In the morning the Indian invited the traveller to sit beside him on a large log in front of his cabin. They were seated side by side. Presently the Indian told the traveler to move on a little, which he did ; and, keeping by his side, again requested him to move. This was repeated several times. At length, when near the end of the log, the chief gave an energetic push, and requested his companion to move further. The traveler remonstrated, and said, ' I can go no further ; if I do, I shall fall off the log.' ' That is the way,' said the Indian, ' you white people treat us. When the United people, the Six Nations, owned the whole land from the lakes to the great waters, they gave to Corlaer a seat on the Hud-

son, and to Onas a town and land on the Delaware. We have been driven from our lands on the Mohawk, the Genesee, the Chemung, and the Unadilla. And from our western door, we have been pushed from the Susquehanna; then over the great mountains; then beyond the Ohio, the Allegany, and Conewango; and now we are here on the borders of the great lakes; and a further push will throw me and my people off the log.' The chief, in conclusion, with a sad and anxious countenance, asked the question, 'where are we to go?' The only response made was the sighing of the wind through the leaves of the forest; the traveler was silent."

The traveler is supposed to be the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, who, for many years previous to the Revolutionary War, was a missionary among the Six Nations, and whose name and services are during and after the Revolution recorded in connection with Indian history.

That we may have an understanding of the rights the Indians had acquired by occupation and use as hunting and fishing grounds in the lands included in the Holland Purchase, we will give some account of the settlements that the Senecas had made in western New York and northwestern Pennsylvania, more particularly in the region in which lies the county of Chautauqua. When the Iroquois first became known to Europeans, their villages and hunting grounds were confined to central New York. The fierce wars which they subsequently waged, and by which kindred nations, the Hurons, Neutrals, Eries, and Andastes, were successively vanquished, secured to them an extensive territory to the west and south of their domains including the mountainous region of New York and Pennsylvania traversed by the Allegany river. Their enterprise soon led them to new hunting grounds, and finally to establish villages in this conquered territory. The Senecas, who dwelt at the western limits of the confederacy, were its most numerous and warlike nation. The greater number of their villages were situated along the Genesee. They ultimately became the chief colonizers of the confederacy. They did not extend their settlements directly westward or along the shore of Lake Erie until near the close of the Revolution, excepting only in the immediate vicinity of Fort Niagara. They seemed to prefer the rivers and their tributaries, and the shores of the smaller lakes. They extended their towns up the Genesee to Canadea. A broad Indian trail joined this settlement with the Upper Allegany at Olean. They then planted their villages along the Allegany and its tributaries to its mouth, and thence down the Ohio. The Seneca villages were the most numerous along the Upper Allegany. As early as 1724, the Munsey or Wolf tribe of the Delawares, who had previously dwelt in northeastern Pennsylvania but had been crowded out by the encroachments of the whites, were allowed by the Six Nations to settle along the Lower Allegany and Upper Ohio. The Indians of these different tribes were often found living peaceably together in one village, observing different customs, and obeying different laws.

The first accurate knowledge acquired by Europeans concerning the Indian settlements along the Allegany, was obtained during the expedition of Celoron in 1749. Celoron found on the right bank of the Allegany, occupying the site of Warren, an Indian village called "Kanaougon." It was inhabited by Senecas, and Loups, or Munseys. This village was called Conawago by Colonel Brodhead when he visited the place thirty years later. Celoron found on the right bank about six miles below this town on a beautiful prairie that has been owned by Dr. William A. Irvine and just below the mouth of the Broken-Straw creek, a Seneca village which he called Paille Coupee, or Cut Straw. Its Seneca name was De-ga-sy-o-ush-dy-ah-goh, meaning Broken-Straw; referring it is said by Alden to the accumulation of straw and driftwood in the waters of the creek; but more likely, as we are informed by General Callender Irvine who preempted the land at the confluence of the Broken-Straw and Allegany in 1795 and was familiar with the Indians and early traditions of that region, to the broken straws and drooping plumes of the tall wild grass that stood thickly on the meadows after the storms of autumn had swept over them. This Indian village was called Buckaloons by Colonel Brodhead.

Four French leagues below this town Celoron came to a village of ten houses on the left bank of the river, inhabited by Delawares and Renards. These Indian houses usually contained more than a single family. Four or five leagues further down he passed a village of six houses on the right bank of the river. This may have been situated near Hickory Town in Venango county, and identical with the Indian village familiar to the Moravians as Lawanakana, meaning Middle branch or stream, or "where the waters meet." He next passed a village of ten houses, probably that afterwards known to the Moravians as Gosh-gosh-unk or Place of Hogs, where Rev. David Zeisberger a Moravian missionary commenced in 1767 to teach the Indians. He and his coadjutor Br. Gotlob Senseman daily preached the Gospel to their red hearers, who came with faces painted white, black and vermilion, and heads decorated with fox-tails and feathers in great numbers to listen. The missionaries brought with them several Moravian families, built a blockhouse, and established a regular mission. The magicians and old women among the Indians violently opposed the Moravians. "They averred that the corn was blasted; the deer and game began to retire from the woods; no chestnuts and bilberrys would grow, because the missionaries preached a strange doctrine, and the Indians were changing in their way of life; so Ziesberger was compelled to remove 15 miles farther up the river to Lawanakana, where he gathered around him a little settlement, built a chapel, and placed in it a bell, the first heard in Venango county; and here for two years he prosecuted his pious efforts.

Celoron then came to an Indian village of ten houses, later called Ven-

ango by the English, a corruption of the Indian word In-nun-gah alluding to rude and indecent figure that the Senecas found carved upon a tree when they first came to this region. This town was situated near the site of Franklin, at the mouth of the Riviere Aux Boeufs, now called French creek. Nine miles below Franklin there still remains a large rock covered with curious Indian carvings, close to the water's edge on the eastern side of the river, which has excited the interest of passers by from the earliest French and English explorers to the raftsmen of the present day. It is called the "Indian God," and near it Celoron buried his second leaden plate. Passing a river having on its upper waters some villages of Loups and Iroquois, Celoron came to Attique, a large village of twenty-two houses, situated on or near the Kiskiminitas river. Below this town he passed an old Shawneese village upon the right bank of the river, and came finally to a village of Delawares, the finest seen, and which is supposed to have been situated at or near Pittsburgh.

The old Indian town of Cattanyan stood where now is Kittaning. In September 1756 this town was surprised by Col. John Armstrong and burned. The Delaware Indians who occupied it made desperate resistance; thirty or forty of them were slain, including their resolute chief Captain Jacobs. Hugh Mercer, afterwards a distinguished American general, and who fell at the battle of Princeton, accompanied Col. Armstrong on the expedition.

When Col. Brodhead in 1779 marched up the Allegany, he found five miles above Kinzua in Warren county, Pa., a large Seneca town called Yah-roon-wa-go, extending for several miles along the Allegany river. Near where once was the center of this town, Cornplanter made his residence. At the mouth of Cold-Spring creek in Cattaraugus county was the village of Che-na-shun-ga-tan, at the mouth of Little Valley creek the village of Buck-tooth, at the mouth of the Great Valley creek Kill-bucks town, and in Carrollton Tu-ne-un-gwan.

Mrs. Mary Jemison imparted much information to the white men respecting the Indians and some of their settlements in western New York. She was known by the early settlers as the "White Woman." She was captured by the Indians in her youth during the French and Indian wars. She was so kindly treated by the Indians after her captivity, that she adopted their customs and married an Indian husband, and lived with them the remainder of her days. She died in Buffalo, September 19, 1833, at a very advanced age, much esteemed for her goodness and intelligence by both whites and Indians. In 1759, with her little son on her back, and with her three adopted Indian brothers, she journeyed from Ohio to Little Beardstown, on the Genesee. She says:

"When we arrived at the mouth of French creek, we hunted two days, and thence came on to Conewango creek, where we staid eight or ten days

in consequence of our horses having left us and strayed into the woods. The horses, however, were found, and we again prepared to resume our journey. During our stay at that place, the rain fell fast and raised the creek to such a height, that it was seemingly impossible for us to cross it. A number of times we ventured in, but were compelled to return, barely escaping with our lives. At length we succeeded in swimming our horses, and reached the opposite shore, though I and my little boy but just escaped from being drowned. From Sandusky the path that we traveled was crooked and obscure, but was tolerably well understood by my oldest brother, who had traveled it a number of times when going to and returning from the Cherokee wars. The fall by this time was considerably advanced, and the rains, attended with cold winds, continued daily to increase the difficulties of traveling. From Conewango we came to a place called by the Indians Che-nashun-ga-tan, on the Allegany river, at the mouth of Cold Spring creek, and from that to Twa-wan-ne-gwan, or Tu-ne-un-gwan (which means an eddy not strong) where the early frosts had destroyed the corn, so that the Indians were in danger of starving for want of bread. Having rested ourselves two days at that place, we came to Canadea."

At the close of the last century, along the Allegany and French creeks, scattered through northwestern Pennsylvania and western New York were other Indian towns. In Chautauqua county upon Kiantone creek in Kiantone, was the small Indian village of Kyenthono. In 1795 when Col. James McMahan came up the Conewango on his way to the north part of the county this settlement was in existence and there were fields of corn and wigwams occupied by the Indians. At the site of this Indian village when the first settlers came afterwards, the form of cornhills were visible upon lands that appeared once to have been cleared and which had since grown up to small shrubbery of thorns and red plum. When William Bemus first came to Ellery at Bemus Point unmistakable evidences remained that an Indian settlement had recently existed there. More than fifty acres along the creek embracing the site of the present cemetery and the woods adjoining showed plain marks of previous cultivation. The more elevated parts appeared to have been abandoned, and had grown up to brush with here and there a large tree. Where the cemetery is situated were decayed remains and traces of Indian dwellings. On Bemus creek were two fields each about ten acres in extent. The lower one was at the Point and mostly east of the lake road, the other was half a mile up the creek. Where these improvements were, wild plum trees grew; and there were remains of brush inclosures, which William Bemus repaired, enabling him to secure several tons of hay the first years of his settlement there. Cornhills were visible, and potatoes of the lady finger variety, that had been perpetuated from year to year were growing, some of which were gathered and planted by Wm. Bemus. Below Bemus' at Griffith's Point were similar signs of Indian occupation. About four acres had been cleared but grown up to a thick growth of oak, chestnut,

soft maple and hickory, none more than six inches in diameter. Cornhills were visible over the entire tract. The remains of what appeared to have been a wigwam was found upon a mound. Another field of about one acre existed at the foot of Bear lake in Stockton. It is probable that some of these places were sites of villages referred to in the agreement made between the Indians and Pennsylvania on January 9, 1789. There may have been other tracts within the county that had been earlier occupied by the Senecas. Samuel A. Brown says there were "several tracts of considerable extent overgrown by a thick growth of trees nearly as large as the forest trees, which the oldest Indians informed the first settlers were used by their fathers for planting grounds."

After the close of the Revolution that numerous portion or clan of the Seneca nation residing along the Allegany valley were under the control of the war chief Cornplanter, sometimes called John O'Beel. Their domain included Chautauqua county and the rude improvements found here were the results probably of the occupation by these Indians, who undoubtedly, during the last century, had homes within the county. This clan was often referred to as the Seneca-Abeel; and in a map published by Reading Howell, 1792, the country of the upper waters of the Conewango and Chautauqua lake is designated as "O'Beel's Cayentona." This map is among the Pennsylvania Historical Collections.

Some of the old Indian settlements were abandoned immediately after the expeditions of Sullivan and Brodhead in 1779, and new ones established in this region. Among these were those made in the spring of 1780, near the mouth of the Buffalo and Cattaraugus creeks by Senecas and other Indians. The Indian villages often contained houses sufficiently large to accommodate many families. Between these villages, or leading from them to their favorite hunting grounds and fishing places, were well-trodden pathways, several of which passed through the county of Chautauqua. A broad and well worn Indian trail led from Cattaraugus creek through the lake towns to the Pennsylvania line. Another commenced near the mouth of Cattaraugus creek, and passed over the ridge in Arkwright and Charlotte at its lowest point then through Charlotte Center and Sineclairville southerly in the direction of the Indian towns on the Allegany river. This trail had the appearance of much use; the roots of the trees along its margin were marred and calloused; and at certain points it was worn deeply into the ground. It was used by the early settlers as a highway or bridle path in going from the center to the northeastern part of the county, and by the Indians subsequently to the settlement of the county. Another Indian path commenced at the Indian settlement near the mouth of Cattaraugus creek, and passed down the Conewango Valley, through the eastern parts of Hanover, Villanova, Cherry Creek and Ellington. This path was used by white men in the settlement of these

towns, and by the Indians subsequently. Other Indian trails traversed the county. In Carroll there was a well worn path that led from the Conewango easterly up Case Run and through Covey Gap and Bone Run to the Allegany river near Onoville in Cattaraugus county. This trail and the fence constructed by the Indians to aid them in killing deer is mentioned in a letter hereafter referred to written in 1798 by John Thompson to Amzi Atwater.

For the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title so founded upon ancient and actual possession of the lands included in the Holland Purchase, a council was convened at Big Tree on the Genesee. The history of this council and some very interesting facts respecting the Oil Spring Reservation is contained in an address delivered by Judge Daniel Sherman, of Forestville, before the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science at Jamestown, January 29, 1885. Judge Sherman was for many years the agent of these Indians and familiar with the facts related, some of which have never before been published. We extract from his address :

"By the treaty at Big Tree on Genesee river, September 15, 1797, between Robert Morris, and Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Governor Blacksnake, Little Beard, Captain Pollard, Hot Bread, Captain Bullet, Young King, John Jemison, and thirty-seven other chiefs and sachems of the Seneca nation, the Senecas sold to Morris all their lands in western New York, containing 3,750,000 acres, for \$100,000, being at the rate of two and one-half cents per acre (excepting certain reservations,) which funds are held in trust and invested by the treasurer of the United States, and interest thereon paid annually in annuities by the United States Indian agent to the heads of families of the Senecas. The Senecas reserved the following ten reservations: Cattaraugus reservation, containing 26,880 acres in the counties of Chautauqua and Erie; Allegany reservation in Cattaraugus county, containing forty-two square miles; Buffalo Creek reservation in Erie county, containing one hundred and thirty square miles; Tonawanda reservation in the counties of Erie, Genesee and Niagara, containing seventy-one square miles; Conawaugus reservation, containing two square miles; Big Tree reservation, containing two square miles; Little Beard's reservation, containing two square miles; Squawky Hill reservation, containing two square miles; Gordon reservation, containing twenty-eight square miles; Ka-own-a-de-an reservation, containing sixteen square miles; in all 337 square miles. The Senecas intended to reserve also the Oil Spring reservation, one mile square, containing their famous oil spring three miles west of Cuba in the counties of Allegany and Cattaraugus. It is a muddy, circular pool of water about thirty feet in diameter, on low, marshy ground, without outlet and apparently without bottom. The Indians have gathered oil from it from time immemorial, called Seneca oil, which they have used for medicinal purposes. They have a tradition that many centuries ago a very fat squaw fell into this pool and sank never to rise, and ever since that event Seneca oil has risen to the surface of the water in considerable quantities. It is without doubt the same oil spring mentioned in the letter of instruction, dated

Albany, September 3, 1700, of Lord Belmont to Colonel Romer, his majesty's chief engineer in America, with respect to locating the British fort at Onondaga, in which letter his lordship instructed Colonel Romer about locating the fort, and that he was to visit the country of all of the Five Nations, and says: "You are to go and visit the well or spring which is eight miles beyond the Senecas' further castle, which it is said, blazes up into a flame when a lighted coal is put into it." It is stated that Colonel Romer did as he was instructed, and that from that time forward the Five Nations were entirely devoted and wedded to the interests of the English.

"The Oil Spring reservation not being reserved by the treaty at Big Tree, the legal title to it passed from the Senecas to Robert Morris, with the other lands of that purchase, and through him to the Holland land company and its grantees by the regular chain of title to Benjamin Chamberlain, Staley N. Clarke and William Ghalliger, land owners at Ellicottville, who also owned the lands surrounding it. They however supposed that it was an Indian reservation, and had treated it as such until after Mr. Clarke was sent to Congress as representative from this district, when, upon examining his book of treaties in the congressional library, he first discovered, to his great surprise, that the Oil Spring reservation was not mentioned as reserved to the Senecas in the treaty, and that the legal title to it was in him and his two partners. They immediately took formal possession of it, and surveyed it into four equal parcels; one quarter of it was sold and conveyed to ex-governor Horatio Seymour of Utica, but the quarter containing the oil spring they conveyed to one Philonius Pattison, who cleared up and fenced about eighty acres, erected a house and barn and set out an orchard. This was in 1856, when I was attorney for the Senecas by appointment of the governor of the state. The Senecas, indignant at the action of the land agents, in council directed their attorney to immediately bring an action of ejectment to recover the possession of the oil spring, which they had always claimed as their own, using the oil for medicinal purposes, and selling timber from it, and using it every year for camping purposes in going back and forth between their reservations on the Genesee river and the Allegany reserve. I immediately commenced an investigation to find evidence of the title of the Senecas to this reservation, particularly to find the first map of the Holland Company of their lands in western New York, made by Joseph Ellicott about 1801. I made search for this map in the land offices at Ellicottville, Batavia and Mayville but in vain; I visited the oldest chiefs and Indians on the reservations to find the map and learn of them what they knew about the treaty at Big Tree in 1797. I found three Indians who were present at the treaty. One of these was Governor Blacksnake then one hundred and thirteen years old, whose Indian name was *To-wa-a-u*, signifying "chainbreaker." His English name, Governor Blacksnake, was given to him by President Washington on the occasion of the first visit of this famous war chief of the Senecas and Cornplanter on business for their people to the then seat of government at Philadelphia. I found Blacksnake, on the occasion of my visit to him, at his residence on the banks of the Allegany river, two miles below Coldspring, confined to his bed from a fall, that dislocated his hip and from which he never recovered. I asked him, through my interpreter, Harrison Halftown, what he knew about the treaty at Big Tree. He said he was

there and knew all about it ; that it was agreed upon all around that the oil spring should be reserved one mile square ; that when the treaty was read over in presence of all the chiefs it was noticed and mentioned that the oil spring had been left out of the treaty, and that then Thomas Morris, who was the attorney for Robert Morris, drew up a paper which he described as about three inches wide and twice as long, and handed it to Pleasant Lake, a leading Seneca sachem, and stated to the chiefs that that paper contained the oil springs. Blacksnake said he did not know what became of this paper, that Pleasant Lake soon after went to Onondaga and died there. I asked him if he had ever seen a map of the Seneca reservations. He said he had one in his chest under the bed on which he was lying. He told Harrison Halftown my interpreter, to pull out the chest, which he did, and opening it, we found what I had long searched for, the first map of the Holland purchase, made in 1801 by Joseph Ellicott, the surveyor of the Holland company and its first agent at Batavia, and who was present at the Big Tree treaty and signed the treaty as a witness. I asked Governor Blacksnake how he came by that map. He said that Joseph Ellicott presented it to the Senecas in a general council of the chiefs and warriors at the Tonawanda reservation about 1801, that Ellicott made a speech to the Senecas, in which he stated that that map contained a correct description of the eleven reservations reserved to the Senecas by the treaty at Big Tree, four years previously ; that the eleven places marked in red on the map belonged to the red men. Among the places so marked was the Oil Spring reservation. Blacksnake said that this map was entrusted to his care and keeping by the Seneca chiefs, and that he had had it in his possession ever since. On this occasion Governor Blacksnake exhibited two silver medals which had been presented to him at different times by President Washington. On one, dated 1796, there was engraved the picture of a white man and Indian chief shaking hands. One, as he said, was his great father, George Washington, and the other Governor Blacksnake. There is some uncertainty about the exact age of Governor Blacksnake. He died September 29, 1859. Nathaniel T. Strong, a leading educated Seneca, a graduate of Union college, during many years clerk and counselor of the Seneca nation, and who delivered an able lecture upon Red Jacket, before the Buffalo Historical Society a few years since, says in an article published over his signature in the *New York Sun* in 1859, that Governor Blacksnake was born in 1737, and was 122 years old at his death. This is pretty good authority ; but Harrison Halftown, another leading educated Seneca, now living, and who was a near neighbor to and very intimate with Governor Blacksnake, says that he was born in 1742, and that his opinion is formed from data of certain well-known events which Blacksnake had often stated to him, and among others that he was thirteen years old at the time of Braddock's defeat in 1755, and was, therefore, of the age of 117 years at his death. I first saw Governor Blacksnake in 1852. He was then a tall, slim man, straight as an arrow, with very keen, piercing, black eyes, of commanding presence, hair slightly gray, the deep furrows in his face indicating great age. Four years later, when confined to his bed by sickness, he was subjected to a rigid cross-examination as a witness in the Oil Spring suit, and exhibited great clearness of recollection and vigor of mind. This map is on file, with the testimony of Blacksnake taken on the trial of the action to recover the

Oil Spring reservation, in the clerk's office of Cattaraugus county at Little Valley. On his evidence, and of other Indians who were present at the treaty, corroborating Blacksnake, and particularly the testimony of Hon. Staley N. Clarke, who was called as a witness for the Indians, the Seneca nation recovered a verdict. Clarke testified that he had always regarded this tract as an Indian reservation, and had treated it as such up to the time he went to congress. The first trial was had before Judge Johnson and a jury, but owing to an error in the judge's charge to the jury the judgment was reversed by the general term of the supreme court and a new trial granted. On the second trial, before Judge Richard P. Marvin and a jury, the Senecas again had judgment for recovery of the reservation. The defendants, through their counsel, Hon. A. G. Rice, appealed to the general term, which affirmed the judgment at the circuit. The case was appealed by the defendants to the court of appeals, which affirmed the judgment of the general term and circuit, fully establishing the title in the Indians. Chauncey Tucker, of Buffalo, was associated with me as counsel on these trials."

The history of the Six Nations subsequent to the treaty of Big Tree and their present status constitute an interesting subject. We shall only consider those who dwell on the Cattaraugus reservation which lies partly within our county, and those of the Allegany and Cornplanter reservations. In this I again copy from Judge Daniel Sherman's address :

" By treaty held at Buffalo Creek reservation, August 31, 1826, the Senecas sold to the Ogden land company their six reservations on the Genesee river, 33,409 acres of the Tonawanda reservation, 33,637 acres of Buffalo Creek reservation, in Erie county, one square mile in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, the "mile strip" and "mile square," in Erie county, of the Cattaraugus reservation—in all 87,526 acres, for \$48,216, being at the rate of about 55 cents per acre. These lands were among the richest and most valuable in western New York. The treaty was executed in the presence of Oliver Forward, commissioner on behalf of the United States, Nathaniel Gorham, superintendent for the state of Massachusetts, and was witnessed by Jasper Parish, United States Indian agent, and Horatio Jones, United States interpreter, and was signed by forty-seven chiefs and sachems of the Seneca nation, among whom appear the names of Red Jacket, Young King, Cornplanter, Governor Blacksnake, Captain Strong, Tall Chief, Captain Pollard, Two Guns, Silverheels, Captain Shongo, Halftown, Tall Peter, Twenty Canoes, Blue Eyes, Red Eyes, Seneca White, Charles O. Beal, Son of Cornplanter, and other well-known chiefs of the Senecas, all of whom are supposed to have long since departed to the "happy hunting grounds." \$43,250 of the money paid to the Senecas for these lands were invested in stock of the public debt of the United States, and transferred to the Ontario bank at Canandaigua, and afterwards to the United States treasury in trust for the Senecas, upon which they have received each year since 1826 annuity interest at 5 per cent., amounting annually to \$2,162.50.

" The Cattaraugus reservation had in 1885 an Indian population of 1,640, 1,418 Senecas, 156 Cayugas, 48 Onondagas, 4 Tuscaroras, and 14 Tonawanda Senecas, being an increase since the state census of 1865 of 293. The Senecas of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Cornplanter reservations, number-

ing 2,311, own the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, subject to whatever rights of occupancy the 314 Onondagas and Cayugas residing with them may have therein. This preemption right is derived from the prior discovery of the territory by civilized man, and in this instance restricts the Senecas from selling to others than the Ogden land company and its grantees. The Ogden land company claim that this right of preemption embraces the fee of the land, and that the Indians have the right of occupancy only so long as their tribal relation continues. The Senecas claim the absolute ownership of the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations in fee, subject only to the right of the Ogden land company to purchase whatever they shall elect to sell. This preemption right of the Ogden land company is a source of great uneasiness to the Indians of Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, resting as a cloud upon the title of their lands. It stifles industry by withholding the best incentives to it, the natural desire of man to acquire property, and the attachments of home and family. The Senecas have heretofore resisted every effort made by the state of New York to induce them to allot their lands in severalty, under the apprehension that such allotment might result in breaking up their tribal relations, and so forfeit their reservations to the Ogden land company. "Notwithstanding the Indians of Cattaraugus reservation have held their land in common, and have not possessed the usual incentives to industry of other people, they have made good progress in civilization during the past twenty-five years. In education, increase in population, intelligence, wealth and substantial comforts of life, their progress has been quite remarkable. The Thomas asylum on the Cattaraugus reservation was incorporated by an act of our state legislature in 1855, with Rev. Asher Wright, Eber M. Petit, and three other white men and five Indians as trustees, and has been since then in successful operation. It received its name from Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, Maryland, a member of the Society of Friends, who contributed funds for its establishment. It is open to all the orphan and destitute Indian children of the Six Nations, and has been from the first under excellent management, and is one of the most beneficent institutions of public charity in the state. The number of children of both sexes, has averaged about 100. The girls have been taught to labor in household work, and the boys in manual labor upon the farm and in the shops connected with the asylum. About 30 acres of broom corn has been raised annually upon the farm, which the Indian boys in the winter have manufactured into brooms, bringing quite an income to the institution. The state appropriates annually about \$10,000 for its support. There are ten Indian day schools on this reservation, taught 32 weeks each year, and mostly supported by annual appropriations from the state. There has been during about ten years an industrial school at Cattaraugus reservation, under the sole charge of Mrs Laura M. Wright, widow of the late Reverend Asher Wright, for the instruction of the Indian women of Cattaraugus reservation in needle work, and for the manufacture of clothing for their families and for destitute Indian children from cloth donated mostly by benevolent persons in Boston and New York city, and by other benevolent persons. The United States has appropriated a few hundred dollars for the same purpose. Mrs. Wright's services have been gratuitous.

"Among the actions of local interest prosecuted by the Seneca nation was

one to establish the western boundary of the Cattaraugus reservation. The action was commenced in 1850, and continued through the official lives of three successive attorneys for the Senecas and a part of the fourth. Harris L. Knight had a dam across the Cattaraugus creek at Irving, and a valuable sawmill on its north bank. He claimed that his dam and mill were on his own land, and that the west bounds of the reservation were on the north bank of the creek; the Senecas claimed the boundary line was down the centre of the creek. The action was tried five times at the Erie circuit, and the Seneca nation beaten on each trial, the circuit judges, among them Judge Harris of Albany, each holding that the true boundary line was on the north bank of the stream. The legal question involved grew out of the construction to be given to the words in the last boundary line of the reservation, as mentioned in the treaty concluded at Buffalo creek reservation, June 30, 1802, which defined its boundary as "commencing at a stake standing on the north bank of Cattaraugus creek, on the south shore of Lake Erie; thence by various courses around the reservation to its southwest corner; thence north (crossing the creek) to a stake on the north bank of the Cattaraugus creek; *thence down the same, and along the several meanders thereof to the place of beginning*, being to the other stake named as standing on the north bank." The case having been carried to the Court of Appeals, the Senecas finally succeeded, the true boundary being held to be "the center of the creek."

"The Allegany reservation, located on both sides of the Allegany river, in Cattaraugus county, is almost 35 miles long, and contains 42 square miles, varying in width from one to two and one-half miles. The larger portion of it, immediately joining the river, is level and fertile; the balance broken and hilly. It was formerly covered with heavy pine timber, and, until recently, the lumbering business, which was extensively carried on there, tended greatly to demoralize the Indians by diverting their attention from farming, and bringing them in contact with demoralizing influences. Its present Indian population is 929, being an increase of 175 since 1855. There are six Indian day schools on this reservation supported by the state. The most of the Indians resided on the southwest part of the reserve, towards the state line, which is more isolated than the rest from railroad towns, and this portion of them are making fair progress in civilization. The Society of Friends at Philadelphia have, during 25 years past, maintained, in connection with a large farm, a manual labor school adjoining this part of the reservation, at an annual expense of about \$3,000. This school has been under most excellent discipline and management, and has had an annual attendance of about 30 Indian children, mostly boys. In this school the Indian pupils have been boarded, clothed, and educated, and taught to work, the school being wholly supported through the benevolent and generous contributions of the Quakers at Philadelphia, who have always been the steadfast friends of the Senecas, protecting their interests in treaties with white people, and in all their public affairs. The Senecas of Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations were incorporated by act of our legislature in 1845, under the name of the Seneca nation of Indians, with the right to bring actions in the courts of this state in all cases relating to their common property, by an attorney appointed by the governor. They have maintained during 35 years a republican form

of government, with a president, council, treasurer, and clerk, elected annually by ballot, also a peace-maker's court on each reservation, having jurisdiction in actions between Indians, and authority to administer upon estates of deceased persons.

"The Cornplanter reservation on the Alleghany river, in Warren county, Pa., contains 761 acres of choice lands on the river bottoms. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted this reservation in fee to the famous war chief and wisest counsellor of the Six Nations, *Gy-ant-wac-hia*, or Cornplanter, March 16, 1796, for his many valuable services to the white people, especially that most important one in preventing the Six Nations of New York from joining the confederacy of western Indians, in 1790 and 1791, in the war which terminated in the victory of General Wayne, in 1794. Pennsylvania has erected a fine monument to the memory of Cornplanter on this reservation. His descendants and other Senecas, numbering ninety-three, reside on the reservation, which was allotted to them in 1871, by commissioners appointed by Pennsylvania, with power to sell only to descendants of Cornplanter and other Seneca Indians. These Cornplanter Indians are recognized by the Senecas of Alleghany and Cattaraugus reservations as owning equal rights with them in those reservations, and share with them in the annuities payable under the treaties with the United States. They are a temperate, thrifty people, are good farmers, and are increasing yearly in population. The allotment of their lands in severalty and in fee has greatly contributed to their prosperity and civilization by affording a new incentive to industry. There is a public sentiment that the Indian tribes are fast dying out. However this may be with other Indian tribes, is it not true as to the original Six Nations of New York. In the last 100 years thousands of them have migrated from this state to Canada and the west. 945 Mohawks are at the bay of Quinte; 3,230 are on Grand river; 1,132 at St. Regis; 1,485 at Caughnawaga; 770 Oneidas on the Thames, making a grand total in Canada of 7,582. Add to these 1,510 Oneidas at Green Bay, Wisconsin; 410 Senecas and Cayugas in the Indian Territory, and the 5,119 of the Six Nations in this state, and we have a grand total of 14,621—a larger number of the Six Nations of New York, and their descendants now living in this state, in Canada and the west, than can be shown by any authentic account of the numbers in the last 150 years. Their actual increase in this state since 1891 is 1,239, and the report of the interior department of Canada, shows that the Iroquois in that province are not only increasing in population, but making very good progress in civilization, more so than the other numerous Indian tribes in Canada."

CHAPTER XVI.

HOLLAND LAND COMPANY'S SURVEYS.

WE HAVE now traced the title to the territory included within the bounds of Chautauqua county from Massachusetts to the Holland Company. The Indian title having been extinguished, the Holland Company prepared to survey the lands and offer them for sale and settlement.

The original members of the Holland Land Company consisted of eleven citizens of the republic of Batavia now Holland. The most of them were staid merchants of Amsterdam. They had faith in the success of our Republican form of government, then regarded by most of the civilized world as but a visionary experiment, and the sagacity to foresee the energy and enterprise that a free people would display in reclaiming the vast wilderness of America. They had also that confidence in their own judgment in this respect as to invest a large sum of money in the wild lands of New York. They and their agents were generally honorable men. The first general agent they sent to America was Theophilus Cazenove. He arrived at Philadelphia which became the headquarters of the company a little later than 1790. In July, 1797, he employed Joseph Ellicott as principal surveyor. He returned to Europe in 1799. He was succeeded by Paul Busti in 1799, who served as general agent until his death, July 23, 1824. Busti was born in Milan, Italy, educated in that country, and during his early years was engaged in mercantile business at Amsterdam, Holland. He administered the affairs of the company for nearly one-fourth of a century during which the most of its lands were sold. He was succeeded by John J. Vanderkemp who managed the affairs of the company until their final settlement.

The survey was commenced by Ellicott in 1798, by running the eastern boundary of the "Purchase," which extended from the north line of Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario. By reason of the variation and uncertainty of the magnetic needle, this line was run by an instrument with a telescope and without a needle, but constructed so as to afford an accurate manner of reversing, and possessed the peculiarities and properties of what was known as the "transit" instrument, (used to observe the transit of the heavenly bodies.) This instrument was made by Benjamin Ellicott, brother of Joseph, for this especial purpose, and it is believed to be the progenitor of the modern transits. The line run, known as the Transit line, constitutes the eastern bound-

ary of the Holland purchase. It was a true meridian line, extending north from the corner monument, established by the transit instrument and astronomical observations, to Lake Ontario. The lands of the Holland purchase were surveyed from this base line into townships and were situated in ranges running from south to north. The townships in each range began with number one at the south and rose regularly in number to the north. The ranges were numbered from the east in like manner, commencing at number one and ending with the 15 range. Chautauqua county comprises all the townships of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th 14th and 15th ranges. The townships were subdivided generally into sixty-four lots, each of about three-fourths of a mile square, and each lot contained about three hundred and sixty acres. Neither lots nor townships could be laid off exactly uniform in shape and area.

During 1798, 1799 and 1800 the surveyors and their assistants in different parties, under the direction of Joseph Ellicott,* camped in the dense forests that covered all of western New York, and prosecuted the survey of townships until it was finished. The surveys of the lands of Chautauqua into sections of townships or lots, were among the later surveys completed, and were all made in the early years of the present century. The survey of the county into townships was however commenced soon after the running of the transit line, and completed in the last century. The surveys of the township lines were performed by different surveyors, each assisted by a party of from six to nine; for example: That of John Elliott, who ran the meridian between the 11th and 12th ranges of township, consisted of two chainbearers, two axemen, two flagmen and two packhorse men. The surveyors of the township lines of this county were Wareham Shepard of Westfield, Mass., John Elliott of Delaware county Pa., Richard M. Stoddard of Salisbury, Conn., and Amzi Atwater. These surveyors were under the direction of John Thompson, and were the first to explore the wilderness that covered the country, except upon the line of the Indian trails, or along the military routes that had been sometimes used by the French and English.

It is well to understand what preparations were made and what methods were used in making this first survey, and to know what was transpiring at so early a date in this secluded wilderness. A letter from Mr. Thompson to Mr. Ellicott, dated at Buffalo Creek, states that supplies had arrived safely at Schlosser. That Mr. Hooper had gone on to "Chetawque," where he had been joined by Mr. Stoddard, and that Mr. Thompson himself was engaged in getting "axes ground" and "handled," and in sundry other things preparatory to going to the woods. By later letters it appears that a camp was erected at Chautauqua creek, and that everything was ready for active opera-

* Joseph Ellicott was disliked by the Seneca Indians. They said he was continually buzzing in their ears for more land, and they called him Skin-in-do-shah, mosquito. He was well known by that cognomen among the Senecas.

tions as early as June 19, 1798. Joseph Ellicott wrote to Amzi Atwater, March 15, 1798, calling his attention to a pamphlet entitled: "Several Methods by which Meridional lines may be found," and said: "I have directed a complete instrument to be made for you which will meet you in the Seneca country. You will therefore be in Connewangus, near the Genesee river, by the 27th of May. I expect you will engage a sett of hands for the season, to consist of two good chainbearers, two flag men, two axemen and two pack-horse men, who will it is expected be at Connewangus by the same period, and at which time and place their pay will commence and be allowed \$15 per calendar month. For the encouragement of the several different surveyors that will be employed, the company agrees to pay them the generous wages of \$3 per day, from the time of entering the service, until the date of their discharge." June 5, 1798, Ellicott writes to surveyors Shepard and Atwater: "Mr. John Thompson, who took charge of the stores from Philadelphia, has the charge of the business to be done to the Southwest. You will therefore consider yourself under his immediate direction. Pack horses and such other things as may be necessary, you will be provided for. I have got instruments made for you which will also be delivered to you."

From "Chautauqua Creek," June 19, 1798, John Thompson wrote to Atwater, giving him instructions relative to the survey of the town and range lines, and how to keep his minutes (illustrating by a pen-sketch of a field book) and how to represent the hills and streams and their magnitude, the springs, the swamps, species of timber, the quality and kind of land, precisely as we find the field books have been kept among the records of the Holland Company's surveys now filed in the Clerk's office. He also minutely directed how the corners of the townships are to be permanently established, and the township lines marked, requiring the stake or tree to be slipped on the north, south, east and west sides, with a marking iron, carving the number of the range or township opposite such side, also requiring the bearing, distance, size and kind of the tree, standing as a witness tree to the township corner to be noted, designating the notches, blazes, letters to be marked on each witness tree. The township and range lines were required to be marked by blazed trees which were to be blazed on three sides; one side facing the line, and the other two sides with the line. All sight trees were to be marked with two notches and a blaze above them, and to be cut on the part of the tree that the sight strikes. The measurement of the chain is enjoined, and many other directions given. The letter then directs Mr. Atwater to commence at a point at the Pennsylvania line, now the southeast corner of French Creek and the southwest corner of Clymer, and to run north, giving him full and detailed directions how to correct his line as he shall proceed northward, until his range line should be surveyed.

The following letter written nearly a century ago in the depths of the

woods that then covered the county was probably posted upon the corner stake at the northeast corner of the town of Sherman that it might catch the eye of Mr. Atwater when he should return there. It gives us some insight into the methods of the surveyors, and of the experiences and accidents incident to their labors.

"Northeast corner of the 2nd tier in 14th range, July 1, 1798.

DEAR SIR:—I arrived here yesterday about 2 P. M. when to my utter astonishment and disappointment, found the whole party, camp and all removed. Certainly there can be no advantage in taking the packhorses across the towns in good weather especially, and on the present occasion it has been a peculiar disadvantage to me, for I have been without a single mouthful of provision this 54 hours past. I left Mr. Elliott's party at six o'clock A. M. of the 29th of June, expecting to get to Mr. Stoddard's party at least that day. From Mr. Elliott's party I started north, in order to strike Chautauqua lake, which I accomplished about nine o'clock, from thence I started west for Mr. Stoddard's party, but I imagine I must have got to the north of him, but not much, for I struck your meridian below the first mile part of this town. One reason why I was so long in going such a little distance, was that my horse failed me and I could not get him along. Otherwise I should have been with you the day I left Mr. Elliott. After I arrived at your meridian, and came nearly as far along it, as the third milepost, my horse failed and fell down. (This occurred about the middle of the east line of the town of Sherman.) I then left him together with my baggage, and come up to this corner, in hopes of getting something to eat, but have been most grievously disappointed. Having remained here awhile to rest myself, I returned to my horse and by that time it was near night. Consequently I staid all night. It is now past 10 o'clock A. M., and I have but just arrived and feel very weak, but necessity compels me to try to get to the storehouse at the head of Chautauqua lake, otherwise the parties to the southeast will be out of provisions.

Do you attend strictly to your instructions? from observation? I believe not, for it is therein expressed, that "all trees that are blazed, are to be blazed on three sides, one side facing the line, and the others with the line." I likewise observe that at the four mile post, there are no pointers marked. Whether you have taken them or not, your notes will determine, at any rate they must be marked. For God's sake, be careful that nothing is omitted, and a great deal of trouble will be saved.

When you arrive at this corner with the line you are now upon I directed you to run east through Mr. Stoddard's range, until you struck the lake, but as I find it is a greater distance from here than I expected, you will please not run it but continue your own range. I am respectfully your friend,

MR. AMZI ATWATER.

JNO. THOMPSON."

The impatience that Mr. Thompson expressed in this letter, was undoubtedly due to the fatigue incident to his two days tramp in the woods, and his casual disappointment. The solicitude that he showed that the work be correctly done, and the close attention to the performances of his subordinates at this time, when he had been two days without food and was suffering from

great fatigue, indicates that he was a man sensitive to the responsibilities of his place, and one proper to intrust with a work of this kind. It appears that a storehouse was established for the benefit of the surveyors at the head of Chautauqua lake.

In a letter dated July 11, 1798, Mr. Thompson directs Mr. Atwater to go to the Pennsylvania boundary where the line between the 10 and 11 ranges begins, and then measure east six miles, and then run due north by observation to Lake Erie, giving him particular instructions how to mark his line, and directing him to measure his chain every night; to note where he crosses the Presque Isle path, and to set up and mark a post at Lake Erie. This line was run by Mr. Atwater and the greater portion of it is the boundary line between the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. In a letter bearing date at Chautauqua creek, July 25, 1798, Mr. Thompson directs Mr. Atwater, when he has continued this line between the 10 and 11 ranges 42 miles, to set up a stake, and mark it as a town corner, and then come to camp, and adds: "This meridian is not to be run any further. When you come past Joe's, (Black Joe, alias Joseph Hodge, a negro trader) Kataraugus creek, I would thank you to ask if he has any martin skins for me, and if he has not, tell him I wish to have a dozen. I suppose I shall return that way in the course of a month or six weeks."

In a letter dated Chautauqua lake, August 10, 1798, Mr. Thompson directs Mr. Atwater to "proceed with all convenient speed to the meridian run by Mr. Stoddard between the 12th and 13th ranges, and commence the 5th parallel, which you will continue east until you intersect the meridian between the 9th and 10th ranges. You will then follow that meridian north to the 6th parallel, and run it west to the next meridian, and, when that is completed, return and continue your meridian between the 9th and 10th ranges to the distance of 42 miles, which will constitute the 7th parallel, which you will run west to Lake Erie. By this time there will be a supply of provisions at Cattaraugus creek, when you will then return." Then follows directions about firmly setting corner stakes for which a spade must be used.

The following letter from Mr. Thompson to Mr. Atwater is dated August 24, 1798:

SIR:—You will proceed from this place along the Presque Isle path, until you arrive at the meridian run by Mr. Elliott, thence down that meridian to the parallel between the 4th and 5th lines, and from that corner (north-west corner of Charlotte,) measure west across the 12th range, (north line of Stockton.) In this line you will find two lakes, at the intersection of the first (Cassadaga lake) you will then measure to a large hemlock standing on the bank of the lake, (east shore of the middle lake, near Lily Dale.) On the west side you will begin about 80 links from the water. At the second lake (Bear lake) you will probably see the end of the measure; if not, it is

about 150 from the water. The shore being miry that distance on the west side, you will begin at a willow, standing as near the water as you can get. This lake you may easily cross round the north end. At the east lake it will be best to cross at the south end. You will please to observe the several distances. You will then measure the 12th meridian between the 4th and 5th parallels, and if you find an error, note particularly where it is. After completing this business you will proceed to the 13th meridian which you run yourself, and down that meridian until you arrive at the 2nd parallel east, (north line of Harmony) until you intersect Chautauqua lake, and in like manner, if you find an error, note where it is, and in both the last cases bring the whole distances. On your way to the last line, I would thank you to stop at Chautauqua lake storehouse, and if my brother has not left it, tell him to take Charles with him, but bring the tent that is there. Yours,

TO AMZI ATWATER.

JNO. THOMPSON.

In a letter dated August 26, 1798, Mr. Thompson writes Mr. Atwater:

"SIR:—Independent of those lines you were directed to measure, I wish you to measure the 3rd parallel in the 13th range, and the 12th meridian between the 3rd and 4th parallels; you will observe that in finishing the parallel, you just turn at right angles on the meridian. In doing this, it will be as well to send off the horse, with the person who attends him, to meet you when the path intersects Mr. Stoddard's meridian, which is the one you measure upon. He will take Peter Clark along with him."

This was probably the last work preformed by Mr. Atwater in Chautauqua county, for, in a letter dated at "Kataraugus" Creek, August 30th, 1798, Mr. Thompson assigns to him the task of running the 3rd meridian, extending from the Pennsylvania line to Lake Ontario, a distance of 90 miles. He directs him to take along a week's provision, to proceed along an Indian path until he reaches the 1st parallel, thence along that parallel eastward until he reaches a path leading up the Allegany river, which is to be pursued until he arrives at the camp established there. He cautions Mr. Atwater that after he shall have passed "the height of land, and arrive at a fence erected for the purpose of shooting deer, that you must not continue along the fence southeasterly, but take the path that leads nearly south, afterwards there will be no danger of losing your way." This fence was probably the one known to the early settlers of Carroll and Cattaraugus county, the remains of which could be seen as late as the year 1840.

While surveying the third meridian, in answer to a letter from Mr. Atwater, asking him to send some candles, Mr. Thompson wrote from the Transit storehouse: "There are no candles here of any consequence. You must endeavor to make out with the piece I have sent. You can make shift with the rhines of pork. Among Mr. Atwater's papers is a rough map of the western part of the Holland Purchase, probably made by him for his own use, upon which Cattaraugus creek is written "Kataraugus creek." Silver and Walnut "Connendawagee creek." The Canadaway is called the Twenty-

Two Mile creek. The principal stream in Portland, Devil creek, (now known as Slippery Rock creek.) Chautauqua creek is spelled Chadauque. This account of the manner in which the original surveys of township lines were made by Mr. Atwater will sufficiently serve to show how the work was done in the remainder of the county. The townships were subdivided into sections early in the next century. The lot lines of the northern were generally run before those of the southern townships.

CHAPTER XVII.

PREPARING FOR SETTLEMENT.

"Through the deep wilderness, where scarce the sun
Can cast his darts, along the winding path
The pioneer is treading. In his grasp
Is his keen axe, that wondrous instrument
That, like the talisman, transforms
Deserts to fields, and cities."

—*Alfred B. Street.*

WE HAVE now arrived at that period in the history of western New York when the long and savage reign of wild beast and Indian is brought to an end, when the silence of the forest is broken by the axe of the settler, and the shadows of the wilderness lifted from its streams and lakes. The treaty made by Wayne with the Indians at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, had given peace and security to the frontier. The emigrant could bring his wife and children into the forest with safety, and now that the Holland land company had acquired the ownership and was offering for sale the wild tract which included western New York, he could obtain a valid title to his land. The fame of the Holland purchase had reached him in his eastern home. He had heard wonderful stories of its genial climate and rich soil, of its luxurious herbage and majestic forests. Hardly had the surveys been made when settlers appeared at different parts of the Purchase. But, prior to the coming of the settlers who purchased lands, explorers and travellers from the east visited the settlements in western Pennsylvania and Ohio and sometimes they passed through this region. Indeed an actual and substantial settlement had been made in Chautauqua county by the Indians of the Six Nations which was as permanent as that made by the white settlers.

The result of Sullivan's and Brodhead's expeditions against the Indians in 1779, the destruction of their towns and of the products of their fields just

when their harvests were ripening, was that the Indians of the Genesee and Allegany rivers were without shelter and food. The winter of 1779 and 1780 was of unexampled severity. Such deep snows and such ice had not been known in the memory of the oldest natives. Deer and turkeys died in the woods by hundreds for want of food. Great numbers of Indians perished of cold and starvation, and to escape general destruction, they fled to Fort Niagara for shelter and relief. There, to add to their desolation, a fatal disease induced by unusual exposure, swept them off in great numbers. As the Indians had freely shed their blood during the war, and had now suffered almost annihilation for their faithful adherence to the cause of the king, the British authorities could not without gross ingratitude omit to provide for their relief. Large numbers had gathered around the fort and along Niagara river, and during the winter had fed from the British stores. To relieve themselves from this burden the British government encouraged the Indians to establish themselves at convenient places, and obtain support by cultivating the land. In May or June, 1780, they first permanently located upon Buffalo creek, near Buffalo, under the leadership of Siangaroehiti or Guay-en-guah-doh, an aged but influential chief called "Old King," head-sachem of the Senecas. They brought with them members of the celebrated Gilbert family of Quakers who had been captured a short time previous, and in the spring of this year, while the Revolution was still in progress, they made the first settlement upon Cattaraugus creek.

When the Indian title was extinguished in 1797 by the treaty made at Big Tree on the Genesee a reservation was made to the Indians of lands lying on both sides of Cattaraugus creek. It embraced however quite different territory from the Cattaraugus reservation as now constituted. Judge Daniel Sherman in an address says: "The Cattaraugus reservation, as reserved by the treaty at Big Tree in 1797, embraced a strip of land about one mile wide extending westerly from Eighteen-mile creek, or Kough-gauw-gie creek (distant about 14 miles southwesterly from Buffalo,) along the south shore of Lake Erie, through North Evans and Brant, in Erie county, and Hanover, Sheridan, and Dunkirk, in this county, to a point one mile east of Con-non-dua-we-ga (Canadaway) creek; thence up said creek one mile parallel thereto; thence on a direct line to said creek; thence down the same to Lake Erie; thence along the lake to the mouth of the Eighteen-mile creek. It also embraced a strip of land adjoining the above lands, one mile wide, on the north bank of Cattaraugus creek, between the present villages of Irving and Gowanda. This reservation, therefore, originally covered the sites of the villages of Angola and Farnham in Erie county, and of Irving, Silver Creek, Fredonia, and the city of Dunkirk in this county, and contained about fifty square miles. By the treaty at Buffalo creek, June 30, 1802, the Senecas exchanged the above lands with the Holland land company for the present

Cattaraugus reservation, including the "mile strip" and the "mile square," in Erie, and the "mile square" in Chautauqua, in all about 42 square miles, situated upon both sides of Cattaraugus creek, of very rich and fertile land. The preemption right was reserved in the treaty, and is now owned by the Ogden land company. This exchange of land was a good one for the Senecas in securing a reservation in compact form, of far superior quality of land although only about three-fourths the size of the original reserve. It was an especially fortunate exchange for the people of this county in giving them a frontage on Lake Erie, and free access to the then important harbors at Irving, Silver Creek and Dunkirk.

The boundary lines of the Cattaraugus reservation (in Chautauqua county) as now constituted were surveyed by Augustus Porter in 1793. A part of this reservation is included in Hanover, in this county. The establishment of these Indians there along the borders and within the limits of the county was an approach to its settlement. The Indians of New York were further advanced in civilization than has been generally understood. Before they were expelled from the Genesee and Upper Allegany, they lived by the cultivation of the soil as well as by the chase. They dwelt in permanent villages, had comfortable houses, some of them framed and painted, and well-furnished. They had extensive cornfields, gardens and orchards of apples, pears, and even peaches; and one of them destroyed by General Sullivan contained 1,500 trees. After the destruction of their villages and crops by Sullivan and Brodhead, they built log houses and made a few clearings for their crops. Deacon Hinds Chamberlain, an early pioneer of Genesee county, visited one of their villages on Cattaraugus creek in 1792, and passed through this county to Erie. As his narrative particularly relates to the then unfrequented, solitary region now Chautauqua county, we insert it:

"In 1792 I started from Scottsville with Jesse Beach and Reuben Heath; went up Allen's creek, striking the Indian trail from Conawagus, where LeRoy now is. There was a beautiful Indian camping ground—tame grass had got in; we staid all night. Pursuing the trail the next morning, we passed the Great Bend of the Tonawanda, and encamped at night at Dunham's Grove, and the next night near Buffalo. We saw one white man Poudery, at Tonawanda village. We arrived at the mouth of Buffalo creek the next morning. There was but one white man there, I think; his name was Winne, an Indian trader.* His building stood first as you descend from the high ground. He had rum, whiskey, Indian knives, trinkets, etc. His house was full of Indians; they looked at us with a great deal of curiosity. We had but a poor nights rest; the Indians were in and out all night getting liquor. Next day we went up the beach of the lake to the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek, where we encamped; a wolf came down near our camp. We had seen many deer on our route during the day. The next morning we went up to the Indian village, found Black Joe's house, but he was

*Cornelius Winne, a Hudson river Dutchman, the first white resident of Buffalo. He came there about 1780. His log house stood near the corner of Exchange and Main street where now is the Mansion House.

absent ; he had, however, seen our track upon the beach of the lake, and hurried home to see white people who were traversing the wilderness. The Indians stared at us ; Joe gave us room where we should not be annoyed by Indian curiosity, and we staid with him over night. All he had to spare us in the way of food was some dried venison. He had liquor, Indian goods and bought furs. Joe treated us with so much civility that we staid with him till near noon. There was at least 100 Indians and squaws gathered to see us. Among the rest, there was sitting in Joe's house an old squaw and a young, delicate looking white girl with her, dressed like a squaw. I endeavored to find out something about her history, but could not. I think she had lost the use of our language. She seemed not inclined to be noticed.

With an Indian guide that Joe selected for us, we started upon the Indian trail for Presque Isle (Erie.) Wayne was then fighting the Indians. Our Indian guide often pointed to the west, saying, bad Indians there. Between Cattaraugus and Erie, I shot a black snake, a racer, with a white ring around his neck. He was in a tree 12 feet from the ground, his body wound around the tree. He measured seven feet and three inches. At Presque Isle, we found neither whites nor Indians ; all was solitary. There were some old French brick buildings, wells, blockhouses, etc., going to decay ; eight or ten acres cleared land. On the peninsula, there was an old brick house, 40 or 50 feet square ; the peninsula was covered with cranberries. After staying there one night we went over to Le Bœuf, about 16 miles distant, pursuing an old French road. Trees had grown up in it, but the track was distinct. Near Le Bœuf, we came upon a company of men who were cutting out the road to Presque Isle ; a part of them were soldiers and a part Pennsylvanians. At Le Bœuf there was a garrison of soldiers—about 100, there were several white families there and a store of goods.

Myself and companions were in pursuit of land. By a law of Pennsylvania, such as built a log house, and cleared a few acres of land acquired a pre-emptive right ; the right to purchase at five pounds per 100 acres. We each of us made a location near Presque Isle. On our return to Presque Isle, from Le Bœuf, we found there Col. Seth Reed and his family. They had just arrived. We stopped and helped him build some huts ; set up crotches ; laid poles across and covered with bark of the cucumber tree. At first the colonel had no floors ; afterwards he indulged in the luxury of floors made by laying down strips of bark. James Baggs and Giles Sission came on with Col. Reed. I remained for a considerable of time in his employ. It was not long before eight or ten other families came in. On our return we staid at Buffalo over night with Winne. There was at the time a great gathering of hunting parties of Indians there. Winne took from them all their knives and tomahawks, and then selling them liquors, they had a great carousal."

Among the residents of the log villages of the Cattaraugus Indians were often persons with white blood in their veins. During the French and Indian wars, and the Revolution white men and occasionally white women had been made prisoners by the Indians. These, except some reserved for torture, were usually well treated. The great kindness of the Indian captors led these white persons to accommodate themselves to their new situation, and they often became greatly attached to Indian life. They would learn

the Indian language, conform to the habits, and adopt their tribe. Notable instances of this kind were Horatio Jones, Jasper Parish and Mary Jemison who were captured in their youth. By their prudent behavior and upright conduct they gained the respect of their Indian associates and exercised great influence over them, which they always exerted upon the side of humanity. These captives became important persons in the border history of western New York immediately previous to the settlement of the Holland Purchase. The white girl that Deacon Chamberlain saw at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek was undoubtedly a captive. These prisoners usually intermarried with the Indians, and often left worthy and respectable descendants, but sometimes their children would inherit the least creditable traits of both white and red ancestors and were either shiftless vagabonds or desperate characters the terror of both Indian and white men. Besides captives and their descendants it often happened that traders and men of uncivilized tastes, to whom hunting and fishing and the careless life of the Indians was attractive, sought the woods for its freedom from want and care and voluntarily took up their residence among them. These were not usually vicious, but were generally kind hearted and hospitable men of vagabond tendencies. Such was Joseph Hodge, alias "Black Joe," a negro whom Deacon Chamberlain found at Cattaraugus creek in 1792. He bought furs, kept liquors and sold Indian goods, and was established here probably several years prior to 1792. He was well known to the few early visitors and to the first surveyors of the Holland company's land and we find his name often mentioned. He had removed from Cattaraugus as early as 1803 and was living in Buffalo in 1806. His wife was either a squaw or a white woman.

Among those forerunners of settlement and civilization was Amos Sawtel, usually called Sottle. It appears that he was born in Vermont; in early life he moved to Chenango county where it is said he became disappointed in love, left his friends and his home and travelled on foot through the wilderness by way of Painted Post on the Chemung and Big Tree on the Genesee to Buffalo. In the fall of 1796 when about 23 years of age it is said he went with a herd of cattle for some person in Buffalo to Cattaraugus bottoms where they were sent to winter and to browse along the rich lands on the south side of Cattaraugus creek.* It was a time of scarcity, the snow was deep, and there was little forage. Sottle built a small hut or cabin of poles upon land, later laid out by the Holland land company as lot 61 of Cattaraugus village, on the west side of the creek about one and one-half miles from its mouth. There he lived for a while "with a very dark squaw whom he had induced to share his cot." Whether he intended to remain and become a permanent settler is not certainly known. Eleazer Flagg, an intelligent and reliable citizen, late of Stockton, informed Judge L. Bugbee that "in June

*Statements made by Dr. H. C. Taylor, Mr. Mack, and Mr. Barr.

1798, he was in the employ of Rufus L. Reed in transporting goods and provisions in bateaux from Oswego over the lakes by way of Niagara river and around the falls to Presque Isle (Erie) where he had established a trading post. The following August the company returned to the East along the shore of Lake Erie, halting at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek. At this place three or four acres had been cleared and planted to corn, beans, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes and melons." It is not stated upon which side of the Cattaraugus this clearing had been made. It may have been Sottle's improvements. It seems that Sottle was not there in 1798. Joel Loomis, afterwards a settler of the county, and two other young men that year travelled with packs on their backs from Buffalo, then a village of seven shanties, along the Indian path to Pennsylvania. No signs of a white man's habitation was seen along the route. At a ford at Cattaraugus creek lived a black man (Black Joe) and his wife, quiet, peaceful people, well disposed to travelers. Under their hospitable cabin roof the three adventurers passed the night, and were guided safely across the ferry by the black man in the morning.*

A different account has been given of the circumstances of Sottle's settling at Cattaraugus. One early resident of the county states that Sottle informed him that he lived at first with the Indians. Another old settler confirmed this statement and added that Sottle said he left the Indians and settled on Cattaraugus that he might accumulate property. When the surveying parties were organized for the survey of the range lines in 1798 Sottle enlisted as an axeman and his name appears in the list of assistants, "Amos Sawtel, Chenango, N. Y." In a written account of charges made by Atwater to Joseph Ellicott for expenditures in the course of surveys, is an item of "one dollar paid Amos Sottle Dec. 4, 1798." Sawtel's name also appears as one of the surveying party of Stephen Benton, Jr., where his name is written "Amos Sawtel, Buffalo Creek, N. Y.†" There are circumstances showing that before Sottle was employed in the survey of the Holland Purchase he was engaged in the same service on the Western Reserve. We find an Amos Sawten or Sawtel one of the 52 persons who composed the first surveying party of the Western Reserve, which landed at Coneaut, Ohio, July 4, 1796, which is celebrated in the history of that region as the party who made the first settlement of northern Ohio. Coneaut is sometimes called the Plymouth of the Western Reserve. Among others of this party was Amzi Atwater, under whom Sottle afterwards served as axeman in Chautauqua county, also Augustus Porter, Seth Pease, Wareham Shepard, all of whom were principal surveyors in the original surveys here. Sottle continued in the employ of the Holland land company during 1798 and 1799. In the fall of 1799 he went to the Western Reserve and remained away from this county at least during the year 1800.

*Rev. W. L. Hyde.

†Atwater papers in the possession of Horace A. Foote.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BEGINNING OF SETTLEMENT.

"The pioneer has left
The home in which his early years were passed,
And, led by hope, and full of restless strength,
Has plunged within the forest, there to plant
His destiny."

PROBABLY about 1800 one Skinner came with his family from the Susquehanna country, Pa., to Cattaraugus creek and opened what was termed a "house of entertainment" near the spot afterwards known as the "Mack Stand," and lived there three or four years. There is no doubt that Skinner and his family were living there as early as 1801, keeping a shanty tavern, and entertaining the few travelers that threaded the lonely forests along the southern shore of Lake Erie, as appears by the following extract from the journal of Joseph Badger, who, at the time labored as a missionary upon the Western Reserve and among the Indians by appointment of the Connecticut Missionary Society.

"Oct. 25. (1801.) I set out this morning in company with Eliphalet Austin, Esq., on my return to Massachusetts by the way of Buffalo. Got into the town of Erie Sabbath morning and gave notice of preaching at 4 o'clock. A small number collected to whom I preached. The most of the people were engaged in their secular concerns as on other days. Rode on a few miles to Mr. Morehead's, a respectable family with some apparent piety, here we lodged. Oct. 28th. We now after a few miles ride to the Pennsylvania lines entered the unbroken forest; following the Indian path our progress was slow; and when night came on we struck a fire and encamped. Soon after a man by the name of Babcock joined us with an axe; we got a good fire, turned our horses into the wood with one bell on, and lay down in my blanket and slept safely in the wood. In the morning our horses were out of hearing; they took the path eastward. Esq. Austin overtook and brought them back in time to reach Cattaraugus before dark. Put up with a family living but little above the Indian habits, by the name of Skinner. 30th. This morning I was very unwell, had considerable fever, and was unable to sit up but little. Our horses had strayed three or four miles to the Indian village. At evening Gen. Paine and two or three hands came in from pretending to cut and open a road through from Buffalo to Pennsylvania line. There came also four men returning from the Reserve to Connecticut all on foot. Mr. Badger returned to the West the next year. Of his journey through Chautauqua county that year he says: We arrived on Tuesday (April, 1802,) about two

o'clock in the afternoon at Cattaraugus on the sandbar. I sent a man to the Indians, got a canoe, crossed over my family and goods, tied a rope to the wagon and drew it across the bar. But before we got our tent pitched, there came a storm of wind, hail and rain, directly across the lake, which brought in the water like a flood. Here I got several bushels of corn of the Indians at a dollar per bushel and some coarse hay. From this place we made our way slowly, cutting, as we had done, many small trees and saplings to make room for the wagon, until Friday near dark we arrived at Esq. Robinson's the first house in Pennsylvania."

Sottle finally returned to Cattaraugus and resumed possession of the improvements that he had made. It is said that he returned in 1801, accompanied by Captain Rosencrantz, an officer of the army and bearer of dispatches from Gen. Anthony Wayne to the head chiefs of the Seneca Indians residing in western New York. It could not have been true that Rosencrantz was at that time a bearer of dispatches from Wayne for the Indian wars were ended and Wayne had died in 1796.* It has also been said that Sottle was accompanied on his return by William Sidney. (William G. Sydnor is probably meant.) If this was so Sydnor did not then take up his residence there, but returned to the place from which he came for a while, which is quite possible, for if Sydnor accompanied him the return of Sottle must have occurred later than 1801. Sydnor did not become a resident at Cattaraugus until as late as 1804, as appears by the following letters to Joseph Ellicott preserved among the papers relating to the Holland company in the Buffalo Historical Society rooms:

"ERIE, DECEMBER 16, 1803.

I wish to purchase from 100 to 200 acres of land on Silver creek including the mouth thereof, also a small tract on Cattaraugus say the same number of acres near or opposite to where the black man Joe formerly lived if those lands are for sale. I will be obliged if you will inform me by the return of Mr. McClintock the prices and payments. If they suit me I will do myself the pleasure of waiting on you to purchase these lands. I am respectfully sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM G. SYDNOR."

By a letter to Joseph Ellicott, bearing date Greenfield, March 4th, 1804, written by a person whose signature is indistinct, it is stated that William G. Sydnor talks of moving to Cattaraugus, N. Y., to open an inn.

When Sottle returned to the Cattaraugus Bottoms, whatever may have been the date, he made it his permanent abode and continued to reside there until his death. He bought no lands however until 1806, when he purchased by contract lots 55 and 59 in Cattaraugus village. He made little or no improvement upon his land. In 1806 he had not sufficiently cleared for the raising of grain. He had acquired the habits of Indian and border life. He

*Rosencrantz during the campaign against the Indians in 1794 had been a bearer of dispatches more than once from Wayne to the Indians of western New York, as appears by a letter written by him when he was commander in chief to Cornplanter, Kyasutha, and other "chiefs of the Allegheny."

was a man of considerable native ability and information, and in early years not without native dignity and politeness. After his return to Cattaraugus Bottoms he married a negress of Buffalo to the mortification of his relatives, some of whom moved in respectable circles. She was called "Old Chloe" and was an excellent housekeeper, but was "not above reproach in a moral sense." After the death of his wife about 1811, he became more eccentric, intemperate, dissolute and thriftless. He lived in a shanty and died in 1849. A swarthy son, Jzara Sawtel, was for seven years an inmate of the Chautauqua county poor house, and died there at the age of 74, January 1, 1886. During 1802 and 1803 Skinner probably continued to reside at the Cattaraugus flats. Perhaps Sottle was there also. We have no account of any other settlers during that period except Charles Avery, who it is believed came in one or the other of those years.

Cattaraugus village, the site of their settlement was afterwards surveyed into lots by the Holland Land Company with the expectation of its becoming an important manufacturing place. Joseph Ellicott suggested that water might be taken from the Cattaraugus three miles from its mouth and carried along the side of the hill to Cattaraugus village and there used for manufacturing purposes. In later years expectations were entertained that the New York and Erie railroad would fix its Lake Erie termination at the mouth of the Cattaraugus, and a village plot was made by capitalists who formed the Irving Company. Among them were Erastus Corning, William L. Marey, Oliver Lee, Heman J. Redfield, Thomas B. Stoddard, Ezekiel B. Guernsey and Dr. Henry P. Wilcox. Appropriations for harbor improvements were made by congress. The selection of Dunkirk for the terminus of the railroad destroyed their prospect. Cattaraugus is now represented by the village of Irving. Upper Irving was formerly known as LaGrange, named from the home of LaFayette in France.

In 1801 settlement was also commenced thirty miles westward of Cattaraugus creek in what is now Westfield. It was effected through the enterprise of Col. James McMahan, one of the most prominent and influential pioneer citizens of the county. He was born in Northumberland county, Pa., in March 1768. Prior to 1795 he surveyed two seasons in western Pennsylvania, and for six months at a time saw no white persons except his assistants. He was surveying there in 1794 when Wayne defeated the Indians in the decisive battle on the Maumee river. In this Indian war the frontiers of Pennsylvania suffered from the incursions of the Indians, their hostile expeditions extending even to the borders of Chautauqua county. One of McMahan's chainbearers was shot and scalped by the Indians this year as he and his men were returning to their camp near the mouth of the Broken-Straw. Mr. McMahan married July 3, 1795, Sarah McCord, and passed through this county about the same year. Having explored some

parts of the lake region with a view to a residence, he first selected land in Harbor Creek, Pa. He there cleared a piece of land, sowed it to wheat and built a log cabin where he established his wife and child. He afterwards sold his land and soon after the surveys by the Holland company were begun commenced negotiations for lands in Chautauqua county. In 1801 accompanied by Andrew Straub he visited the lake region, and made a contract for his brother John McMahan to purchase township 4 in range 14, which included all the village of Westfield, and parts of the towns of Westfield and Chautauqua. These lands were bounded north by Lake Erie, east by the present town of Portland, south by a part of the present towns of Chautauqua and Westfield, west by Ripley and contained 22,014 acres of unsurveyed lands, for which \$2.50 per acre was to be paid and \$1,035 was paid down. James also purchased for himself 4,074 acres of unsurveyed land in the present town of Ripley, the tract extending from the lake two miles southward, and from the east line of Ripley 3 1-4 miles westward nearly to the site of Quincy. The terms of payment were like those granted his brother. James also selected for himself out of his brother's township, lot 13, which extended east to the old "cross roads," so called from its being the point where the rude road or trail between Buffalo and Erie was crossed by the Old Portage road. Here he settled about three fourths of a mile west of Chautauqua creek.

The printed blank forms commonly used by the company were not in this case used; the contracts were in manuscript, and contained liberal provisions to encourage immigration, and the sale of smaller parcels to actual settlers. These contracts, although considered as made in 1801, were not fully executed until May or July 1803. When portions of their land were sold by the McMahans, the purchasers took their deeds from the Holland Land Company which credited the McMahans with the purchase money paid. James, an experienced surveyor, surveyed the township which he purchased for John into lots generally a mile square, instead of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, as was the custom of the Holland company. The numbers of the lots commenced at the southwest corner of the townships instead of the southeast. James surveyed his lands in Ripley into lots by lines running at right angles with the lake instead of by meridian lines as the Holland company surveyed. In other respects the survey of both of these tracts differed from that of the Holland Company.

Andrew Straub in his visit to this region selected lands a short distance east of the site of the village of Westfield upon "Straub's creek." In 1801 he built a house and occupied it. He resided there for many years. Stones from his fireplace and other relics of his house have been found in later years. He had no family, and did not at the time obtain title to the land because it had not been surveyed. In September, 1803, he contracted for about 450 acres on lot 17 or 26, of the John McMahan tract.

When Chautauqua county was first settled it formed a part of the town of Northampton in the county of Ontario. The province of New York, by a law passed in 1683, was divided into twelve counties. Albany county included the country east of the Hudson north of Rælof Jonsens creek in the county of Columbia; on the west side it included the country north of Sawyer's creek, now Sangerties, in the county of Ulster. By this and subsequent statutes Albany county was made to comprise all of New York lying north and west of this limit including that extensive country to the west of Fort Orange (Albany,) which was even as late as 1683 designated as "Terra Incognita" or Unknown Land, including also at one time all of Vermont. In 1772 the county of Tryon was formed from Albany. It included all the state west of the Delaware river and a line extending north through Schoharie, and along the east lines of the present counties of Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton and continuing in a straight line to Canada. It comprised much the greater portion of the state. It was named from William Tryon, the British governor of the state immediately preceding the Revolution. The name Tryon having become obnoxious, the legislature in 1784 changed the name to Montgomery in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery who fell at the siege of Quebec.

In 1789 Ontario county was formed from Montgomery and included all the state lying west of the east line of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, all of the "Genesee Country." It was identical with the great tract ceded by New York to Massachusetts. The portion of Ontario county lying west of the Genesee river and a line extending due south from the point of junction of that river and Canaseraga creek to the south line of the state, was erected into the town of Northumberland. This town included at the time of the settlement of Chautauqua county all of the Holland Purchase and the Morris Reserve. March 30, 1802, an act of the legislature erected the county of Genesee from Ontario. Its boundaries were identical with those of the town of Northampton. It was subdivided into the towns of Northampton, Southampton, Leicester and Batavia. What is now Chautauqua county was by this act made a part of Batavia, which also included nearly all of Erie, Niagara and Cattaraugus counties.

Early in the spring of 1802 Col. James McMahan cleared and planted to corn ten acres of the land that he had selected from his brother's purchase in Westfield, and built upon it a log house* in which he installed his family in the fall. This cleared field was the first land cleared and cultivated by a white man having the right to the soil within the limits of Chautauqua.

At the solicitation of Col. McMahan, Edward McHenry of Northumberland county, Pa., was induced to come to the "Cross Roads," become a set-

*William Vorce formerly a sheriff of the county in 1870 owned the land where this log house stood, and at the suggestion of Judge E. T. Foote, he erected upon it a monument "to commemorate the place where the first tavern was kept in Chautauqua county, the first militia training and the first town meeting were held."

tlar, and keep a house of entertainment for emigrants, who were finding their way to the Western Reserve. He came in the spring of 1802, a little later than McMahan, built a log house at the Cross Roads upon land adjoining McMahan's, moved his family into it, and opened his tavern which became a famous gathering place. Here the town meetings, elections, and training days of the county were held for many years. A few months after McHenry's arrival, August 28, 1802, an event occurred in his family of no little importance in the history of the county. It was the birth of John McHenry, the first white child born within its limits. (John McHenry spent all of his days in Chautauqua county.) David Kincaid in November 1802, purchased lot 14, north of James McMahan's lands, and settled there the same year.

The first preparations for the mighty tide of emigration soon to pour itself into the West was this year (1802) made in Chautauqua county. A rude road was opened between Cattaraugus and Chautauqua creeks by Gen. Edward Paine, (founder of Painesville, Ohio.) He was employed by Connecticut to open a wagon road west from Buffalo to enable emigrants to reach the "Western Reserve" in Ohio, sometimes called "Connecticut Fire Lands" and sometimes "New Connecticut." He was engaged in this work the preceding year. Joseph Badger, the missionary, states in his journal of his journey from the west to Massachusetts in 1801, that, while stopping for the night with Skinner at Cattaraugus creek, "at evening Gen. Paine and two or three hands came in from pretending to cut and open a road through from Buffalo to Pennsylvania line." About all that Gen. Paine did was to cut away fallen trees and underbrush and mark the route over the firmest ground and the best places to cross the stream. He built no bridges. The road terminated not far from the village of Westfield, was afterwards known as "Paine's Road," and was the only one used by settlers coming from the east for two or three years. It was probably completed in 1802. It was afterwards continued to the state line by the settlers.

These settlements were all that were made in the county previous to 1803. To Westfield and to Hanover belong the distinction of being the first settled towns of the county. Which was the earlier settled has been a subject of controversy. Who were the first settlers of the country, or of the county or town in which one resides, and when and where they settled are always subjects of interest. Investigations respecting it however are not quite satisfactory, if the question is not accurately determined. It is absolutely safe to say that this county was first settled in 1801. The short time during which the hut or cabin at the Cattaraugus bottoms was Sottle's abiding place in 1796 and 1797 can scarcely be regarded as sufficient under the circumstances to entitle his living there "a settlement." He had no legal title to the land upon which his cabin was built. The scanty improvements he made, his early departure and his long absence, leads to the conclusion that he regarded

this as merely a temporary dwelling place. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that Mr. Atwater, the surveyor in whose employ he served in 1798 and 1799, reported him in his list of assistants, as a resident of Chenango county, a fact which he undoubtedly learned from Sottle. Again Sottle appears in the list of another surveying party as being from Buffalo creek. His subsequent residence here was of a different character. Although his cabin was primitive, and the improvements that he made but trifling, his occupation was continuous, lasted for years and until his death, and was accompanied within a few years by a purchase of lands.

Skinner seems to have been a permanent settler. He built a cabin which he and his family occupied at least as early as 1801, and for three or four years resided there and kept an apology for an inn. Andrew Straub seems also to have been an equally genuine settler of Westfield in 1801. Although he did not acquire a legal right to the land in 1801, he built a loghouse in that year, followed it up by making a clearing, and later by a purchase of the land and a residence of many years. The settlement of the county had certainly been commenced in 1801, in both Westfield and Hanover, but which of the first comers to these towns was the earliest actual settler, can not certainly be determined.

Although Sottle, Skinner, Straub and McHenry were the first persons domiciled within the county, Col. James McMahan was the first to fully consummate a settlement by acquiring ownership to the soil and making really substantial and permanent improvements. In 1795, one year before Sottle is said to have first located at the Cattaraugus bottoms, McMahan explored the country along the lake with a view to residence. In 1801 he made the first purchase of lands made by an actual settler and paid a considerable amount down, thus obtaining the first right to make improvements and to live upon lands of the county. In 1802 he cleared and planted the first field cultivated to any extent in the county, built a house upon it the same year and moved his family into it. He was sole owner of the soil he occupied, and the only person that had a legal right to make improvements within the county. Under his auspices came Straub, McHenry, and the others that followed them. He was the one that went before and prepared the way for the coming of others. He was also the first to complete a full settlement by acquiring title to the land and by making upon it substantial improvements.

CHAPTER XIX.

1803-1804.

" Beside some rapid stream
He rears his log built cabin. When the chains
Of winter fetter Nature, and no sound
Disturbs the echoes of the dreary woods,
Save when some stem cracks sharply with the frost ;
Then merrily rings his axe, and tree on tree
Crashes to earth."

IN 1803 settlers came in rapidly at the Cross Roads. Arthur Bell in January, Christopher Dull in June, James Montgomery in July, William Culbertson, George and John Degeér and Jeremiah George also came in 1803. These settlers and others that followed them from Pennsylvania were influenced to come by the McMahan's. John McMahan had visited Chautauqua county in 1802, as appears by his letters to Joseph Ellicott, and intended to have settled in the county that year or early in 1803 but sickness prevented. He set out in the fall of 1803 from Chelisque, Pa., with his family, arrived at Chautauqua in October, 1803, and settled upon the west side near the mouth of Chautauqua creek upon the lands his brother James had contracted for him. He was the first to settle at or near Barcelona.

Cattaraugus, Mayville and Barcelona were surveyed into village lots by the Holland land company. No places in the county were regarded of so much importance as these. Barcelona was made a port of entry, and, in 1828, Judge Thomas B. Campbell erected a lighthouse for the government which was lighted by natural gas carried in wooden pump-logs from the celebrated spring located about three-fourths of a mile east. This spring was noted by the surveyor who made the original survey of the township into lots. We copy from his field-book : " On lot 16 is a spring that by putting a blaze of fire to the air that issues out of the fissures of a rock will as quick as lightning take fire, and burn with such fury that the leaves on the trees immediately over the blaze at the height of ten feet will be burnt. When the air of the atmosphere is heavy or moist, the smell of the air from this spring may be discovered at the distance of forty rods. When you are at the place you feel a sickness at the stomach." The gas from this spring was afterwards carried to Westfield to assist in lighting that village.

For some years Barcelona was a place of considerable trade. The produc-

tive country back of it, its favorable location with reference to the navigable waters of Chautauqua lake and the south part of the county, and the absence of competing harbors promised to give it some commercial importance. In 1831 a steamboat, "William Peacock," was built by a company (principally citizens of Westfield) to transport passengers between Buffalo and Erie. The Barcelona company was formed to develop the place. Smith and Macy of Buffalo, Charles M. Reed of Erie, Nathaniel A. Lowry, Elial T. Foote and Samuel Barrett of Jamestown, Augustin U. Baldwin, Calvin Rumsey and Thomas B. Campbell of Westfield and perhaps others were members. The building of the great lines of railroads along the southern shore of the lake destroyed the prospects of the town.

In 1803 a serious calamity befel the community at the Cross Roads. A sad accident deprived it of one of its principal founders. The latter part of August, Mr. McHenry and two others departed from the Chautauqua creek (Barcelona) upon Lake Erie, in a small boat upon a voyage to the settlement at Erie, to obtain a supply of provisions for his tavern. They set up a pole for a mast and a blanket for a sail, after sailing about four miles up the lake a flaw of wind capsized the boat. McHenry, who was a good swimmer, told the others who were not, to cling to the boat and he would swim to the shore, which was a mile away, but he was drowned and his body was never found. His two companions, Culverson and Degeer, saved themselves by clinging to the bottom of the boat. This was the first death of a white person residing in the county. Joseph Badger, the missionary who was attending a meeting of the Erie Presbytery, in Pennsylvania, came to the Cross Roads to conduct the funeral services. We copy from his journal: "September 2, 1803, rode to Chautauqua to visit a family under heavy affliction. Mr. McHenry, the husband and father of a young and amiable family, was drowned in the lake. Preached on the occasion the first sermon ever preached in the place, from Eccl. IX, 12: "For man also knoweth not his time." The widow McHenry continued to keep the tavern at the Cross Roads. She married James Perry, who a few years later left his home for a short absence and never was heard of. Mrs. Perry died at Ripley when over eighty years of age.

Almost as soon as settlement commenced in western New York the political organization of the scattered inhabitants commenced also. Courts were established and local officers were chosen. March 1, 1803, the first town meeting of the Holland Purchase was held at Peter Vandeventer's log tavern, in the present town of Newstead, Erie county. Town officers were then chosen for the town of Batavia, of which Chautauqua was a part. The whole number of voters then on the Holland Purchase was 153, of whom 144 were present at this town meeting. Peter Vandeventer the landlord, and Jonathan Bemus, of the settlement at Batavia, candidates for supervisor,

stood in the middle of the road, side by side, near the tavern. Those voters who favored Bemus formed in a line on his left, and those who favored Vandeventer formed in a line on his right. Bemus had 70 votes, Vandeventer 74 votes, and was duly elected. The other officers were elected by the uplifted hand. It is not known that any voter from Chautauqua was present, and no officer was chosen that was a resident there. In April, 1803, the first election for the town of Batavia was held at Vandeventer's inn, at which Caleb Hyde, the republican candidate for senator, received 146 votes, and Vincent Matthews, the federal candidate, received five votes. In June, the court house at Batavia was so far completed as to admit of holding a court, at which the first grand jury empanelled west of the Genesee river was organized.

The settlement of the county had now fairly commenced. Young men, hardy and strong, skilled in woodcraft, began to come in from the east. With the axe alone they could quickly build a substantial house. Its body they made of logs neatly matched at the corners, chinked with mud and splints of wood, its roof of elm bark or long staves riven from ash or hemlock trees, was held in place by saplings or poles running lengthwise with and withed to the roof, a hearth and fireplace was made of stones gathered near the spot, a chimney of sticks cemented with mud and straw, a floor of the halves of split logs laid with the flat side up. Without hammer or nails, and with no other implements than an axe and auger, the pioneer could manufacture all his household furniture, the puncheon table and chairs, the bedstead of poles framed into the log walls of his house, (the bed cords made of strips of bark,) doors of hewed planks, and windows in which was oiled paper instead of glass. With his axe he would scoop out a hollow in the top of a stump, bend to it a neighboring sapling, and fasten to its top with strips of deer-skins a pestle of wood or stone to pound his dried corn into "grits" which he called "meal." This was his flouring mill. Should you commiserate the pioneer upon his privations and hardships he would not understand you. Was not his cabin, protected from the cold blasts of winter by the tall forest trees standing around it, warmed to its thick walls by a roaring fire of great logs, as comfortable as the best? His "corn-grits," well-cooked, were sweet and nourishing. With now and then some fresh venison, the flesh of the the wild turkey, or delicious brook trout from the cold stream that flowed past his cabin door, what more could he ask?

Yet contented as was the pioneer, he soon began to look forward to the enjoyments of greater conveniences. His first want was a sawmill to manufacture lumber for his house—a grist mill to make better meal and flour, and more in quantity, than his primitive mills could do. The nearest points at which the people during the first years of settlement could obtain grinding, was at Erie, Pa., and Black Rock on Niagara river. John McMahan saw the necessity and built the first gristmill in the county. It was constructed of

hewed logs upon Chautauqua creek, about one-fourth of a mile from its mouth. John McMahan also built a sawmill the same year. The stones used in the mill came from its vicinity. During the war of 1812 Mr. McMahan, apprehending its destruction by the enemy, discontinued its running and sold the stones to be used in the Westfield mill. They were finally placed beside the monument erected upon the site of the old McHenry tavern to preserve the remembrance of important facts in the history of the county. (See Westfield.) Of the persons whose names are inscribed upon this monument a score or more settled in the vicinity of the Cross Roads. They came from Northumberland, Mifflin, Dauphin and other counties along the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers above Harrisburg.

The pleasant climate and fertile soil of the country around the Cross Roads continued to attract immigrants, and made it in early years the most important settlement of the county. When its population had increased and extended to the east side of Chautauqua creek, it laid aside its name of Cross Roads for Westfield.

In 1804 Charles Avery purchased lot 3 on the lake close to the mouth of the Cattaraugus. This was the first purchase of land at that place. He probably settled there in 1803, possible in 1802, and later kept a small assortment of goods for trade with the Indians. William G. Sydnor, who came this year, purchased lots 1 and 2 where the creek empties into the lake. At the June term of court in 1804 at Batavia he was licensed to keep a ferry at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek. This year his daughter Caroline the first white child of Cattaraugus village was born. Mr. Sydnor was the first person to die there. At his decease he was keeping the tavern, a small log cabin with a "leanto" attached. His wife continued the business. Papers preserved in Mr. Sydnor's handwriting show that he was possessed of more than ordinary accomplishments, scarcely to be expected of the occupant of a log cabin at the Cattaraugus bottoms.

During this year the first settlement was made at Silver Creek. David Dickinson purchased by a contract dated August 1, 1803, the land now occupied by the village, agreeing to build a sawmill upon it by April, 1804, and a gristmill by April, 1805. A misunderstanding that existed between Mr. Dickinson and Abel Cleveland was amicably settled, and the article for the land was made to both of them, and dated Feb. 29, 1805. Those persons and John E. Howard, all from Berkshire county, Mass., built log houses and settled here with their families about 1804. Howard's log dwelling was on the south bank of the creek, near where Howard street crosses it. Dickinson and Cleveland erected theirs further down near Newberry street. Dickinson and Cleveland were both there on July 24, 1804, and the place was then known as Silver Creek, as appears by a writing executed by them at that date. They soon completed a sawmill and made a mortar from a short maple

log by cutting and burning out a cavity in one end in which they would place a grist of corn to be converted into meal by the pounding of a heavy pestle worked up and down by the wheel of the sawmill. The time for the building of the gristmill was extended by Joseph Ellicott to the winter of 1805. The mill stones for this mill were made from boulders brought from Oak hill 100 rods away. Dickinson and Cleveland finally sold their property and returned to Massachusetts. Mr. Howard remained and erected the first frame-house in Hanover, on the site of the Eureka Smut-mill works in Silver Creek. In the spring of 1805 Mr. Howard opened this house as a tavern and kept it until 1828. It was one of the most popular stopping places between Buffalo and Erie.

At the beginning of 1804 the settlements made in the county were confined to Westfield and Hanover, and were separated by twenty-five miles of woods. This year the Canadaway settlement was commenced in the intervening forest and included Fredonia, the country around it, and was understood also to embrace the settled portion of Sheridan. Settlement was commenced in Sheridan by Francis Weber, who came from Massachusetts in 1804. He settled upon the Erie road southwest of Silver Creek on lot 17, about a mile west of the east line of Sheridan. Hazadiah Stebbins also settled upon the same lot the same year. In 1804, Orsamus Holmes, a soldier of the Revolution selected land in Sheridan. In the winter of 1804-5 he left Sherburne with his sons, Alanson and Origin, to prepare accommodations for his family here. The next June his wife and seven children came in a covered two-horse spring carriage. They came through Buffalo, (a small settlement consisting of Crow's tavern, a blacksmith shop, one or two stores, a bakery, and a few dwellings,) forded Buffalo creek, and followed the lake beach, then the only highway, passing the first night eight miles west of Buffalo, the next night at Eighteen-mile creek and the next on Cattaraugus creek at Capt. Sydnor's, who is described as an "elegant penman and a perfect gentleman." At Silver Creek they found Dickinson residing and a few miles further on Francis Webber. The next day they reached the place where Mr. Holmes settled upon the Erie road, two or three miles easterly of Fredonia. Mr. Holmes was a man of character and an influential citizen. His son Alanson settled near him the same year. John and Alvah H. Walker, Gerard and William Griswold from New Hampshire, Uriah and Joel Lee also settled the same year in Sheridan along the line of the Erie road, the most of them near the Center. While this settlement was being made, one was commenced at Fredonia, then called Canadaway from the stream upon which it was situated. The Canadaway has its source in the springs among the hills of Charlotte and Arkwright, flows at first in cascades and rapids through wild gorges, and at last less roughly to Lake Erie. The Indians gave it the beautiful name Ga-na-da-wa-o, "running through the hemlocks," in allusion to the

evergreens that grew thickly upon its banks and overshadowed the chasms through which it ran.

At Ganadawao or Canadaway, as the white man pronounces it, the settlement of Pomfret was commenced by Thomas McClintock, David Eason, and Low Miniger, all of whom, like the settlers at the Cross Roads, came from eastern and central Pennsylvania. Thomas McClintock in 1804 commenced a clearing and built a cabin upon lands that he had entered on the year before. These lands included lots or parts of lots 8, 14 and 20, and embraced the most thickly settled portion of the village of Fredonia on both sides of the Canadaway. Low Miniger selected land northwest of the village, and partly built a loghouse in 1804 near where David I. Mattison resided at his decease. David Eason passed the summers of 1803 and 1804 at Canadaway. He selected land near and north of McClintock's afterwards owned by Gen. Elijah Risley. He built a log house upon the bank of the creek near where Gen. Elijah Risley afterward resided; the floor was of split logs smoothed with an axe. The doors were made in the same way and fastened together with pins, not a nail being used. This was the first house built in Fredonia. In the spring of 1805 he married Margaret Woodside, and, in April he set out from Northumberland county with Low Miniger and others and their families for Canadaway. They ascended the Susquehanna and the Sinemahoning, journeyed through the wilderness to the Allegany river, and finally reached Olean, having been six weeks on the way, camping out most of the nights. At Olean they found an advance guard of pioneers. There the first permanent settlement of Cattaraugus county had been made that year by Major Adam Hoops and his brother Robert. At Olean Eason and his companions built canoes, descended the Allegany to Warren, ascended the Conewango and the Cassadaga, passed over Chautauqua lake to Mayville and over the Portage Road to the Cross Roads. He and his wife and Miniger came thence to Canadaway. This strange wedding trip, notwithstanding the dangers and hardships of so long a forest journey, was not without enjoyment to this hardy pioneer, and doubtless not without romance to his bride. Mr. Eason on his arrival at his log house at Canadaway had but \$10 which he paid for a barrel of flour brought across the lake from Canada. Upon this with fish and wild game he and his wife subsisted until the vegetables that they planted in the spring matured.

About the time that Eason arrived at Canadaway, Zattu Cushing had brought to an end at the same place a like remarkable journey through the forests of western New York. Mr. Cushing was born at Plymouth, Mass., in 1770. He afterwards worked at ship building in Boston harbor. In 1799 he went to Presque Isle to superintend the building of a ship. It was named the "Good Intent" and was lost with all on board in 1805. In his long return journey to the East after the building of the vessel, he passed a night

in the wilderness on the very spot near the Canadaway where his house was afterwards built. The next morning he passed over the ground where 40 years later he was buried. In February, 1805, he started from eastern New York and conveyed his family and his goods by means of two yoke of oxen drawing a sled. He then had five children. They were three weeks in making the journey, and drove four cows. They brought a bushel of salt and half-a-bushel of apple seeds, from which a nursery was commenced and an orchard set out on the Marsh farm. This was probably the oldest orchard in the county. On Mr. Cushing's arrival at Canadaway, the snow was deep and the weather was cold. He moved into a partly-completed log-cabin built by Low Miniger. It had no doors, no chinking between the logs, and no floor. They covered the ground with hemlock boughs and remained in this habitation until he had got an article for his land and built a log house. Mr. Cushing was a respected and leading man of the county. For thirteen years he was its first judge. He was the grandfather of the intrepid Alonzo H. Cushing who fell at Gettysburg, and of William B. Cushing, the hero of many exploits, chief of which was the destruction of the "Albemarle," which have placed his name beside the names of Paul Jones and Perry in the role of honor.

It was a singular coincidence the arrival of these two well known pioneers, Eason and Cushing, one from Pennsylvania and the other from New York, near the same time, at almost the same spot in the depths of the forest. The circumstances of their coming are interesting for they show in a striking manner how great must have been the attractions of a new country to them. Messrs. Eason and Cushing were men of character and ability as the honors awarded by their fellow citizens abundantly show. Mr. Eason upon the organization of the county was chosen its first sheriff and Mr. Cushing was then made its first judge. They held other places of importance and trust. They were not only practical but intelligent men who valued the refinement of life. It is difficult for us who live in these later times, when the ways to fortune and preferment are found so often the easiest, to understand why men like these practical pioneers, should with such courage and determination push into the forest taking with them their wives and children, staking all upon the venture, denying themselves the social and educational advantages afforded by an old community for the toil and hardships of life in a new country. How bright must have been their vision of conquered forests, cultivated fields and established prosperity! How earnest must have been their desire to build their own fortunes and become the founders of settlement! Later in the season after the arrival of Judge Cushing, Benjamin Barrett, Samuel Geer and Benjamin Barnes came to Canadaway. In March, 1805, Eliphalet Burnham, of Paris, Oneida county, settled upon lot 6 near Laona, and became the first settler in that village. He died at Union City, Pa., in 1863.

Judge Cushing was the first permanent settler and the leading citizen of Canadaway. McClintock and Eason were actual settlers, but they and Minger soon sold their claims at Canadaway, removed to the Cross Roads, and made their homes among their old friends. McClintock for several years kept a log tavern at Westfield, and owned the larger portion of the village. In 1834 he emigrated to Illinois and died in 1838. Canadaway rapidly increased in population. Its name was changed to Fredonia. It early became the largest village in the county, and held its importance for many years. It has always been the leading educational village. Here, in 1824, Fredonia Academy, the first institution of learning in the county higher than a common school, was established. This academy was for many years one of the best-known and most important schools of western New York. Many citizens remember with gratitude this early institution of learning. Many eminent and distinguished men and women have laid the foundations of their knowledge here.

In 1804 settlement was commenced west of the Cross Roads in Ripley. Alexander Cochran, who came from the north of Ireland and belonged to the class known as "Protestant Irish, or Scotch Irish," settled about one mile west of the village formerly known as Quincy, where he resided until his decease. He is said to have been the first person in the county who received a deed for his farm. Josiah Farnsworth from eastern New York settled at Quincy the same year. Perry G. Ellsworth from Otsego county settled on lot 12 one mile west of Quincy in 1804 or 1805 and kept a tavern.

The town of Chautauqua occupies the watershed of the county, and lies around the head of Chautauqua lake. It joins the northern with the southern towns of the county. It was first permanently settled by Dr. Alexander McIntyre in 1804. A log house was built near the steamboat landing for one Sherman, before McIntyre came. Dr. McIntyre was a resident of Meadville and the owner of a handsome property there. His attention was directed to the lands of the Holland land company by Dr. Kennedy of Meadville, the founder of Kennedy in Poland. McIntyre set out for Chautauqua in August, 1804. He built a log dwelling near the steamboat landing at Mayville around which he erected a stockade as a protection against Indians of whom the other settlers had no fears. His fort was called by the jokers of these days "Fort Deborah" or "Debby" in allusion to his wife by adoption. As late as 1816 the fort was in tolerable good condition. In early life McIntyre was captured by the Indians who cut off veins of his ears. He resided with them many years, claimed to have acquired their knowledge of the medical properties of roots and herbs, and in the estimation of many people he was profoundly skilled in the healing arts. In 1804, a soldier of the Revolution, Peter Barnhart from Somerset county, Pa., settled upon the east side of the lake a short distance north of Chautauqua Point and Jonathan

Smith on the west side, on lot 29, near the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds. He is said to have been a man of rare eccentricities, and kept "bachelor's hall" until he died.

April 15, 1804, by an act of the legislature the town of Batavia was divided into four towns, viz: Batavia, Erie, Willink and Chautauqua. Chautauqua included all of the present county of Chautauqua except the tenth range of townships, and was identical with the second tract described in the deed from Robert Morris and wife to Herman LeRoy and Robert Linklean dated December 24, 1792. The town of Erie lay next east of Chautauqua and included all of the territory lying east of it, and west of a line running north from the southwest corner of the present town of Carrollton in Cattaraugus county to the village of Olcott on Lake Ontario; this covered Hanover, all of Villenova, Cherry Creek, Ellington, Poland, Carroll and part of Kiantone. Willink included all the territory lying east of the town of Erie to a line running north from Pennsylvania between Portville and Olean to Lake Ontario. Batavia included all of the territory included in the Holland Purchase lying east of Willink. Previous to this date the voters residing within the present limits of the county of Chautauqua desiring to vote at a general election or at a town meeting were obliged to go to the place of holding elections in Batavia, a distance of 75 or 80 miles from the Cross Roads by forest paths. Whether any availed themselves of this privilege we are not informed. The act above mentioned provided that the first town meeting for the town of Chautauqua should be held at the house of the widow McHenry at the Cross Roads.

CHAPTER XX.

1805-1806.

" When the long keen night
Mantles the wilderness in solemn gloom,
He sits beside his ruddy hearth, and hears
The fierce wolf snarling at the cabin door,
Or through the lowly casement sees his eye
Gleam like a burning coal."

APRIL 1805, at the time and place appointed, the people of the county exercised for the first time within its limits the highest privilege of an American citizen. At this town meeting John McMahan was chosen the first supervisor. He was born in Chillisquaque, Pa., about 1764. His youth was spent in a fort built to protect the inhabitants against the

depredations of the Indians. He was the brother of James McMahan, the pioneer of the county. His father, James, was born in Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when young. His mother's name was Murray. John McMahan came by Pittsburgh and Erie to Chautauqua creek and settled near its mouth. He had a taste for military affairs, and upon the organization of the first military company in the county, he was made a captain, and became the colonel of the first regiment formed in the county, and commanded it at the battle of Black Rock and Buffalo in the war of 1812. He rose to be general of militia. John McMahan purchased a large tract of land of the Holland land company in 1801. After a long struggle to fulfil the terms of his contract, his land was ungenerously wrested from him by the Holland land company, and he died in reduced circumstances at Mayville, September 22, 1831. He was a kind, hospitable and generous man. He had an iron constitution trained and inured to the hardships of life.

James Montgomery was elected the first clerk of the town of Chautauqua. He was born September 22, 1783, in Mifflin county, Pa. He came to the Cross Roads in 1803 and settled two miles west of the village of Westfield. He boarded with his brother-in-law, Arthur Bell, until June 29, 1805, when he married Sarah Taylor. When the first church organized in the county was formed at the Cross Roads in 1808, Deacon Montgomery and his wife were members. He was one of its ruling elders, and, upon the reorganization in 1817 was chosen to the same office, and regarded as one of its strongest pillars.

James McMahan, Benjamin Barrett, William Alexander were chosen to be assessors. Thomas McClintock, James Durand, Arthur Bell for commissioners of highways. John Lyons constable and collector. Zattu Cushing and Abraham Frederick overseers of the poor, James Perry fence viewer, David Kincaid pound-master, and Peter Kain, Orsamus Holmes and Samuel Harrison, overseers of the highways. Benjamin Elliot, David McCracken and Asa Ransom, three justices of the peace, living east of Buffalo, afterwards appointed the officers chosen by the people in Chautauqua to the office to which they had been respectively elected, with the exception of Zattu Cushing, in whose place Orsamus Holmes was appointed as overseer of the poor. (It was thought prudent to do this in order to obviate some informality in the holding of the town-meeting.) Three justices of the peace were appointed for the town of Chautauqua by the council of appointment at Albany with whom that authority resided. The justices so appointed were Perry G. Ellsworth, David Kincaid and Peter Kane. Ellsworth was a New Englander who settled about one mile west of Quincy (now Ripley) in 1804 or 1805, where he kept a tavern. He afterwards lived east of and near Quincy. He died in Michigan. Kincaid emigrated from Pennsylvania, and settled near to and north of the Cross Roads in 1802. Peter Kane came from the Mohawk valley.

He was a soldier of the Revolution and of the war of 1812. He settled in Portland in 1804, kept a tavern for two years, and died January 7, 1818.

The organization of the town being completed, the officers elected assumed their respective offices, and performed the duties during the first year promptly and efficiently. McMahan met that year with the board of supervisors of Genesee county at Batavia. One of the most important acts was that of the commissioners of highways in directing the survey of an important road through the whole town, which was done in August of that year by James McMahan. This road commenced at the east limits of the town in the county of Genesee, which point is the east line of Sheridan at or near the north east corner of Town 6, Range 11, and thence run in a southwesterly direction thirty-three and one-eighth miles to the state line at the Pennsylvania boundary, passing through Canadaway and the Cross Roads. This was the first road surveyed and recorded in the town of Chautauqua.

In 1805 Portland was settled by Captain James Dunn, who was born in Lycoming county, Pa., in 1761, and had served in the Revolution. In 1803, he moved to near Meadville, Pa., and in 1804 explored the lake region from Presque Isle to Canadaway, and although the territory was not surveyed into lots, he selected a tract for settlement, purchasing of the Holland land company by contract dated May 31, 1804, 1,150 acres of land in Portland. In 1805 he came to Portland with a team of four horses, locating on lot 31 near a large spring where he built a shanty of poles for a temporary residence into which he moved his family, consisting of himself, his wife and six children, but soon removed to the north part of lot 30, where he had built a hut or shanty and cleared an acre of land. In the spring of 1806 he moved into a larger log house that had been built the year before on the same lot upon the road that James McMahan had surveyed that year. "The house of Mr. Dunn was the great rallying point for the settlers for some years. The first public religious services in town were held at his house in 1810, and the first school was taught there the same year." During the year following Dunn's settlement Benjamin Hutchins, Nathan, Elisha and Nathaniel Fay, Peter Kane, John Price and David Eaton became settlers of Portland.

The town of Dunkirk was first settled in 1805 at the mouth of the Canadaway. The city was not settled until a few years later. In 1804 Judge Cushing purchased by contract land on both sides of the Canadaway at its mouth. Seth Cole of Paris, Oneida county, and his family, accompanied Judge Cushing in 1805 to Chautauqua county. Cole bought land of Cushing at the mouth of the Canadaway, June 5th, 1804, by contract and settled there. He afterwards made a contract with the Holland company to cut out and clear a road a rod wide from the town line between Pomfret and Portland to Silver Creek for \$10 a mile.

In 1805 settlement had been made in every town in the county lying

north of the Ridge. Eight towns had been settled, every one of which bordered on Lake Erie, excepting Chautauqua. Of these Dunkirk was the last. The dwellings of the settlers were built of logs, and situated in isolated clearings generally but a few acres in extent. Their newly cleared fields were disfigured with stumps and blackened timber, the streams were unbridged, and the roads little better than Indian trails. Deer were abundant in the woods, unscared by the presence of man. They even browsed with the cattle at the edge of the clearings. Bears prowled in the slashings. Often the fearful howl of the wolf in the most quiet hours of the night disturbed the deep silence of the lonely wilderness that stretched miles away on every side of the cabin of the settler. A distinct faint cry would be heard from the distant hills answered by many voices from the adjacent woods and sometimes by frightful howls that seemed near to his cabin door.

In 1805 there were between one and two hundred inhabitants in those northern towns. No white man had taken up his abode south of the Ridge, unless Dr. McIntyre at Mayville may be considered as an exception. The greater part of the county remained unvisited except by the surveyors of the township lines, and explorers and pioneers who had voyaged along the water-courses or journeyed over the Indian trails to reach the settlements in the north part of the county. Away from these lines, in most of the thick forests that overspread the south part of the county, the human voice had not been heard. Its deep stillness remained unbroken save by the cry of the fox or the wolf or by the sound of the falling of some broken limb or decayed forest tree.

Thickly scattered over the hills, and more abundantly gathered along the streams and lowlands grew the majestic and useful forest tree, the white or Weymouth pine. These trees grew tall and straight 80 or 100 feet without a limb, then sending out a few branches, they formed a tufted top; they towered far above the surrounding forest. At maturity they were from 3 to 5 feet in diameter, often more. They grew to the height of 150 and even 200 feet. The lumber manufactured from the white pine is most beautiful in appearance and excellent in quality. These pine trees grew in all the towns south of the ridge, but more abundantly in the southeastern ones. A dense forest twelve miles square covered Carroll, Poland, Ellicott, and Kiantone, the site of Jamestown and part of Busti. These monarchs of the woods have now nearly disappeared and in a few years no vestige will remain. Soon there will be no one living who has seen these majestic forests of pines, which once stood with ranks unbroken in places where are now green meadows.

Attention was first called to the pine and other valuable timber of southern Chautauqua, and the country along the Upper Alleghany and its tributaries, by the surveyors and explorers. Early in the present century a mar-

ket for this lumber began to have an existence along Ohio river and the Mississippi. Wm. Jackson run the first raft from Warren county to Pittsburgh in 1798. It contained about 20,000 feet of boards and was guided by a "setting pole" instead of oars. The pine regions along the Allegany had then but few competing districts. There were then no railroads and the pineries of Michigan and Minnesota were inaccessible. The first assault upon the pine forests of Chautauqua (to furnish lumber for this southern market) was made in 1805 by Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy and Edward Work of Meadville, Pa., at Kennedy in Poland, where the first settlement south of the ridge was commenced. Dr. Thomas Kennedy was a resident of Meadville, and one of the most enterprising men of western Pennsylvania. He never became a citizen of Chautauqua county. His wife was a daughter of Andrew Ellicott and niece of Joseph Ellicott. He died in Meadville in 1813. Edward Work, a strong friend of Dr. Kennedy, was born in Franklin county Pa., Dec. 3, 1773, studied law in Carlisle, Pa., and settled at Meadville about 1798, where he was appointed postmaster. He was also deputy prothonotary under Dr. Kennedy and subsequently prosecuting attorney. In 1816, Mr. Work married Mrs. Jane Cameron. Three of her sisters married pioneer settlers of Chautauqua; Mrs. John Frew, Mrs. Benjamin Ross and Mrs. James Conic, formerly Mrs. Simeon Scowden. Mr. Work's second wife was Mrs. Pamela Jeffers. Their only child, Jane Amozette, was in 1858 his only surviving descendant. Dr. Kennedy purchased about 3,000 acres of land in Poland which was unsurveyed into lots. His purpose was not to cultivate the land, but to manufacture lumber. Work was commenced on his mill in 1804 at Kennedy. In 1805 he commenced erecting the mills, much of "the materials for their construction and the provisions for the hands were brought in keel-boats or canoes up the Allegany and Conewango rivers. The mill frame was raised in three days in October, 1805, by men who came in canoes, or by Indian trails, from Warren, Pa., or south of it. A canoe load of provisions, whisky, etc., sent from Meadville, did not arrive in season; and being short of provisions, the men were living upon the flesh of a yearling heifer of Edward Shillito and venison, green corn and potatoes raised at the mills. The canoe however arrived in time for the men to celebrate the completion of the raising with whisky."

Edward Shillito was the first resident of Poland. He subsequently owned land and resided on the north side of the mouth of Chautauqua lake. In 1805 he resided with his family at Kennedy and boarded the workmen. The mills consisted of a double sawmill and a gristmill in a lean-to attached. The gristmill was erected after the sawmill. The boards first manufactured "were rafted to Pittsburgh, there stuck up and partially seasoned; then put on flatbottomed boats (mostly made at the mills) and run to New Orleans. Mr. Work superintended the running of many of these boats, and the sale of the

boards. The boatmen returned from New Orleans in vessels to Philadelphia or New York, and thence home on foot or on horseback, as there was then no way of coming up the Mississippi but by rowing a boat or coming by land on foot or horseback, through Indian country, which was deemed unsafe." Pittsburgh at that time was the largest of the inland towns of the United States; it contained in 1805 but 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants, Cincinnati 1,000 to 1,500 and New Orleans 10,000 inhabitants.

The inroads thus begun upon the pines in Poland continued at other points in southeastern Chautauqua with unremitting energy for three quarters of a century, until the pine forests have substantially disappeared. The sawmill erected by Dr. Kennedy, and the Prendergast mills at Jamestown, probably manufactured the largest amount of lumber within the same time of any mills in the county. Dr. Kennedy manufactured large quantities of lumber for many years. After his death in 1813 his heirs sold the property to Judge Richard P. Marvin, who afterwards conveyed it to Guy C. Irvine and Robert Falconer.

No other settlements or improvements were made south of the Ridge in 1805 than those in Poland and Chautauqua, except the opening of the Miles Road, about 1805, by Robert Miles of Sugar Grove, Pa., and others who opened a woods road from near Sugar Grove to Chautauqua lake. It terminated in Busti at the mouth of a little creek east of and near Lakewood. This was the first road in the south part of the county. It was used for many years by the people of Pennsylvania in going to Chautauqua lake and by the early settlers around Chautauqua lake in their trips to Pennsylvania to purchase seed-potatoes, oats and wheat, and also in driving cows and hogs. The termination of the road was called "Miles Landing." Dr. Hazeltine says, "This road was the great highway of the wilderness; a guide to the bewildered and lost pioneer; if he should strike this road, he was safe."

In 1806 settlements were commenced at several new places south of the Ridge. Ellicott was first settled that year by William Wilson from Pennsylvania. He first built a shanty upon the north side of the outlet below Falconer. He moved into his house in June. He died in Ellicott in 1850. James Culbertson early in the same year settled on the north side of the outlet at its confluence with the Cassadaga. George W. Fenton, father of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, settled on the south side of the outlet in the spring of 1807 where he remained until 1809.

This year (1806) William Prendergast settled on the west side of Chautauqua lake in Chautauqua, not far from the Chautauqua Assembly grounds. His 13 sons and daughters nearly all became residents of the county. The sons were without exception important persons in its early history, and all held prominent official positions. Considering the wealth, number and respectability of this family, it was the most influential of any that came

early into the county. William Prendergast, Sr., was born in Waterford, Ireland, February 2, 1727. He was the son of Thomas and Mary Prendergast. He came to America, settled in Pawling, in Dutchess county, and married Mehitable Wing, of Beekman, N. Y., who was born March 20, 1738. He died at his residence in Chautauqua, February 14, 1811. His wife died Sept. 4, 1812. Their children were Matthew, Thomas, Mary, (Mrs. William Bemus of Ellery,) Elizabeth, James, Jediah, Martin, John Jeffrey who was never a resident here, Susanna, (Mrs. Oliver Whiteside,) Eleanor, Martha, William, Minerva, who married Elisha Marvin of North East, Pa.

Some very interesting events occurred in the life of Mr. Prendergast in Dutchess county which have never been narrated except as they appeared in the newspapers of the time. These events show that however much he may have been mistaken in the course of his conduct, that he did not lose the good opinion of his community. They also show that he was a man of force, a leader among his neighbors. Some of these incidents reflect much credit upon his wife, and prove that she was a woman of fortitude and discretion. The conspicuous place the descendants of Mr. Prendergast have held in this county, make these events matters of public interest here.

The long leases by which the lands were generally held in the counties along the Hudson, the restraints and forfeitures incident to them, and the oppressive methods for collecting rents, were clearly antagonistic to the spirit of our institutions, and produced a turbulent spirit among the people, often manifested in violent and lawless conduct by the tenants. These disorders began long before the Revolution. In June, 1766, some soldiers were sent to suppress riotous proceedings in Dutchess county, were fired upon and one of their number wounded so that he died. William Prendergast was apprehended for participating in this affair as a principal, and taken under a strong guard of grenadiers to a sloop for safe keeping. He and others were afterwards indicted for high treason. The public mind was considerably excited over the case of Prendergast, and Holt's *Gazette*, a leading paper of the time, in several articles showed apparent sympathy for Prendergast and the tenants. A disposition to resist the privileges of favored classes is often evidence of a free and independent spirit, and is apt to excite sympathy, notwithstanding that the lawless and turbulent manner in which it is done may deserve censure.

At a court of oyer and terminer which commenced July 29, 1766, at Poughkeepsie, and was held by Chief Justice Horsemenden, in which Samuel Jones, a most eminent lawyer, appeared as counsel for the king, Mr. Prendergast, after a trial which lasted for 24 hours, was found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to be executed on the 26th of the following September. Other rioters were tried and found guilty. Some were fined, two were imprisoned, and two stood in the pillory. The sentiments of the people were

such respecting Mr. Prendergast's offence that Mr. Livingston, the sheriff, was obliged to offer a good reward to any person who would assist at the execution of Mr. Prendergast, he to be disguised so that not being known he would be secure from insult. In Holt's *Gazette* of September 4, 1766, in a long account of the trial appears: "We hear that in the trial of Prendergast, the behavior of his wife was very remarkable, and greatly attracted the notice of the audience. During the whole long trial she was solicitously attentive to every particular; and, without the least impertinence or indecorum of behavior, sedately anxious for her husband; as the evidence opened against him, she never failed to make every remark that might tend to extenuate the offence and put his conduct in the most favorable point of view; not suffering one circumstance that could be collected from the evidence, or thought of in his favor, to escape the notice of the court and jury, and when he came to make his defence, she stood behind him, reminded him of and suggested to him everything that could be mentioned to his advantage. Her affectionate assiduity filled every observer with a tender concern, and occasioned one of the counsel for the king to make a motion to move her out of court, lest she might too much influence the jury. He was answered that she neither disturbed the court nor spoke unseasonably. He replied that though she should not speak at all, her very looks might too much affect the jury. He was answered that, for the same reason, he might as well move that the prisoner himself should be covered with a veil, lest the distress painted in his countenance should too powerfully excite compassion. It seems the motion was needless, for though she was not moved out of court the jury brought in the prisoner guilty. When she could do him no further service at court, she immediately set out for New York to solicit a reprieve, and, though above 70 miles distance, returned in three days with hopes of success, the prisoner having been recommended by the court and jury to the king's mercy. The whole behavior of this unhappy woman was such as did honor to her sex and the conjugal state. When the terrible sentence was pronounced upon the prisoner, she uttered an ejaculatory prayer to God for mercy, with such earnestness and looked so distressed, that the whole audience, even those least susceptible of compassion, were melted into tears. It was afterwards claimed by Mr. Jones, the counsel for the king, that the statements that the jury differed from the opinion of the court and were sent back, and that a motion was made to remove Mrs. Prendergast out of the court room were untrue. He further claimed that the account in the *Gazette* of the behavior of Mrs. Prendergast was greatly exaggerated. The governor, Sir Henry Moore, sent a reprieve to the sheriff of Dutchess county until His Majesty's pleasure should be known. It is stated in the *Gazette* of September 11, 1766, that "this truly worthy and charitable lady procured a list of the poor prisoners in the Albany gaol, and deposited money

to discharge all those who were confined for sums less than 30 s., whereby several prisoners obtained their liberty and were restored to their helpless families. She also ordered a daily provision for the rest of the prisoners, and several other captives and poor persons have experienced her humanity and goodness."

Soon after Prendergast received his reprieve, a number of men, without the least tumult or previous notice, suddenly assembled at the jail and offered to release Prendergast, but he told them he would remain where he was and await the result, whereupon the men quietly withdrew. Lord Shelburne, having laid before the king a letter of Sir Henry Moore recommending the pardon of Prendergast, a little later wrote Governor Moore: "His majesty has been graciously pleased to grant him his pardon, relying that this instance of his royal clemency will have a better effect in recalling these mistaken people to their duty, than the most rigorous punishment." Is it not reasonable to suppose that gratitude to King George for his royal clemency would lead Mr. Prendergast, who was not a native of the country, to espouse the cause of the king during the Revolution ten years later?

The circumstances attending the coming of the Prendergasts to the county are of interest. Mr. Prendergast although about 75 years of age was hale and healthy. His family did not all wish to stay in Rensselaer county where he then lived, and as he was a man of energy and perseverance, he determined to keep them together by emigration, accordingly they left their home in the spring of 1805, with the intention of locating in Tennessee. Mr. Prendergast and four sons, and five daughters, his sons-in-law and grandchildren and slave Tom,—twenty-nine persons, with four canvas-covered wagons, some drawn by four horses, and a two-horse barouche for the older ladies,—traveled through Pennsylvania as far as Pittsburgh or Wheeling. There they purchased a flat-boat and embarked with all their effects and descended the river to the falls of the Ohio (now Louisville, Ky.) They traveled thence with their teams to a point near Nashville, but were dissatisfied with the country and people, and turned back through Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania to Erie, where they arrived about the last of September, 1805. Mr. Prendergast had desired to settle in Canada, Jediah had urged the family to go to Tennessee, William Bemus and Thomas Prendergast had visited Chautauqua lake and were pleased. It was finally decided that they should settle in Chautauqua. The family, with the exception of Bemus and Thomas Prendergast, journeyed to Canada where they passed the winter. Thomas Prendergast settled in the county, in the fall of 1805. He purchased 600 acres of land of Josiah Farnsworth and Oliver Loomis about one and one-half miles east of Quincy (now Ripley) where he made his home until he died. Bemus decided to locate upon Chautauqua lake, but lived in the winter of 1805-1806 in a loghouse near the Cross Roads.

In March 1806 James and William Prendergast, Jr., came from Canada by Batavia, where they contracted with the Holland Land Company for lands for the family upon the west side of the lake. Parts of lots 26, 27 and 31 of the 3rd townships and 13th range consisting of 433 acres were allotted to William Prendergast, Sr. They were situated on Prendergast creek, one or two miles southerly of the Chautauqua Assembly grounds. Two other members of the family were allotted tracts of land on the west side of the lake in Chautauqua, all their land aggregated over 3,000 acres. In March 1806 James and William Prendergast, Jr., erected a loghouse and made preparations for the coming of the family, which arrived in June with the exception of Jediah who remained in Canada for several years. Judge Foote says: "I had often heard Judge James Prendergast speak of the tour; and in July, 1857, I called on Col. William, the only surviving son, who related the journey to me; and I make this statement from the notes I took from his own lips; and it is believed to be substantially correct. They were a clannish family, of similar habits, industrious, frugal, plain-livers, honest, and apparently agreed in almost everything, and prosperous. Their society was of choice much among themselves:"

When the family went south, Mr. Prendergast took with him a pair of very fine horses and a handsome carriage for which he was offered a plantation of a thousand acres, but which he refused. He drove the horses and carriage back from the south to Chautauqua. This was the first carriage ever brought to this county, and was probably the first in western New York. Probably no other early settler brought into the county so large an amount of money. It was specie put up in boxes in the bottom of a wagon. One day one of the party while walking behind the train, found every few rods a number of silver dollars, and called the attention of the company to his good luck. It was soon discovered that one of the boxes of money had started its fastenings sufficiently to allow the escape of a dollar or two nearly every time the wagon careened at the obstructions in the road.

William Bemus, son-in-law of William Prendergast, Sr., made in the spring of 1806 the first settlement of Ellery. Jan. 3, 1806, he articleed lots 34 and 40 of the second township and 12th range, and March 31, lots 31 and 35, being lands around the cape that extends into the lake, and so reducing its width as to cause it here to be called the "Narrows." This well known point of land has always since the settlement of William Bemus, been known as Bemus Point. Mr. Bemus was born February 25, 1762, at Bemus Heights, Saratoga county, near where the first of the celebrated battles was fought that resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne. It was named from Jonathan Bemus, his kinsman, who during the Revolution kept the only inn worthy of note on the Albany and Fort Edwards road. In the beginning of the Revolution he removed to Pittstown where he married Mary Prendergast. He died June 2, 1830, in Ellery.

Jeremiah Griffith settled in Ellery in 1806 a little later than Bemus. He was born in Norwich, Conn., July 28, 1758, and married Mary Cropsey. He removed to Rensselaer county, New York, in early life, thence to Madison county in 1800. He started for the Western Reserve with his wife and six children with an ox team and a "wooden-shod" sled, and with a few cows and sheep driven by his boys. At Batavia he met Alanson Weed and Abijah Bennett who induced him to settle on Chautauqua lake. He came by the way of Westfield to the head of Chautauqua lake where he left his family while he and his eldest son went to select a place to locate. They proceeded down the lake to Bemus Point where Mr. Bemus had been settled about two weeks. About 100 rods east of the extreme end of Griffith Point was a grove of young chestnut trees of second growth four or five acres in extent where the numerous cornhills indicated previous cultivation. Here too were several mounds, supposed to have been chosen by the "builders" as a burial place. Mr. Griffith having decided to locate here returned for his family. The two eldest boys were sent around by the shore of the lake, with the oxen and stock, while the remainder of the family took to the ice with hand-sleds, upon which the mother and younger children might ride when they were weary. Just at dark with great difficulty they reached the shore, which had been hidden from their view by a furious, blinding snow storm. With the aid of a gun and "spunk" they struck up a fire by the side of a fallen oak; and, under a shelter hastily made with hemlock boughs over the fire, they took quarters for the night. The next day, with the aid of Mr. Bemus and his men in opening a road, the family reached their destination; and, under a temporary shelter made with crotches, poles, and boughs, before dark, Saturday, March, 29, they found themselves comfortable and happy. A log house was commenced on Monday and completed on Wednesday, the floor being made of split chestnut logs; and by the middle of May six acres were cleared and planted with corn, potatoes and oats. Before midsummer the family supplies were reduced to half a bushel of potatoes and the milk of three cows; and their money was exhausted. But Mr. Griffith had fifty pounds of sugar which he obtained in a trade. A canoe twenty-five feet in length was made from a large pine tree capable of carrying 600 to 800 pounds. In this craft Mr. Griffith and his son Samuel, about 16 years of age, set out for Franklin, Pa., where they received a bushel of corn for four pounds of sugar. On their return they had great difficulty in rowing their canoe against the current, but reached home in safety after an absence of fourteen days. The supply of meal was sufficient to last until the growing crop was harvested. The new corn was ground (cracked) in a wooden mortar with a pestle. Mr. Griffith settled upon lot 10 in the second township and twelfth range. The place is now well known as Griffith's Point. In the spring of the year preceeding the settlement in

Ellery by Bemus and Griffith, Alanson Weed of Cayuga county, Abijah Bennett and others explored the country around the lake, and in June, 1805, took articles for their land. In the spring of 1806, after the settlement by Bemus and Griffith, Weed came with his family and settled in Ellery on the lake about two miles south of Dewittville. Bennett came with him, worked during the summer, and brought his family the next winter.

Harmony, the largest town in the county, remained a dense unbroken wilderness, scarcely visited by white men until 1806. Thomas Bemus, son of William Bemus, and grandson of William Prendergast, Sr., settled upon lot 54 at the "Narrows," in Harmony upon lands bought in January, 1806, by his father. Soon after the purchase he built his cabin and commenced clearing the land. Jonathan Cheney, the next settler of Harmony, was born in Connecticut, March 10, 1769. When 17 years old he went down the Ohio river. He was in the United States service under Wayne during his campaign against the Indians of the Northwestern Territory. He afterwards lived in Pittstown, New York, and married Amy Cole. In May, 1806, he bought lot 13, township 3, range 13 in the town of Chautauqua, a mile or more north-erly of Dewittville, not far from the county alms house. The next year he brought his family and settled on lot 52, township 2, range 12 in Harmony, near the lake about two miles below the "Narrows." No other persons settled immediately in Harmony. Dr. Kennedy, who visited Chautauqua lake in 1806, wrote Joseph Ellicott that "settlement there was progressing fast, and that upwards of twenty families had settled around it."

In the northern part of the county, during 1806, settlement progressed rapidly. Captain John Mack came this year to Cattaraugus village and purchased the Sydnor claim including the primitive tavern and ferry. He was born in Londonderry, N. H., April 2, 1762, and had resided at Avon, Livingston county, and also lived near the Eighteen-mile creek in Hamburg, Erie county. At the time he came to the Cattaraugus bottoms, but little progress had been made at the settlement. Only three white men were there; Amos Sottle, Charles Avery and Ezekiel Lane. Cornelius Winne was the first white settler of Buffalo. Ezekiel Lane and his father-in-law, Martin Middaugh next followed. They settled in Buffalo about 1794. Lane now became a settler of Chautauqua.

Mr. Mack possessed some means and introduced a new era at the creek. The tavern was a small log cabin with a "lean-to" attached which served for lodging-rooms and stowaways. A plank addition was used as a parlor and dining-room. Captain Mack provided other conveniences, so that emigrants for the first time had a comfortable place to stay in. The ferrying was then unsafe. A small scow was used which was sufficient to carry only a wagon. Horses and oxen had to be taken over separately or caused to swim the stream guided by a line by the side of a canoe.

Captain Mack built a broad bottomed flatboat large enough to transport teams of all kinds. It was drawn across the stream by a rope held in place by posts at each end of the scow at its up-stream edge, and fastened to a stake on the north side of the stream. On the opposite side it was kept taut by a windlass. The license to run the ferry was renewed annually. Captain Mack's tavern was of wood, two stories high, and stood on the Chautauqua side of the Cattaraugus. The ferry was about ten rods across, and quite a clearing was made near the tavern and ferry on both sides of the stream. There were other cleared lots near. The ferry was below the tavern and nearly opposite the stables on the same side. When Captain Mack lived at Cattaraugus, nearly across from his residence was that of Captain Strong. Benjamin Kenyon lived on the Chautauqua side about half-a-mile above the tavern. Captain Mack was an honorable man, and his tavern was long and deservedly popular.

About 1815, a rival ferry was attempted by Sylvanus Maybee, who lived on the same side of the creek with Mack and whose ferry ran to an island in the stream, a bridge leading thence to the Erie county side. Maybee had been one of the earliest settlers of Buffalo. He came there from Canada about 1796 or 1797 as an Indian trader. He was an important personage in Buffalo during its early years, but was intemperate and eccentric. He was appointed major of the regiment of militia organized in the western part of Genesee county. In 1807 a dispute arose between him and Asa Ransom, the lieutenant colonel commanding the regiment, as to who should be recommended as the captain of the Buffalo company. An amusing scene occurred in which Maybee challenged his superior officer to fight a duel. For this infraction of military discipline he was placed under arrest and tried by a court-martial. Erastus Granger in a letter to Joseph Ellicott gives this description of this son of Mars: "Major Maybee ever alert at his post was soon prepared for duty. His hat was of the royal patent kind. His epaulette was by chance on the right shoulder. His coat and boots were truly martial. His sword, his belt sword knot, and the tinsels which hung at his belt drew a crowd of boys after him, and made the Indians and squaws look wild with wonder. The major thus equipped cap-a-pie, began by degrees to assume his station. As it is the duty of a soldier to be always prepared for action, so the major according to his custom was early charged, highly charged, and over charged with a composition of inflammable material known as rum." This unfortunate condition led to his downfall. The result of the court-martial was that he was cashiered. His presence was no longer observed in the high places of Buffalo where he had been so conspicuous a citizen. He sought to bury his grief at his military misfortunes in the wilds of the Cattaraugus bottoms.

Captain Mack died at Cattaraugus. His son William J. Mack is living

in Buffalo. His ferry across the Cattaraugus was the principal portal for immigration into Chautauqua in early years, and he was the gatekeeper. For many years the great majority of the settlers of the county who came from the East were ferried across the little river that formed its boundary by Capt. Mack and were most hospitably entertained at his tavern. When he commenced keeping the ferry immigration had fairly begun. It rapidly increased for many years. A scene then typical of the Holland Purchase was the arrival of the pioneers at the ferry and the crossing of the Cattaraugus. Emerging from the forest, and leading the way, would come a hardy and sunburnt pioneer in the prime of life guiding the oxteam that bore along all his personal effects. His boys followed after, driving perhaps a cow, a few sheep or pigs. His wife and daughters, tired by their long tramp through the woods and over rough roads, trudged behind. Sometimes a hale, white-haired patriarch, staff in hand, with head erect and firm steps, would walk at the head of the teams or among his grown up and married sons and daughters, undaunted by the privation and hardships that he knew was before him. His powers still vigorous, he would go along with his children to aid them in starting in their new home in the back woods, or, perhaps, that his bones might at last be laid near his kindred's. More favored settlers came in covered wagons drawn by horses.

To the pioneer when he paused to look upon the endless waste of woods beyond the ferry this little river must have seemed a Rubicon, and misgivings must have oppressed him at the thought of venturing the future of his family in this western forest. Not so with the pioneer's glorious wife. She does not falter, with undoubting faith she is willing to forego the comforts of the old home to bear the hardships and privations of the new life. Where he goes she is willing to go. Once across this boundary stream, the Rubicon is passed and the journey ended. The remainder of the way was but as a pleasure excursion in which their eyes were to enjoy the luxurious vegetation and lofty trees of which they had heard so much and to see the great walnut at Silver Creek, the inflammable springs at Fredonia and all the wonders of this promised land.

Previous to the year 1806 the inhabitants of Chautauqua county were obliged to obtain their mail matter at Buffalo Creek or Erie, Pa. A post office was established at Presque Isle (Erie) about 1798 which was at that time the end of the mail route from Pittsburgh. In 1805 the mail route from Canandaigua to Niagara was extended, so that once in two weeks the mail was carried to Buffalo. No mail route reached Buffalo Creek before that date, although a private postoffice existed there. In 1805, a post route was established between Buffalo Creek and Presque Isle, a distance of ninety miles. John Metcalf of Canandaigua was the contractor. The mail was to be carried once in two weeks, to commence in the fore part of 1806. That year

the mail, it was said, was at first carried in a handkerchief placed in the mail carrier's hat, and afterwards in a bag carried by hand. The first postoffice in Chautauqua county was established May 6th, 1806, and was named Chautauque. It was kept at the Cross Roads, and James McMahan was the postmaster. John Edwards was the first mail carrier. The second postoffice was established on this mail route, June 18, 1806, at the Canadaway settlement. Orsamus Holmes was postmaster and the office was kept at his house in Sheridan. The route between Presque Isle and Buffalo continued to be the only one in the county for about ten years, and these two postoffices the only ones in the county for about three years.

At the second town meeting, held in the spring of this year, John McMahan was re-elected supervisor of Chautauqua, and met with the board of supervisors of Genesee county at Batavia.

CHAPTER XXI.

1807-1808.

IN 1807 Arkwright was first settled. Abiram Orton came that year from Oneida county and settled in the extreme northwest part of the town, probably on lot 64 not far from Fredonia. He was for several years an associate judge of the county. Benjamin Perry that year settled upon the same lot. Augustus Burnham the same year settled near Shumla on lot 60. The early settlement was made in the northwesterly part in that portion that bordered the more level country north of the ridge. The other parts of the town which included the highlands were settled much later.

In the south part of the county settlements and improvements began now to be made of as much importance as those in the towns bordering on Lake Erie. Kiantone was settled in 1807. Joseph Aikin of Rensselaer county was the pioneer settler. He came with his family in that year before the township was surveyed into lots, and settled on Stillwater creek, near the west line of Kiantone.

The principal impetus to settlement in that part of the county at this period of its history was given by Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Work in Ellicott and Poland. August 1, 1807, they purchased about 1,260 acres of land situated on both sides of the outlet below Dexterville, then known as "Slippery Rock," including the mill sites since occupied at Worksburg and Tiffany's mills, and a tract of valuable timber land east of Cassadaga creek and Levant

along the Kennedy road. In the fall of 1807 Work erected his hewed log-house on the north side of the outlet, a little northeast of the mill, where he lived until he built the frame house in which he died. In 1808 he built his sawmills and put them in operation. The only inhabitants then on the outlet were William Wilson, James Culbertson and George W. Fenton. About this time Kennedy and Work opened a road from Kennedy's mills to Work's mill, and built the first bridge across the Cassadaga. The following year they built a gristmill with one run of stone on the south side of the sawmill. The millstones were cut out of a large rock that lay upon the top of the ground. The building of these mills and the bridge, and the opening of this road invited settlement and greatly accommodated the early settlers.

At that time and for several years after, the site of the city of Jamestown remained uninhabited. It was a rough, forbidding place covered with a pine forest; between it and the lake lay a dismal morass, in the midst of which the outlet wound its devious way. There were no roads in this part of the county except the rude woods-path called the "Miles Road," and the recently made road between Work's and Kennedy's Mills. The travel in this part of the county was confined to Indian trails and the water courses. Keel boats and canoes navigated the Conewango, the Cassadaga and Chautauqua lake and its outlet.

In 1807 within the distance of 150 miles from Chautauqua county there was scarcely a place in New York or Ohio worthy of being called a town or village, nor was there a settlement within that limit that could produce the simplest articles of manufacture more than was sufficient for consumption by its own inhabitants and those in its immediate vicinity. Rochester had no inhabitants, Buffalo about 100 inhabitants, Cleveland less. Pittsburgh was the nearest point at which the settlers of Chautauqua county could obtain necessary manufactured articles. In 1807 this was the most populous inland town in the United States. It contained about 3,000 inhabitants. Even then the number and variety of its manufacturing industries entitled it to be called the Birmingham of America. It was the chief town of the west. The settlers of Chautauqua county depended during many years upon Pittsburgh for their supplies. Whisky, glass, nails, iron and castings, cider, apples and bacon and other articles were brought up the river to Chautauqua from that place in keel boats.

Previous to 1796 Pittsburgh had obtained that necessary article salt from Baltimore. Subsequently large quantities were brought from Onondaga, N. Y., over the lake to the mouth of Chautauqua creek, and thence over the Portage to Chautauqua lake to Mayville, and the remainder of the way by water to Pittsburgh. Large quantities of salt were also sent to Erie and by way of the Portage there to French creek, and thence by water to Pittsburgh. Many thousand barrels of salt passed over these routes annually between

1805 and 1810. Keel boats were built in 1808 at Work's mills for the transportation of salt. Samuel Wilkinson who was born in Carlisle, Pa., 1781, became a resident of Chautauqua county at the Portage in 1807 where he engaged heavily in the salt trade, transporting it over the Portage to Chautauqua lake, and thence down the Allegany and even the Ohio. About 1810 salt made in Virginia at Kanawha came in competition, and was sold at Pittsburgh at a much less price than Onondaga salt; thereafter but little salt was carried over the Portage in Chautauqua. The war of 1812 cut off its transportation entirely. At the opening of the Kanawha salt works, Wilkinson had on hand salt that cost \$16 a barrel. He removed from Chautauqua county to Buffalo in 1812. For many years he was one of its most prominent and enterprising citizens, and filled the offices of member of assembly, judge, state senator and mayor.

At a town meeting held in the spring of 1807 John McMahan was a third time chosen supervisor, and represented the town at the annual meeting of the board at Batavia. The first general election in the county was held in April of that year. At the town meeting previous, the town officers were chosen without reference to their political opinions. Now we have for the first time an opportunity to know something of the views of the settlers upon politics. It will be interesting to trace the progress and changes in the political sentiments of the people of the county as the history proceeds. In 1801 Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated president of the United States. At that time the people were divided into two great national parties about equal in numbers—Federal and Republican. Party spirit ran very high. In the election of 1800 the Federalists had supported John Adams and Charles C. Pickney; the Republicans Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. The last two received a majority of the electoral votes. As Jefferson and Burr had received an equal number, it devolved on the House of Representatives, under the constitution as it then existed, to select either Jefferson or Burr as president. Deep anxiety was felt throughout the nation as to the result. After 35 trials Jefferson was chosen president and Burr vice-president. Many of the Federalists supported Burr which caused him to lose the support of his former friends. Alexander Hamilton, however, the leader of the Federalists moved by high motives used his influence in favor of Jefferson. The leaders of these two great parties were equally devoted to their country and equally attached to liberty. They differed however as to the manner by which the interests of their country could be best promoted and the liberty of the people preserved.

Such a purely representative form of government as was contemplated by the constitution was regarded by the Federalists before it was adopted as an experiment. They questioned the capacity of the people permanently to maintain such a democratic form of government, and contended that a stronger

government was necessary not only to secure the respect of other nations but to suppress insubordination, and preserve authority over the people. They consequently favored long terms of office, and some of the leaders approved of a senate to be appointed for life, and officials who received their authority from other sources than the people. It is not surprising that such patriotic citizens as Hamilton, Jay, and John Adams at that period in the world's history should despair of accomplishing in America what had never before been effected. It was rather a wonder that men were found bold enough to venture upon the new experiment. The Republicans, and their leader Thomas Jefferson, maintained that long terms of office, and officials independent of the people and great powers lodged in the general government were dangerous to liberty, that civil liberty is best preserved in small states by local government as near to the people as possible; that the world is governed too much; that the natural rights of the citizen should seldom be interfered with, and maintained that the government is best which governs least. The Republicans as a logical consequence defended the rights of state as against the Federal government and popular rights as against both. In the light of the present it would seem fortunate for the county and the world that there were at that time such bold and independent thinkers as Jefferson, Franklin, and Samuel Adams, holding such a sturdy faith in the people, their virtue, and capacity for self government. The power of the Federal party, although in its ranks was a full share of the most eminent, pure and patriotic men of the nation, soon greatly declined. Its loss of influence was largely due to its distrust of the intelligence of the people.

At the first election held upon the Holland Purchase it appeared that the great majority of the voters were Republicans. This election was held at Peter Vandeventer's log tavern in 1803, the next month after the first town meeting was held there. At this election Caleb Hyde the Republican candidate for state senator received 146 votes, his opponent Vincent Matthews but 5. In 1804 Col. Aaron Burr, although he had lost the confidence of the Republican party of which he was a member, became a candidate for the office of governor of New York, and was supported by those Republicans who were his personal admirers. The Federalists had become so weakened, that they generally gave him their votes. Hamilton strongly opposed him. Morgan Lewis, the regular candidate of the Republicans, was elected. The senate and assembly were also Republican, and consequently the electoral vote of the state was cast for Jefferson, and he was chosen president for a second term. George Clinton the Republican candidate for vice-president was also chosen. This election destroyed the political prospects of Colonel Burr. He regarded Hamilton as his mortal foe and the principal cause of his political ruin. A duel ensued and Hamilton fell mortally wounded. This election for the town of Batavia was held at Vandeventer's inn as

before; Morgan Lewis received 111 votes and Aaron Burr 11. The vote for lieutenant governor, senator and members of assembly indicate that the election for all the offices was given upon party grounds as strictly as at the present time.

The death of Hamilton left the Federalists without a leader and the Republican party in this state practically without opposition. The Republicans had been divided into three factions—that of the Clintons, that of the Livingstone families, and the admirers of Colonel Burr. At the election for governor in 1807 Colonel Burr having been overthrown, the Livingstones supported Morgan Lewis and the Clintons Daniel B. Tompkins for governor. The votes of the Federalists and the Burrrites were divided between the two Republican candidates. Tompkins was elected by a small majority. It was at this time that the inhabitants of Chautauqua county cast their first vote at a general election. In 1800 there was no voting-place west of the Genesee river, nor any inhabitants in Chautauqua county. At the election in 1804, which resulted in Jefferson's second election, there was no voting-place nearer to Chautauqua than Vandeventer's, 50 miles or more away from the nearest point of the county. Probably no inhabitant of the county voted at this election, and we have found no certain means of determining the political views of the few scattered settlers.

In the result of the election held in April, 1807, we have the first expression of the political sentiments of the people of the county. Elections other than those held for the election of town officers, until the constitution of 1821 was adopted, were held in April of each year, and the voting continued through three days. The election in Chautauqua in 1807 was held the first day at the house of William Bemus at Bemus Point. The election officers then proceeded through the woods to the tavern of widow Perry at the Cross Roads and there held the election on the second day. During the forenoon of the third day the election was held at the house of Hezekiah Barker at Canadaway and in the afternoon of the third day at the house of Orsamus Holmes in Sheridan. The election is said to have cost the town \$68. 69 votes were polled of which Daniel D. Tompkins received 41 and Morgan Lewis 28. This election did not determine the relative strength of Republicans and Federalists in Chautauqua; only the choice of the voters between the two Republican candidates for governor. There is little doubt however that Chautauqua at that time was strongly Republican like other parts of the Holland Purchase. At this election Daniel D. Tompkins was elected governor.

For several years prior to 1808 the plan of erecting new counties from Genesee was discussed by the inhabitants of the Holland Purchase. It was believed that the boundaries of the counties into which it was evident the Holland Purchase would ultimately be divided could be more judiciously

established when the population was sparse, than later when the inhabitants had increased so as to create conflicting interest with respect to county seats and county lines. Accordingly in 1806 a petition was presented to the legislature for the division of Genesee into four counties to be named Alleghany, Cattaraugus, Niagara and Genesee, and asking that the organization of Alleghany and Cattaraugus be deferred until they should contain a suitable number of inhabitants. It is said that about 750 residents of the Holland Purchase signed this petition. The result of the movement was that Alleghany county was set off.

March 2, 1808, a petition signed by five persons was presented to the legislature asking for the division of that part of Genesee lying west of Alleghany into two counties to be called Chautauque and Cattaraugus, and that the governor appoint commissioners to fix the sites for the public buildings of those counties, and that their organization be suspended until they should contain an adequate population, and that those two counties and Niagara should be organized under the name Niagara. This petition, made by non-residents, contains it is believed the first suggestion of the name Chautauque for the county. Another petition was presented to the legislature in 1808 signed by 56 persons, among whom were Andrew A., Benjamin and Joseph Ellicott and other prominent residents of western New York, and by Thomas Prendergast, Asa Spear and John Mack of the present county of Chautauque, asking among other things that Genesee be divided into four counties, Chautauque with its present boundaries, Cattaraugus, Niagara, (including the present counties of Niagara and Erie and all the remaining part of Genesee,) to continue a fourth county retaining the name Genesee; that Chautauque, Cattaraugus and Niagara be organized as one county by the name Niagara; that the county seat of Niagara be established at New Amsterdam (Buffalo), and that of Chautauque at Mayville.

These applications to the legislature resulted in an act passed March 11, 1808, by which Genesee was divided into the counties of Genesee, Niagara, Chautauque, (as it at present exists) and Cattaraugus. The counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus for judicial and municipal purposes were to remain as a part of Niagara until they should respectively contain 500 taxable inhabitants qualified to vote for members of assembly, (which fact the board of supervisors of Niagara was to determine from the assessment rolls of the counties, which was to be certified by the governor,) and then the counties were to be fully organized. The act required each county to raise \$1,500 to build a court-house and jail. The act also authorized the governor to appoint three commissioners to locate the sites in the three counties for county buildings, which was to be done within one year from its passage. The commissioners appointed were Jonas Williams, Asa Ransom and Isaac Sutherland.

The people of Canadaway were alert to the interest of their locality.

With much labor they had cleared half-an-acre of land on the east end of the common on the west side of the creek intending it as site for the county buildings, thinking that the natural advantages of Canadaway and its rapidly gathering population would without doubt secure to it the county seat. To their great disgust the commissioners did not "even stop and look at the place" which they had taken so much pains to prepare, but passed right on to Mayville and located the county seat in the woods, where, as the Canadawayans claimed, they were obliged to erect "a large hemlock post," as the commissioners' report read, in order to identify the spot. The settlers at Canadaway, believing the action of the commissioners in fixing the county seat at Mayville was unduly influenced by the Holland land company to enable them to sell their land there, did not soon forget their defeat. Thus with the act of establishing the county seat at Mayville, came a protest against it which from time to time has been renewed with more or less emphasis.

The county of Niagara, embracing, besides the present county of that name, that of Erie also, was organized this year. Zattu Cushing and Martin Prendergast of Chautauqua were designated judges of Niagara county, and served until Chautauqua was fully organized in 1811. Zattu Cushing had much influence with his neighbors. His energy and will made him a natural leader. He was a patriotic man devoted not only to his country but watchful of the interest of his locality. Prior to March, 1808, the town meetings had been held at the Cross Roads. Judge Cushing then rallied every voter in his region and succeeded, as it was said at the time, "in bringing the town meeting home with him." This led to a division of the old town of Chautauqua and the creation of the new town of Pomfret.

The act of March 11, 1808, which erected the county of Chautauqua also organized Pomfret* as a town. The present towns of Carroll, Poland, Ellington, Cherry Creek, Villenova, a small part of Kiantone, and nearly all of Hanover, had previously constituted a part of the town of Erie; by this act they were included in the county of Chautauqua and made a part of Pomfret. The present towns of Sheridan, Arkwright, Charlotte, Gerry, Ellicott, Pomfret, Dunkirk, Kiantone, a part of Busti, the cities of Jamestown and Dunkirk, were made to constitute the remainder of Pomfret. The old town of Chautauque was made to include the western and remaining towns of the county. It will be observed that the town of Chautauqua comprised substantially what was for many years the first assembly district of the county, and Pomfret the second assembly district. This act provided that the first town meeting for Pomfret should be held at the house of Elisha Marvin. This town meeting was held in a barn nearly opposite the old stone school

*Dea. Orsamus Holmes was instrumental in having the town named from Pomfret, Connecticut, from which he emigrated.

house on the main road, April 9, 1808. It was opened by prayer by Rev. John Spencer. Ozias Hart served as moderator. The officers chosen were Philo Orton, supervisor, John S. Bellows, town clerk, Richard Williams, Justin Hinman, John E. Howard, assessors, Samuel Berry, Abiram Orton, John Mack, commissioners of highways, Zattu Cushing and Orsamus Holmes overseers of the poor, and George W. Pierce, constable and collector. Philo Orton the first supervisor of Pomfret was born in Tyringham, Mass., September 9, 1778, and settled in Canadaway in 1806. He was a practical surveyor, was supervisor of Pomfret during the first eleven years of its organization, and for many years a judge of the county. He was a member of assembly in 1819, and also a presidential elector, voting for William Henry Harrison for president. The supervisor chosen for Chautauque this year was Arthur Bell. He was born in Paxton, Pa., January 12, 1753, served in the army three years during the Revolution, settled at Chautauqua creek in 1803. The two supervisors from the county of Chautauque in 1808, served with the board of supervisors of Niagara county at the village of Buffalo.

Although the city of Dunkirk is the most populous town in the oldest part of the county, it was not settled until a comparatively late date. Timothy Goulding located one mile west of the harbor of Dunkirk in 1808 within the city limits. John Brigham and John Brigham, Jr., also settled that year within the corporation. Luther Goulding, brother of Timothy, and his brother-in-law Solomon Chadwick, settled in 1809 upon the harbor, which for several years was known as Chadwick's Bay. Joel Brigham, Amon and Abiram Gaylord and Daniel Pier were early settlers.

In 1808 several events of such consequence occurred as to make it the most important of all the early years in the religious history of the county. Before that year no church organization existed. The gospel however had been preached in every settlement. Scarcely had the first log cabin been reared before it was visited by the early missionaries, sent by the missionary societies of New England, and other religious organizations of the east. The men employed were especially fitted for the work. They were seldom learned in more than the common branches of English education, but had vigorous practical minds, and were usually well versed in the Scriptures. Sometimes they possessed unusual talents and native eloquence. They were accustomed to life in the back woods, and were familiar with the ways of the pioneers. They journeyed along the obscure paths of the woods to carry the gospel to the distant settlements, satisfied with the rough accommodations of the settlers, cheerfully living upon their coarse fare, and receiving for their services a mere pittance. Their self-sacrificing lives furnish the highest evidence of their sincerity.

The first of these early missionaries to visit the county after its settlement was the Rev. Joseph Badger. He had passed through the county in

1801 on his journey from the Western Reserve to Massachusetts, and again on his return to the Western Reserve the next year, and had found Skinner residing in Chautauqua county at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek. In September, 1803, while attending a meeting held at Greenfield, now North East, which was the first meeting of the Presbytery held in Erie county, Pa., Mr. Robert Patterson was ordained as a minister, Rev. Samuel Tate and Rev. Joseph Badger officiating. The next day Mr. Badger went to the Cross Roads to preach the funeral sermon of Edward McHenry. This was the first sermon preached within the county. Mr. Badger was born at Wilbraham, Mass., February 28, 1757. As a soldier of the Revolution he had many adventures. At the expiration of his term of service, he entered Yale college, graduated in 1785 and was licensed to preach in 1786. He labored in Massachusetts as a minister until 1801. Under an appointment of the Connecticut Missionary Society, that year he went to the Western Reserve, where he travelled and preached to the settlers and to the Indians. He moved to Perrysburgh, Ohio, in 1844 where he closed a long and eventful life.

Other missionaries traversed the wilderness. Rev. Jacob Crane, September 29, 1805, preached at Beech Woods in Pennsylvania, and then travelled over the Indian trail up the Conewango to the Cattaraugus, and November 8th preached to the Indians at Hank Johnson's (White Indian Chief) on the Cattaraugus reservation two miles above Irving. Johnson was his interpreter and treated him kindly.

After the death of McHenry, Connecticut missionaries, when travelling to and from the Western Reserve, occasionally preached at the house of James McMahan at the Cross Roads, and, when there was no preaching, religious meetings were held there on the Sabbath and printed sermons were read. Deacon James Montgomery was an active leader. In 1804 and 1805 the Rev. Robert Patterson was employed to preach a quarter of the time at the Cross Roads and the remainder of the time at North East and Colts Station, Pa.

A large proportion of the early settlers in the north west part of the county and at the Cross Roads including the McMahans were professedly pious. Many were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Consequently the first preaching there was of Calvinistic doctrines. The following account of the meetings of these early Presbyterians, is from an address delivered by the Rev. W. L. Hyde at the fiftieth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Ripley.

"Just west of the village of North East, upon a rise of ground where now is the cemetery, lies a beautiful grove. And at the foot of the hill the water gushes out, making a clear pellucid stream. Upon this hill there formerly stood a rude log building which the early Presbyterian settlers erected as a place of worship. Over the mountains from the interior counties of Pennsylvania, even as far as Philadelphia, came ministers at times, to preach to these scattered settlers and administer to them the ordinances of the Gospel.

Rev. Mr. Tate, Rev. Johnston Eaton and Rev. Mr. McPherson are now most vividly remembered by our older members. They were men too of power, full of zeal. They were coarsely clad in homespun, and preached to plain, rough looking but warm-hearted men, with tongues of fire, with clear, logical reasoning. Out of the Scriptures they upheld the stern doctrines of our Calvinistic faith, not failing to declare the whole counsel of God as they believed it. Here the settlers along this main road used to go to receive the sacrament and to be fed with gospel manna. So infrequent were these opportunities, that when they did occur it was to the settlers a great occasion. Meetings were held three days in succession commencing with Saturday, ordinary work was laid aside, and people gave up their time to the enjoyment of a gospel feast. Let us bring before our mind's eye one of these scenes; it is the season of summer and good old Father Tate has sent word over the mountains that he 'will be at North East on such a week and preach on Saturday and Sunday, and after the sermon on Sunday administer the Lord's Supper.' The news has been so eagerly circulated that it is well known in every Presbyterian family from Portland to Erie, and so often spoken of and anticipated that there is no danger of mistaking the time. Sunday morning comes, and ere the sun has risen, in some score or two of settler's cabins the family is roused to get ready for meeting. The necessary work done, they move out early enough to be on hand at the opening of services; all along the rough forest road they thread their way. The people are moving, some on horse back, some on foot, some in wagons drawn slowly by oxen."

The first church organized in the county was formed by these Presbyterian settlers at the Cross Roads in 1808. Rev. John Lindsley had visited the place as a missionary the fall before on his way to Pennsylvania, and on his return he organized the church. It was called the "Chautauqua Church" and was attached to the Presbytery of Erie. The Messrs. McMahan and their wives, Deacon James Montgomery and wife, Mrs. Arthur Bell and Mrs. D. Kinkaid were the first members.

The same year the first Baptist church was also organized in the county. Zattu Cushing, William Gould, John Van'Tassel, Benjamin Barrett, Eliphalet Burnham, Rachel Cushing, Rhoda Burnham, Sophia Williams and Silence Barto in November, 1805, commenced "to meet together on the Lord's Day to recommend the cause of Christ and confirm each other in the faith." March 14, 1807, they entered into a covenant to hold meetings on the last Saturday of every month. In the winter of the succeeding year, the Rev. Joy Handy removed from Brookfield, Madison county, and settled at the mouth of Canadaway creek, and, a few years later, removed to the Canadaway settlement, now Fredonia. October 20, at a council held at the residence of Zattu Cushing at the Canadaway settlement, composed of Elder Joel Butler (it is believed he was a pastor of the church of Sangerfield, Oneida county,) Elder Hezekiah Eastman (probably of Madison county,) and Elder Joy Handy, the brethren and sisters, 16 in number, were examined and received into fellowship. In March, 1808, Pomfret was created a new town.

As the Presbyterian church that had been organized the same year at the Cross Roads was called the "Chautauqua Church" this was called the "First Baptist Church in Pomfret." This church was the mother of many of the Baptist churches in the county, they having been set off one after another as the county became settled. The Rev. Joy Handy was the pastor mostly from 1808 to 1822; he was succeeded by the Rev. Elisha Tucker, who continued pastor until 1831 or 1832.

In 1808 also the first Methodist Episcopal class was formed in the county, and the first Methodist sermon preached. In 1801 the Erie circuit of the Baltimore conference was first formed. It was later known as the Erie conference, and finally embraced Chautauqua county. Rev. James Quinn was appointed its first presiding elder. He made Meadville the center of his circuit. To form classes and to fill his 20 appointments, he travelled 400 miles through the wilderness every four weeks. About this time began the most memorable period in the religious history of the western borders. For years the itinerant Methodist minister mounted on horseback, with bible, hymn book and saddlebags, followed forest trails guided by marked trees, forded bridgeless streams, often camping in the woods at night, tired and hungry, enduring all the hardships and privations of the back woods to carry the gospel to the pioneers. The remarkable scenes at their revivals and camp meetings, the great crowds of people who came to listen, the burning words of the preacher awakening them to their lost condition, will long be remembered.

Many of the early settlers were from New England or were of Puritan descent and thoroughly imbued with the old and established Calvinistic doctrines of that people. Between them and the Methodists, who were of a later and more liberal faith, there existed a strong antagonism, and a polemic warfare was waged between them for many years. The zealous and aggressive spirit of Methodism prevailed against all opposition and they made converts everywhere. The traveling Methodist minister from 1800 to 1816 was entitled to receive but \$80 a year and his traveling expenses. His wife was allowed \$80 a year. An allowance was made to him of \$16 annually for each child under seven years of age, and \$24 for each child between seven and fourteen years of age. It is said that he in fact received not more than two-thirds of that amount, and yet for this pittance, these men labored summer and winter with unremitting zeal.

From 1796 to 1812 western New York was within the bounds of the Philadelphia conference. In 1808 the "Holland Purchase" circuit was formed by that conference which embraced all of the state west of the Genesee river. To that circuit Rev. George Lane was first appointed. The following interesting account of the first establishing of Methodism in Chautau-

qua county we copy from Gregg's History of Methodism. The facts stated were furnished by the Hon. E. T. Foote.

"Some time in the winter of 1808-9, learning that a few members of the Methodist Episcopal church had settled in the west part of Sheridan in Chautauqua county, Mr. Lane started up from Buffalo in a one-horse sleigh to visit and preach to them. On his way up he overtook Mr. Gould and wife in a two-horse sleigh, who were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and resided in the place just mentioned, and who had been east on a visit, and were returning home. The snow was deep, and, as is usually the case in that region, badly drifted. Night came on them while in the woods some distance below Cattaraugus creek, and they became so buried in the snow that they could get their sleighs no further. After disengaging their horses from the sleighs, each person mounted a horse, and rode on the bare back to Mack's tavern, where they spent the remainder of the night. Next morning they succeeded in getting their sleighs, and before night reached Mr. Gould's house, where Mr. Lane spent a few days and preached several times, and during his stay in the place formed a class consisting of Stephen Bush, Daniel Gould and wife, and Elijah Risley. This was undoubtedly the first Methodist preaching and the first class formed in Chautauqua county, state of New York."

The class so formed was without regular preaching until the year 1810. In that spring an entire class of ten members removed from the east and settled in Villenova. They consisted of John Arnold, leader, and his wife, Father Kent and wife, Daniel Whipple and wife, Roderick Wells, John P. Kent, James Kent and Ann Kent. By the influence of this class and the one formed in Sheridan, the Rev. "Billy" Brown was appointed "to labor and preach in Chautauqua." He was the first Methodist minister to preach regularly in the county. He possessed good knowledge of the Scripture. He was eccentric in his manner and ideas. He removed to Ohio in 1823 and died in 1850.

We have seen that in 1808 Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist organizations were first formed in Chautauqua county. About the same time the Congregationalists were also represented here in the person and works of Father John Spencer. So that in 1808 at nearly the same time the four leading Protestant denominations of that day were first established. No missionary labored so long and so effectively in early years as Father Spencer, and no one was so well known. There was scarcely a new settlement but that he visited more than once. He preached from house to house. His labors extended over much of the Holland Purchase, and he was as well known in Erie and Genesee counties as in Chautauqua. "A short, sturdy man, on a big, bob-tailed horse, riding from one scattered neighborhood to another, summer and winter, preaching, praying, organizing churches, burying the dead and marrying the living; a man full of zeal in his Master's cause, but full also of life and mirth, ready to answer every jest with another, and a

universal favorite among the hardy pioneers." (Johnson's Hist. of Erie Co.)

Mr. Spencer was born in Spencertown, Columbia county, in 1758. He was of the same family as Hon. Ambrose Spencer, but was more nearly related to Joshua A. Spencer. He received his early education only at the common schools. He served a long period in the Revolution, entered as a private and rose to be an officer. He served as aid to the gallant Col. Willets. He was licensed to preach by the Northern Associated Presbytery, October 29, 1800, at Spencertown, and was ordained by the same body at Stillwater, in 1801. Although he united with the Presbytery, Mr. Spencer was a decided Congregationalist, and before coming to Chautauqua he became a member of the Oneida Association. He removed with his family to Sheridan in 1807. His first labors were on the main road between Batavia and Buffalo, and thence on the road between Buffalo and Erie. He was plain and simple in his habits. At first he dressed in the antique style of Revolutionary days, wearing short stockings and boots quite up to his knees. This dress in later years he laid aside. Mr. Spencer was fond of social intercourse and full of anecdotes. Although his education was limited, he wrote and spoke English with accuracy. He had a keen wit, was somewhat eccentric and possessed good practical common sense. As a preacher he was clear and logical. His sermons were short and practical and impressive. As a minister he was true to his duty, independent in all things. Although he could administer a just reproof, he was a peace maker, and a good and faithful man.

In August, 1826, Mr. Spencer was settled over a church in Busti. On the 24th of the month he died. His remains were brought to Sheridan where he was buried. As the result of his labor thirteen churches were founded in Western New York, five or six of which were in Chautauqua county; all these he fostered until his death. Of all the early missionaries who have labored in Chautauqua county Father Spencer fills the most prominent place.

CHAPTER XXII.

1809-1810.

THE general election, held in the spring of 1809, resulted in the election of Daniel D. Tompkins, the republican candidate for governor, over Jonas Platt, the federal candidate. This year Thomas Prendergast, son of William Prendergast, represented the town of Chautauqua, and Philo Orton the town of Pomfret at the meeting of the Niagara board of supervisors held in Buffalo. At the beginning of the year there were between 1,000

and 2,000 inhabitants in the county, most of them living north of the Ridge, but scattered at long intervals from Cattaraugus creek to the state line, and within three or four miles of Lake Erie. A smaller number were gathered close around the borders of Chautauqua lake, and a few others were settled along the outlet, and the Conewango, engaged in lumbering. By far the most extensive portion of the county, that high cold region among the hills in the eastern, central and southwestern parts, remained unsettled. The pioneers of Charlotte and Stockton were the first to enter the woods that covered its hilly, and then less inviting, portions, miles away from the advantages afforded by the settlements in the more accessible parts.

Charlotte was settled in April, 1809, by John and Daniel Pickett, Arva O. Austin from Chenango county, Abel Prior and John and Taylor Gregg from Oneida county. They settled in the northwestern part, in what has been for many years known as the "Pickett neighborhood." A little later the same year, Robert W. Seaver, a soldier of the Revolution from Oneida county, made the first settlement at Charlotte Center. Later still in the same year, William Devine from the same county, settled at the center of the town. Major Samuel Sinclear from Madison county, a cousin of Jonathan Cilley of Maine, who was killed at Bladensburg in the celebrated duel with Graves of Kentucky, and also a nephew of Gen. Joseph Cilley of Revolutionary fame, in whose regiment he served during the war, came in the fall of 1809, and erected the body of a log house upon the site of Sinclairville, several miles further into the wilderness, in the very heart of the county.

In March 1810, William Berry and family came from Madison county, and settled at Sinclairville. September 19, Mr. Sinclear started from Madison county with his family of ten persons, including his step-sons, Obed and John M. Edson, and their sister Fanny. He came with five two-horse wagons, one carrying his family, and the other four his household goods and personal property. They passed over very bad roads to Buffalo, then followed the shore of the lake to Cattaraugus creek. The family halted a week at Richard Williams' log tavern at Fredonia, while woodsmen were cutting a road to the site of Sinclairville. This was the first road opened in the eastern portion of the county over the ridge to its southern part. The family of Mr. Sinclear arrived at Sinclairville, Oct. 22, 1810. Mr. Sinclear built a frame house; the first one built in the central part of the county. It was afterwards used as the village tavern. He built also a sawmill and gristmill and other buildings. He was the founder and owner of the village that derives its name from him.

About this time settlement was commenced in Carroll, and the work begun of annihilating the noble forest pines that grew there in so great abundance. It became a town of sawmills; as many as 25 were in operation at one time, and lumbering was long its leading industry.

John Russell of Mahoney, Pa., explored the county along the lower Conewango in 1800. He returned home with a good report of the county. The same year he and his family, accompanied by a considerable party of emigrants, among them Hugh Frew and family, set out for the Conewango. Russell built a boat in which the goods were carried up the Sinemahoning. Russell and Frew had a yoke of cattle and some cows which were driven through the woods. The journey was slow and tedious by water and land to the portage between the Sinemahoning and the Allegany. There the boats were taken apart and transported upon wagon wheels to a canoe place on the Allegany where they were put together again and caulked and pitched. They then descended the Allegany to the Conewango, which they ascended to a point a little above Russellburgh. They then journeyed to Beechwood, now Sugar Grove, Pa., close to the south boundary of Chautauqua, where they settled. They found John Marsh, Robert Miles, and John and Stephen Ross had preceded them. At this time there was no building at Warren except the Holland company's storehouse in which a family resided. No white settler was living in Chautauqua county at that time. These settlers endured great hardships during the first years of their residence in Warren county.

John Frew, a native of Killyleale, Ireland, a son of Hugh Frew above named, and Robert Russell, both young men, having explored the land along the Conewango in Carroll and Kiantone in the spring of 1809, set out from their home in Warren county, each with a pack on his back, on foot over the Indian trail to Kennedy's mill, and over the highlands to the falls of the Cattaraugus. Thence they followed the Indian trail to the oak openings east of Buffalo; from this place they journeyed to Batavia. They camped out nights, and subsisted on jerked meat, dry bread and young leeks. At Batavia they entered their lands. Robert Russell bought on Kiantone creek in Kiantone. John Frew entered lands for himself and Thomas Russell at the mouth of Frew's Run in Carroll. Frew and Russell soon built a loghouse, and later completed a sawmill there. The village that grew up near the mill was called Frewsburg after John Frew. This place became a leading point for the manufacture of lumber, and for many years great quantities were run from there down the river to Pittsburgh, and to points below. George W. Fenton, the father of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, settled in Carroll the same year.

In 1809 the first settlement was made at Forestville by Capt. Jehial Moore. He was born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1774. After a residence with his father at Butternuts and Salmon Creek in New York, he came to Chautauqua county. In 1803 he opened a woods-road from the Erie road to Walnut creek, where Forestville then known as the "Falls," is now situated. Below the falls, he built a sawmill which was ready to run late in December

of that year. The millwright, Weller, from Massachusetts, afterwards settled in Hanover and died there. Isaac Roe, James Crowl, Horatio Kelsey, James Ackley, John Tyler, Samuel Hopping and others assisted in building the mill. In 1809 Mr. Moore brought his family there. The sawmill enabled him to build his house and that of others who immediately settled in the vicinity. In 1809 he commenced a gristmill which was completed in the spring of 1810. Moore commanded a company of Chautauqua county troops during the war of 1812, and distinguished himself by bravery at Queenstown.

1810 was a memorable year in the settlement. Many circumstances transpired denoting a rapid advance from a pioneer condition. Many new log houses were built in the older parts. During the summer the woods that extended along the watershed and over the middle portion of the county were swarming with land hunters. Many went away without purchasing, others booked lands and never returned, yet many became actual settlers.

Gerry, one of the central towns, was settled this year. Amos Atkins came to Chautauqua Lake near William Bemus in 1808. Being connected with a surveying party in 1809, he selected two lots in Gerry, one for himself and one for his brother-in-law, Stephen Jones. Jones, in 1810, settled on lot 47, upon what is now the farm of Benjamin L. Harrison, about a mile south of Sinclairville, where he built a log house, the first habitation erected in the town. The first birth occurred in his family. Atkins, afterwards, in the same year, built a log house upon his farm in the northeast part of lot 55, a few rods from Jones' log dwelling upon the farm owned by B. F. Dennison. Later in the year William and James Gilmore from Madison county took up land on lot 56, and built a log house on the farm now owned by Fordyce Sylvester near the Sinclairville railroad depot. Melzer Sylvester, brother-in-law of the Gilmores, came in 1811, and settled between Sinclairville and the depot. John Love settled in the north part near Sinclairville in 1812. In the spring of 1812, William Alverson, who was born in Vermont, came on horseback from his home in Chenango county to Sinclairville. He selected land on lot 44, about one mile north of Gerry, formerly known as "Vermont Station." In 1815 he returned, purchased, and settled upon the same land. Porter Phelps, Hezekiah Myers, and Hezekiah Catlin, all Vermonters, came at the same time, and settled near him in the dense pine forest. Other Vermonters followed. This constituted the first colony in the south part of the town, and for a half-a-century it was known as "Vermont settlement."

Villanova was also first settled in 1810. Daniel Whipple, a native of Deerfield, Mass., came that year to Chautauqua from Herkimer county, and settled upon lot 3 in the southeast part of the town. John Kent settled near Whipple the same year. Eli Arnold also settled in Villanova in 1810, at or near the village. John Arnold came about the same time. These settlements were all made on or near the south branch of the Conewango. Wil-

liam and Benjamin Barrass and Roderick Wells came to Villenova a little later.

Stockton, another Ridge town, was first settled in 1810. In the summer of 1809, Jonathan Alverson, of Vermont, entered lands on lot 6, in the northeast part of the town, and it is said, did some work upon it. No actual settlement was made, however, until 1810 when Shadrack Scofield, David Waterbury and Henry Walker, settled upon the old Chautauqua road in the southwest part. The same year John West, Bela Todd, and Joseph Green commenced clearings, and settled in the same part and east of the former settlers. Benjamin Miller from Oneida county was the pioneer of Bear Creek valley. He settled three-fourths of a mile north of Delanti. He came in 1811 with two ox teams and one or two hired men, and the day of his arrival built a shanty of poles and hemlock boughs which sheltered them for the night. Abel Brunson was the first settler at South Stockton, Othello Church at Cassadaga, and Jonathan Bugbee at Centralia.

Busti was also settled in 1810 by John L. Frank on lot 61, and Uriah Bentley in the north part of the town. Heman Bush, Michael Frank, Theron Plumb, Lawrence Frank and John Frank, were early settlers. John and Lawrence Frank, Eve and Mary Frank, while residing in Herkimer, N. Y., were captured in the "Old French War" by the French and Indians on the Mohawk, and taken as prisoners to Canada, where they were kept several years before they were ransomed. (One of the girls was so long a captive that she had forgotten her mother tongue, and was taken from the Indians against her will.) John Frank was again taken prisoner in the Revolution by the British and tories. At Oneida lake, the first night after his capture, he escaped, and by the aid of friendly Indians among the Oneidas, safely reached his home at German Flats.

Jamestown, although now the most populous and wealthy city in the county, was not settled until 1810. James Prendergast from whom it derives its name was the first person to occupy its site. The city is three miles square, and contains nine square miles of territory. It is situated on both sides of the outlet to Chautauqua lake. It is built upon drift-hills and in the valleys between them. The drift-hills are composed of masses of debris, piled up by glaciers, which once moved from the north in a southerly direction pushing beneath them the earthy matter, loosened and gathered mainly from the hills to the northward. As the glacier moved southward it filled up the channel of the old outlet to Chautauqua lake, extending on a line north of the cemetery and nearly along the course of Moon's creek towards Falconer. As the glacier moved on south of this old channel, it bore with it the mass of sand, gravel and stones that compose the hills that form the site of the town, and gradually crowded the outlet southward until at the close of the ice period its course was where we find it now. The channel, bent somewhat in the form of a loop, indicates that it has been taken out of

its original course by the glacier. The outlet, running in this new channel through long epochs of time, has steadily worn a passage through the drift down to the natural rock beneath it, lowering the waters of the lake as it deepened, until now it occupies its comparatively narrow limits.

If James Prendergast, the founder of Jamestown, had been seeking a fine prospect for a residence or a pleasing situation for a city solely, he certainly would not have chosen this one. An irregular group of rough unsymmetrical hills, covered with somber and ragged pines, a dark and gloomy morass extending between it and the lake; where the voice of the frog, and the owl, and of the prowling wolf were nightly heard, were neither inviting to the eye nor pleasing to the ear. These apparent defects have become however circumstances of real utility. The irregularity of surface offers facilities for drainage, contributes to the health of the city, and renders the situation airy and cool in summer, without increasing its winter exposure. In process of time the improving hand of man will turn these heights and depressions into account, and secure artistic effects. The ragged ridges will become slightly prospects, the seeming deformities objects of beauty, and Jamestown will become a unique and picturesque town, far more beautiful and interesting than a city on a plain.

It is possible that LaSalle visited the site of Jamestown in 1681 or 1682. His ancient biographer describes him as going westward from Onondaga in the spring of one or the other of those years, and finding about 15 days afterwards "a little lake six or seven miles (lines) south of Lake Erie, the mouth of which opened to the southeastward." DeCeloron and his companions, we learn from this journal, on the 24th of July, 1749, entered the outlet from the lake; the water being low, in order to lighten his canoes, he was obliged to send the greater part of their loading three-fourths of a French league by land, so that the distance accomplished that day by water did not exceed half a French league. He encamped for the night undoubtedly within the northwestern limits of the city. On the morning of the next day a council was held to decide what should be done in view of evident signs of Indians in the vicinity. Lieutenant Joncaire was sent with some friendly Indians bearing belts of wampum to conciliate the enemy, and DeCeloron resumed his difficult voyage over the rapids of the outlet.

Other evidence exist of the presence of civilized men in the region around Jamestown before the advent of the pioneers of the Holland Purchase. In 1822, William Bemus, in attempting to deepen the channel of the outlet, discovered a row of piles, averaging four inches in diameter, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, driven firmly in the earth across the bed of the stream. Axe marks were plainly visible on each of the four sides of these piles, the wood of which was sound; the tops were worn smooth, and did not appear, when discovered, to reach above the bed of the stream.

James Prendergast was the son of William Prendergast who settled on the west side of Chautauqua lake in the town of Chautauqua. Late in the summer of 1806, while exploring the forest in search of some horses that had strayed from his father's premises, he visited the site of Jamestown. He remained there one or two days examining the locality, encamping at night within its present limits. He was much pleased with the situation and the advantages offered by the rapid outlet for the feeding of mills, and he resolved to purchase the land and found a settlement. It was not until several years later that he was able to consummate his purpose. He caused however, 1,000 acres of land to be purchased, for which was paid \$2,000 in cash. The purchase included land on each side of the outlet; the steamboat landing at Jamestown being near the center of the tract.

In the fall of 1810 he caused John Blowers, who was in his employ, to build a log house to be occupied by Blowers and his family. The house was completed, and Blowers moved into it before Christmas of that year. This was the first building erected in Jamestown, and Blowers became its first inhabitant late in 1810.

In the spring of 1811 a large 1½ story log house was erected upon the border of the outlet within the city limits, for Mr. Prendergast and his family. That year a dam was built by Prendergast across the outlet, a gristmill was commenced, and a sawmill completed, but it did not commence operations until about the first of February, 1812.

At the court of sessions held in June, 1812, an indictment was found against Mr. Prendergast for overflowing lands adjacent to Chautauqua lake by the erection of his dam; the indictment was pressed to trial, and he was fined \$15, notwithstanding he had removed his dam. Besides being obliged to remove his dam and pay damages occasioned by the overflowing of lands and the expense occasioned by the rebuilding of the dam and mills, he lost his house and the most of its valuable contents by fire. The next year he erected another house into which he and Captain Forbes moved their families in December, 1812. These families, and that of Blowers were the only residents, and the house last mentioned, and that built by Blowers in 1810, were the only houses at the close of the year 1812 in Jamestown.

In 1813 Blowers opened the first tavern in Jamestown, which he kept in his loghouse. Mr. Prendergast purchased about 550 acres more of land in Jamestown, and completed a sawmill, consisting of two single saws and a gang of sixteen saws. The first bridge over the outlet was commenced in 1813, and completed in 1814. During the last war with England but little improvement was made at "The Rapids," as it was then called, but in 1814 several families besides those above mentioned were residing in Jamestown, and a considerable number of new buildings were erected. The gristmill was finished this year. Mr. Prendergast, however, was the owner of all the

real estate at the Rapids, which the assessors valued at \$2,976. His tax for that year was \$38.98.

In 1815 Judge Prendergast erected an academic building of two stories on the west side of Main street near Fifth. That year a large tavern was also erected in Jamestown, at the southeast corner of Main and Third streets, which was afterwards owned and kept for many years by Elisha Allen, the father of Colonel A. F. Allen; other buildings were erected that year, and some new residents came in, among them Dr. Laban Hazeltine and Dr. Elial T. Foote, both of whom were afterwards prominent physicians and distinguished citizens of Jamestown, and also Abner Hazeltine, who became an eminent lawyer and much-respected citizen of the county. The Chautauqua Manufacturing Company was incorporated this year, with Judge Prendergast as its agent and executive officer. The village now began to be called Jamestown in honor of its founder, Judge James Prendergast, although the titles of "Ellicott's" and "The Rapids" were sometimes used.

With the close of 1810 the last of the three most important centers of the county were settled—Westfield, Fredonia and Jamestown. Dunkirk took rank as an important place of the county many years later. The population, wealth and influence that the three first-named towns have held until the present time vindicate the foresight and good judgment of their founders. The progress of Jamestown is not due wholly to the enterprise of its citizens. Its growth has been a natural one, the logical result of the advantages of its situation. Judge James Prendergast, Col. James McMahan and Judge Zattu Cushing, three leading pioneers of these different and distinct parts of the county, besides having broader and more comprehensive views as to the direction in which the development of the county would tend, were possessed also of more means than most of the early settlers, and could therefore proceed with more deliberation and care in choosing the spot at which to stake their fortunes. Col. McMahan was a surveyor quite familiar with this western wilderness. He had traversed the county from its southern limits to Lake Erie as early as 1795 with a view to a location, and finally chose the beautiful farming lands adjacent to Westfield as presenting the most favorable prospect. Undoubtedly visions of commerce upon the great lake not far from the scene of his venture influenced him in his choice. Judge Cushing also passed through the county in 1798 or 1799 on his way to Presque Isle to superintend the building of the ship "Good Intent," and again on his return east. He selected his home on the Canadaway, in the fine lands around Fredonia, as offering the greatest promise to one who would choose a home on the frontier. He was no doubt influenced in his choice by similar considerations to those that governed Col. McMahan. Judge Prendergast, who as early as 1794 or 1795 traveled extensively in the southwest, having visited the Spanish country of northern Louisiana, and again in 1805 journeyed

through Pennsylvania to Tennessee, with a view to settlement in that state, had at last explored the region around Chautauqua lake and along the Conewango, saw in the magnificent forests of southern Chautauqua a source of wealth. He saw also a prospect of its immediate realization in the Allegany and its tributaries, which offered the facilities for the transportation of the lumber manufactured at their sources to the great market, which he perceived was destined to grow up in the valley of the Mississippi.

He undoubtedly was also influenced in his choice of a location by the facilities for manufacturing offered by the excellent water power at the foot of the lake, which seemed then even better than now. For the forests, which then covered all the region that supplied the lake with water, shielded the surface from evaporation, rendering the discharge more copious and constant than in late years. The result of his venture justified his choice. Lumbering was in early years the leading industry of Jamestown, as it was of all the southeastern part of the county. Although the prices obtained were exceedingly small for the excellent quality of pine which was rafted from this region down the rivers, for much of it brought "not more than it cost to cut the logs, manufacture the lumber, and run it to market," yet it brought all the cash that came to the settlers. The only resource of most of the pioneers in other parts of the county for many years was from the sale of blacksalts, made from ashes gathered in the fallow where the timber was burned. It was the only product in many of the towns that could be sold for cash, or even exchanged for goods and groceries. Lumbering then, as grape culture now, was what brought money to the county. It early called attention to Jamestown, and established the foundations for its prosperity. As the development of its other manufacturing industries which have been the chief cause of the later growth and present importance of Jamestown, came after the pine forests had been swept away, its history does not belong to the pioneer period, but to that of later years. No attempt therefore will be made in the limited space allotted to this general sketch to trace the progress of these industries from the time the first tannery was started, and the little wool carding machine erected in 1815, down to the extensive alpaca mills of the present time.

The effect of the extensive manufacturing interests to promote the growth of Jamestown may be briefly shown by a few comprehensive statistics. March 6, 1827, Jamestown was incorporated as a village, being the first village incorporated in the county. The steamer Chautauqua was built at Jamestown, and was the first steamboat launched upon the lake. She made her trial trip July 4, 1828. This was the beginning of a substantial navigation of the lake.

The population of Jamestown by the census of 1840 was 1212; 30 years later, 1870, it has increased to 5,337, in 1880 it was 9,357, and in 1890, 16,038,

maintaining about the same rate of increase during the last ten years as in the previous decade. It was incorporated as a city in 1886. It has now electric street cars, and lights; gas and water-works, and all things belonging to a modern city.

When only the first rude log house had been erected by Blowers at Jamestown in 1810, there had been built at the Cross Roads or Westfield, two taverns, two stores, one at the house of James McMahan, two shoe shops, two cooper shops, one blacksmith shop and one ashery and many dwellings. A new bridge had been constructed over the Chautauqua creek, 20 feet high; a sawmill was in operation near it, and another was being built.

The first enumeration of inhabitants of the county was made in 1810, under the authority of the United States. The population was found to be 2,381, including 303 electors qualified by law to vote for senator. 1,039 of the inhabitants including 90 electors were residents of the town of Chautauqua and 1,342 inhabitants, including 213 senatorial electors resided in the town of Pomfret. By this census it will be seen that the town of Pomfret (as then constituted substantially identical with the eastern assembly district of the county as it has long existed,) contained a greater number of inhabitants than Chautauqua which was identical with the western district. This superiority of population has since been maintained by the eastern assembly district, notwithstanding its territorial limits are much less than the western. It seems that there was relatively a much greater number of freeholders possessed of an estate of \$250 or over in Pomfret than in Chautauqua, as indicated by the number of senatorial electors in each of those towns. By the same census, the adjacent county of Niagara, which included the present counties of Erie and Niagara, contained a population of 6,132 and Cattaraugus but 458, compared with these counties and other parts of the Holland Purchase, the settlement of Chautauqua, although it then contained a population much less than that of the present town of Chautauqua, had been as rapid as any.

Its population had so increased that it was found at the meeting of the board of supervisors of Niagara county held in the fall of 1810 by an examination of the assessment rolls of Chautauqua that it contained 500 taxable inhabitants qualified to vote for member of assembly, and thereby became entitled to be fully organized as a county under the provisions of the statute heretofore mentioned. Philo Orton and Matthew Prendergast, supervisors of Pomfret and Chautauqua represented those towns at this meeting of the board of supervisors which was the last in which the supervisors from this county participated. Anticipating the complete organization of the county with authority to register deeds, which had up to this time been recorded in the clerk's office at Batavia, and also to make searches, the Holland Land Company during the summer of 1810, caused a land office to be built in

Mayville. It was opened on December 3, 1810, in charge of Mr. Peacock, the company's agent. On December 8, 1810, Peacock wrote to Joseph Ellicott that "the day on which the office was for the first time opened to transact business, that the people thronged there for about three days successively, as if there was something wonderful to be seen and heard."

Mr. Peacock was born Feb. 22, 1780. He was early engaged as a surveyor for Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land Company. He surveyed a tract of 40,000 acres on the Genesee river, the site of the present city of Buffalo, also of Mayville, Ellicottville and other places. He was agent for the Holland Land Company at Mayville from 1810 to 1836. He married Alice Evans, a niece of Joseph Ellicott. He was an early associate judge of Chautauqua county.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

"All hail our early settlers! though with storm
 Their sky of being was obscured and black,
 And Peril, in his most appalling form,
 Opposed their rugged march, and warned them back;
 They faltered not, nor fainted in the track
 That led to empire; but with patience bore
 Cold, parching thirst, and fever's dread attack;
 While ancient twilight, to return no more,
 From far Otsego fled to Erie's rock-bound shore."

—Hosmer.

THE facts which entitled Chautauqua to be organized as a separate county having been duly certified, Governor Tompkins and the council of appointment February 9, 1811, appointed the requisite county officers and Chautauqua became fully established as an independent and separate county. Zattu Cushing was appointed first judge, Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson, William Alexander, associate judges; Henry Abell, William Gould, John Dexter, Abiram Orton, assistant justices; Jeremiah Potter, John Silsbee, Abijah Bennett, Asa Spear, Justus Hinman, Benjamin Barrett, David Pratt and Selah Pickett, justices of the peace; John E. Marshall clerk; David Eason sheriff; Squire White surrogate; David G. Gould and Philo Hopson coroners.

Nearly the first officer designated to administer the government of the county upon its first organization, as appears by these names, was Matthew

Prendergast. He was the eldest son of William Prendergast, Sr. Matthew was born in 1756, and, when his father was pardoned by the king, was about ten years of age. These circumstances occurring at his early age undoubtedly made a strong impression upon his youthful mind, and naturally excited his sympathies in favor of King George, who had favored his father in so momentous an affair. When the controversy between the King and the American people had come to an issue 10 years later, he was so strongly inclined towards the royal cause that he joined Abraham Cuyler's celebrated regiment of Royal Refugees. Colonel Cuyler before the Revolution was mayor of Albany. After the war was commenced he was confined at Hartford as a loyalist. Being released and having taken up arms for the king, he was attainted and his property confiscated. After the war he returned from England and resided in Albany for a while, but his course during the Revolution made his situation so uncomfortable that he removed to Canada, where he died in 1810. He was probably influenced in his course by his son Cornelius, a British officer in the French and Indian war and in the Revolution, and rose to the rank of lieutenant general in the British army.

Matthew Prendergast joined Cuyler's regiment in 1779 and was made an officer. While lieutenant he performed an exploit of which this account is taken from Robertson's *Royal American Gazette*, a loyalist paper published in New York in 1780: "New York, Oct. 11th, Monday last, were brought to town, by Capt. Luke of the Royal Refugees, and safely lodged in Provost, the following rebel gentry, viz: Major Brush, Capt. Cornelius Conklin, Captain Rogers, and Lieutenant Farley, all notorious offenders long practised in coming from the New England shore to murder and plunder the King's loyal subjects, on Long Island. They were taken last Saturday by Lieutenant Prendergast, and a party of Colonel Cuyler's refugees at Smithtown, with their whaleboat, and considerable booty." The following American account of this affair taken is from Onderdonk's "Revolutionary incidents of Suffolk and King's county."

"It was a dark moonless midnight in Sept. '80 that Major Brush, a small well-built man, with red hair, sandy complexion, and a bright eye, strong as Hercules, and bold as a lion, two brothers Conklins from Virginia, Captain Rogers, a hardy old fellow, whose farm had been ravaged by Cornwallis's army, Lieutenant Ketcham, a polished gentleman and a brave officer, Tim Williams, at the close of the war a merchant at Huntington, where he died in 1811, a noble generous fellow, full of vivacity and humor, and Abraham Leggett landed from a whaleboat on a beach near Smithtown. Abraham Leggett was a prominent citizen of New York City, and father of Wm. Leggett editor of New York *Evening Post*, 1834-1835. The boat was hauled up in a cove and carefully covered with branches of trees, seaweed, etc., so as to prevent its being noticed. Then they proceeded to a house, the owner of which was a True Blue, who had been apprised that Major Brush was about to be despatched on a secret mission by Governor Clinton to raise a loan of

specie on Long Island. For three weeks they passed to and fro in various disguises, generally choosing the night for their peregrinations, sometimes venturing out by broad daylight with assumed names and some pretended business, which they would pursue with a great deal of seeming earnestness. After they left Long Island, stress of weather forced them back to North Swamp when they hauled up their boat, capsized it, and crawled under it for shelter. In the afternoon it cleared up and they came out, when they were surprised by a shout from a neighboring height, "there they are, the damned Rebels," and a volley of musketry followed, which laid two dead on the sand. Leggett and Williams escaped in a swamp, and recrossed in the night to Connecticut in a large whaleboat which General Washington kept cruising in the Sound, and commanded by Captain Brewster."

An address by the officers of the Loyal Refugees Volunteers to Col. Cuyler previous to his departure for England just before the close of the war, in which they thanked him for his kind endeavors to alleviate their disagreeable situation, and begged him to assure his Majesty of their loyal attachment, is signed by Matthew Prendergast among others.

After the Revolution, Mr. Prendergast for some years resided in Nova Scotia, where he owned a large tract of land. In 1807 he came to Chautauqua county, where he continued to reside until his death. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1808. He served in 1810 and 1811 as supervisor of the town of Chautauqua, and was finally appointed associate judge in which position he served many years. He as such verified the petitions of many Revolutionary soldiers for pensions, and, curiously enough, we see him presiding at a Republican meeting, held at John Scott's tavern in 1812, expressly called to sustain the war against England, whilst other citizens of the county, who had been gallant soldiers of the Revolution, were at the same time participating in meetings held in opposition to the war.

Mr. Prendergast was a man of integrity and sound judgement, a good officer, and filled all public positions with credit to himself and beneficially for the public. Surely we at this late day have no right to criticise the course of Mr. Prendergast, so long as his contemporaries, the most of whom were staunch Whigs during the struggle for independence, many of them soldiers of the Revolution, chose to bestow public honors upon him. The highest possible tribute was paid to his personal character by his townsmen in electing him to important official positions in the face of his Revolutionary record. He died in 1838 at his pioneer residence. Through his life he retained his Revolutionary costume, and wore long hair tied in a queue with a leather string.

The mild winter of 1810 and 1811 gave a favorable impression of the country to the people visiting the county with a view to settlement. Cattle could almost subsist upon browse alone during the winter, and the woods were green with leeks early in March. The complete organization of Chau-

tautqua as a separate county, and the opening of the land office at Mayville, were also auspicious events. The beginning of the year 1811 was long remembered as marking the period when the county emerged from its wilderness condition to that of an organized community, and the settlers who came here in 1810 and during preceding years, like the forty-niners of California were regarded with a measure of pioneer respect not awarded to those who came later.

The earliest inhabitants were frontiersmen accustomed to roughing it in the wilderness, often more skilled in the use of the axe and the rifle than the implements for cultivating the soil, and perhaps better fitted for a life in a border country than in a thickly settled community. They came however from eastern New York, Pennsylvania and the New England states, and highly valued the advantages possessed by older counties. They regarded their residence in log cabins as but a temporary inconvenience. They believed that a tide of emigration would soon bring them neighbors, that highways of travel would bring to them conveniences of the East, and that through their industry they would secure farms and acquire a competence. Ten years had elapsed since settlement had commenced. In that time thoroughfares of travel by land or water had been made to lead into the county, and they still were shut out by the forests from the populated parts of the country. They practically had no voice in the government of the state; a sense of solitude oppressed them, which was, in a great measure, removed by being granted the political importance that pertains to a county, and allowed to a certain extent to administer their local affairs. By the incorporation of the county their enterprise was awakened, and they began to devise first moderate schemes for promoting their interests. The opening of the Kanawha saltworks in Virginia, which appeared destined to supply the southern market with that article, did not destroy all hopes that large quantities of Onondaga salt would still be transported through Chautauqua county to Pittsburgh and other southern markets. A survey of the harbor at Barcelona was contemplated, and a vessel was built there that would transport salt and other merchandise from the foot of the lake to that place. The price of transporting salt from Portland to Mayville was then 75 cents a barrel. The incorporation of a turnpike that would so improve the road between these two places as to reduce transportation to 25 cents a barrel was also advised. The remainder of the way to Pittsburgh the salt was carried in Durham or light keel-boats. 300 barrels of salt about August 1, 1811 was awaiting transportation at Portland (Barcelona.) None had been carried over the route between Erie and Waterford that season. Salt at Pittsburgh was worth \$7 or \$7.50 per barrel, and it was believed that it would not go below that price notwithstanding the opening of the Kanawha saltworks.

In April, 1811, Matthew Prendergast was re-elected supervisor of Chau-

tautqua and Philo Orton of Pomfret. They designated the log tavern of Captain John Scott in Mayville as the place for the meeting of the board of supervisors, and also as the place where the courts were to be held until a court house could be built. Captain Scott proceeded with dispatch to build an addition to his log tavern. He caused the necessary lumber to be sawed at Reuben Slayton's sawmill in the present village of Ashville, and floated down Goose creek, and up Chautauqua lake to Mayville. From this green lumber he built a two-story plank framed house in front of his tavern. This building later was for many years used as a printing office by Hon. Beman Brockway and by John F. Phelps publishers of the Mayville *Sentinel*. In the lower story, before it was completed, the first court of record was held in the county. At the same time the upper room was used as a lodging place for some of the officers of the court and the bar.

The court of common pleas commenced its first session June 25, 1811, Zattu Cushing, first judge, presiding, Jonathan Thompson and William Alexander associated with him and Henry Abell and John Dexter as assistant justices. John E. Marshall was the clerk. The court continued four days, the last two of which it was engaged in designating and surveying the jail liberties of the county. John Patterson was the surveyor. The other business transacted was choosing a device for a seal for the court (which was an eagle surrounded by the words "Chautauqua Common Pleas,") granting a license to Thomas Bemus to keep a ferry over Chautauqua lake "at the place called the Narrows," adopting the rules of the court and admitting attorneys to practice. Anselm Potter and Dennis Brackett of Chautauqua county were present at this court, and were admitted.

Anselm Potter was the first lawyer to settle in the county. He was born at Plymouth, Conn., in 1786, entered Yale college at 17, but did not complete his college course. Studying law at New Haven, he completed his studies at Litchfield in the law school of Judge Reeve. He established himself in Mayville in 1810, and resided there until his death.

Dennis Brackett was the next lawyer who came to the county. He resided in Mayville in 1810. William Peacock wrote to Joseph Ellicott, January 1, 1811, that "Brackett built a small office nigh Mrs. Prendergast. A dead tree fell and dashed it to pieces." To such hazards was the profession exposed in early days. A more serious calamity befell Brackett a few years later at the battle of Buffalo, where he lost his life by the tomahawk of the Indian.

Jacob Houghton, A. M., was the third lawyer to settle in the county. He was born in Bolton, Mass., in 1777, studied Latin and Greek under a private tutor, and law three years in Troy, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. In June 1811 he was present at the first term of the court, and the same year moved his family to Chautauqua. He resided in Fredonia

from 1812 until his decease in 1861. He was a leading lawyer of the county in early years. His son Douglas Houghton, a well-known citizen of the west, state geologist of Michigan, was drowned in Lake Superior in 1845.

Daniel C. Garnsey and Casper Rouse were also present and admitted to the bar at this term of court, and afterwards became residents of the county. Rouse was the son of Judge Jonathan Rouse of Pittstown, Rensselaer county. He died in 1812 or 1813. He was a worthy and respectable man. Garnsey was subsequently prominent, filled the office of surrogate, was chosen the first district attorney and served two terms as member of congress.

The first trial that occurred in the county court, as the record shows, took place at the November term, held that year at Scott's inn, and was an action in which Charles Forsythe was plaintiff and William Spear defendant. The plaintiff's attorney was Dennis Brackett. The result of the action was a verdict against the defendant for \$30. Among the first cases that appear on the records of the court, were a number that grew out of a desperate fight which occurred in George Lowry's old bar room in Mayville in September, 1810. Captain Dunn of Portland had some time before been brutally maltreated by a Pennsylvania boatman named Valentine, and a bitter feud existed between some of the inhabitants and the boatmen engaged in the transportation of salt from Mayville over Chautauqua lake, resulting in this barroom fight. The boatmen were a rude lot, fond of rough play and hard knocks. A large portion of the early settlers were athletic men. Those gathered on this occasion, besides being strong and sinewy, were rather boisterous sons of the backwoods. The fight was long, and was participated in by 8 or 10 upon a side. Among the boatmen was one who was afterwards mayor of Pittsburgh. Several on both sides were badly injured, but the Chautauqua county party seemed to have had the best of the affair. In the affray Patrick Jack, a justice of the peace of Pennsylvania, had a hand-to-hand encounter with Joseph Aiken, afterwards a justice of the peace of Ellcott, in which Jack was badly punished. Among the cases that grew out of this affair was one by Jack as plaintiff against Aiken as defendant in which \$80 damages was awarded to Jack. The effect of the fight was to restore harmony between the boatmen and the Chautauquans.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county was also held at Captain Scott's house on the third Tuesday of October, 1811. Orton and Prendergast constituted the board at this meeting. They appointed Charles B. Rouse their clerk, and William Peacock treasurer of the county. They voted to raise \$1,500, as required by the act of 1808 organizing the county, to erect a courthouse and jail, and contracted with Winsor Brigham of Mayville to build the same upon the site designated by the "large hemlock post" erected in 1808. To pay the various town and county expenses they assessed against Pomfret \$583.86, against Chautauqua

\$317.31½ and against the county \$1,586.87½ (including the courthouse and jail.) No charge appeared against the county in favor of its sheriff David Eason.

Having acquired the political rights of a county, the people were justly elated. Emigration from the East had been pressing by it towards the Western Reserve, where more valuable lands were sold at a less price for cash. Those who had ready means were seeking more attractive homes among the fertile prairies and flowery openings of Ohio and the West, and Chautauqua ceased to lie in the extreme western verge of settlement. The political importance given to the locality now led the people to expect that it would stay at least a portion of the westward emigration, and help to effect a rapid settlement of the county. The hopes of the settlers were however for a while doomed to disappointment. Ominous signs, foreboding war, retarded emigration to the western borders of the state.

For several years the persistent encroachments of England upon the maritime rights of the United States had led to continued controversy. England also claimed the right to search American vessels, and impress such seamen as appeared to be British subjects. In the exercise of these so-called rights, more than 6,000 American sailors were pressed into the British service. Subsequent to 1803, 900 vessels had been captured by British cruisers. In 1807, when the American frigate Chesapeake, unsuspecting of danger, was putting out to sea, she was attacked by the Leopard, a British man-of-war of superior force, and three Americans were killed and 18 wounded. In 1811 British cruisers were stationed along the coast of the United States, and they continued to search American vessels and impress seaman. May 11, 1811, the British brig-of-war Little Belt, while cruising on the coast of Virginia, without provocation fired upon the United States frigate President. The President promptly poured a broadside into the Little Belt, killing and wounding 32 of her men. The patience of the American people was now nearly exhausted. Congress was assembled November 5, 1811, in extra session to make preparations for war. The hope was cherished, however, that England would make such concessions that an appeal to arms might be avoided. An event occurred in the west which materially lessened their hopes of a peaceful solution of the difficulty. In the fall of 1811, while congress was still in session, the Indian chief Tecumseh and a force of Indians, incited it was believed by British agents, made a furious attack upon a small force commanded by General Harrison at Tippecanoe, but were defeated with great loss. Congress, consequently, during the winter of 1811 and the spring of 1812, continued to make hostile preparations for the war that now seemed inevitable.

CHAPTER XXIV.

WAR.

"Why such daily cast of brazen cannon
And foreign mart of implements of war?"

—*Hamlet.*

UNLIKE the previous year, 1812 opened unpropitiously, not only for the settlers but for the Holland Company also. The winter had been very severe. The snow fell to an unusual depth and lay upon the ground in great quantities even to the last of March, interrupting the explorations of the land lookers. The deep snow, rumors of war and the disturbances in the Indian country had the effect to greatly interrupt emigration from the East. But 23 articles for the sale of land were issued in Chautauqua county between the first of December 1811, and February 4, 1812. The taxes levied against the lands of the Holland Company at the close of 1811 in Pomfret was \$960, in Chautauqua was \$1,100, and scarcely money enough was received to pay them. The Holland Company's agents were at this time also sorely perplexed by the proceedings of the settlers in calling special town meetings with a view to organizing new towns which would tend to increase the taxes. They were also annoyed by movements to effect the removal of the county seat from Mayville to Canadaway, and if this could not be effected to half-shire the county.

The people of the latter place remembering the brusque treatment of the commissioners a few years before in passing by them to locate the county seat at Mayville, entertained no very kindly feeling towards the rival site, which they believed was established through the influence of the Holland Company. They desired its removal to Canadaway, and favored the organization of new towns out of the old town of Pomfret undoubtedly that they might be strong with the board of supervisors. Zattu Cushing was vigilant and active in advancing the interests of his locality.

William Peacock who represented the Holland land company in Chautauqua county in a letter dated at Mayville, February 8, 1812, complained to David E. Evans that "the inhabitants of this county seem as if they had run mad by calling special town meetings for the purpose of cutting up this county into towns in order to have them incorporated such by the present legislature. There will not be money enough to defray the increased expense. The thing originated with a few persons at Canadaway creek. They had to

call three special meetings before the few could effect the intended division, and succeeded at last in consequence of the day being stormy. The same few I am creditably informed are circulating a petition privately to have the seat of justice removed from this place or if they can not effect that, to have the courts of the county held at this place and Canadaway village. The disease of new towns has reached as far as Cross Roads with Eason the sheriff at the head. It is said that his honor Zattu Cushing is on his way to Albany with petitions to effect the divisions of towns and to have the county courts removed from this place." Peacock in this letter enclosed a memorial from the people east of Canadaway creek against the removal of the courts.

June 1, 1812, three new towns were incorporated as the result of the action of the settlers. The town of Ellicott was one and was made to include within its limits the city of Jamestown and the present towns of Ellicott, Carroll, Poland, Kiantone and a part of Busti. At a town meeting held the following year, James Prendergast the founder of Jamestown and third son of William Prendergast was chosen its first supervisor. At the same town meeting the town of Gerry was incorporated and then included the same territory as do the present towns of Gerry, Ellington, Charlotte and Cherry Creek. Major Sinclear was chosen the following year its first supervisor. He was born in New Hampshire, was a soldier of the Revolution and was at the battles of Saratoga, Monmouth and Newtown near Elmira. He suffered with the Americans at Valley Forge and participated in Sullivan's campaign against the Indians. The town of Hanover was also incorporated at the same time. It included the present towns of Hanover, Villenova, parts of Arkwright and Sheridan. Its first supervisor was Nedebiah Angell. He was born in Pownell, Vt., in 1787. He came to Hanover about the year 1811 and became the founder of the "Angell settlement" in that town. In 1830 he removed to Forestville and kept a public inn. In 1833 he removed to Michigan where he died in 1852. At a meeting of the citizens held at Cassadaga for the purpose of naming some or all of these towns, a contest arose as to the name of one of them. Many contending that it should be named "Sinclear" after Major Sinclear. Othello Church, a Republican residing at Cassadaga insisted that it should be called Gerry after Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He succeeded and it was named Gerry.

The Holland company, notwithstanding the discouraging state of affairs, continued to make efforts to open the county to settlement. They contracted with John Kent to build a road from his place in Villenova to Kennedy's Mills to be laid out on or near the Indian path for which he was to receive \$10 per mile, one-fourth in cash and the balance as a payment on his land. The company had expended considerable labor in preparing a road from Angelica to Mayville which they anticipated would constitute a new avenue for emigration into the county. This road had been so far opened as to be

traveled during the winter as far east as "Sinclear's Mills," now Sinclairville. Notwithstanding the war, a few resolute pioneers came this year from the east and settled in different parts of the county. More than ten years had passed since its first settlement and not a log cabin had been reared or a clearing made in a tract of 12 miles square. An unbroken wilderness covered the four southwestern towns of the county. This year settlement was commenced in the town of French Creek, the extreme southwest town. Ande Noble from Oswego county, made the first settlement upon lot 44, John Cleveland upon lot 31 the same year. In 1813 Roswell Coe settled on lot 39 and Nathaniel Thompson on lot 9. Paul Colburn from Oneida county came in 1814. This year the board of supervisors consisted of two members, Philo Orton from Pomfret and Samuel Ayres from Chautauqua. Mr. Ayres was an excellent farmer residing on the east side of the lake. He was born at Killingworth, Conn., in 1769. He died in Virginia in 1829. Charles B. Rouse was re-elected clerk of the board. It had now become evident that should war with England occur that the contest would take place along the frontier bordering upon Canada. During the spring active preparations were consequently made along the border. The majority of the people of the county at the time sustained the administration in its measures to vindicate the honor and rights of the country, and Chautauqua county was nearly the first to actively respond to the call for troops. The middle of the county had been organized into one regiment under the command of Col. John McMahan. In June 1812, Governor Tompkins ordered a company to be detached from this regiment for ready service. Col. McMahan hoping to organize such company from volunteers immediately called the officers of the regiment together at Dunn's tavern in the town of Portland and explained the order. Captain Jehial Moore of Forestville, Lieutenant David Eaton of Portland, and Ensign Charles Burrett of Canadaway immediately volunteered. A day was then appointed at Mayville and at Canadaway to recruit the company from volunteers. At the time appointed Captain Moore and Ensign Burrett attended at Canadaway and lieutenant Eaton at Mayville. Col. McMahan and others made patriotic speeches, and 110 men and the officers volunteered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning and serve for six months. This all occurred early in the month of June before the declaration of war.

June 18 war was declared by Congress. The express riders who carried the proclamation of President Madison announcing the fact reached Fort Niagara June 26th, and Col. Swift who was in command at Black Rock the same day. The British and Canadians learned of the declaration of war 12 hours earlier through a dispatch sent to Queenstown by John Jacob Astor in the interest of the fur companies. The British promptly captured a small vessel loaded with salt, which had just set out from Black Rock bound up

the lake. This was the first notice that the citizens of Buffalo had of the existence of war. The important tidings were spread as if carried upon the wings of the wind to the most remote settlements of the Holland Purchase. Almost as soon as the news reached Chautauqua, Captain Moore received an order to march with his company to Lewiston and join the 18th regiment of New York detached militia under Col. Hugh W. Dobbin. He immediately warned out his company. A portion assembled at the Cross Roads and a portion at Canadaway, and July 4th were united at the latter place. The roll was called and every man answered to his name. The next day they marched. They arrived at Lewiston on the 9th and joined the regiment.

In less than three weeks from the time war was declared, and in less than 10 days from the time it was first known in Chautauqua, the county, which at that time did not contain 3,000 inhabitants, had a full company of 113 able-bodied men on the march to the seat of war. The county has never since responded to a call for troops with more alacrity nor with a larger quota than on this occasion. This company and its officers fully maintained the honor of the county on the field of battle.

The declaration of war at first created consternation upon the Holland Purchase. Chautauqua was thinly settled. Its people were poor and illy prepared for war. It was known that the enemy had anticipated the coming contest and made great preparations for it in Canada. They had a considerable force of regulars and were better provided with defences, cannon and the munitions of war. Besides, close to the borders of the county, and partly within its limits, and along the Allegany river not far away, dwelt the Senecas, the most warlike of the Six Nations. Many persons then living could remember the massacre of Cherry Valley and Wyoming, in which these Indians had acted a hostile part. The cruelties in the more recent western wars were fresh in the memories of the people and caused a sense of insecurity to oppress them. They feared that the Senecas might join their kinsmen the Canadian Indians and become allies of the British and that they might at any moment appear among them armed with tomahawk and scalping knife. The more timid settlers resolved to go back to the east. Steps were immediately taken to ascertain the disposition of these Indians towards the United States. It was known that Red Jacket advised neutrality. Erastus Granger, then government agent of the Senecas, held a council with them in which it appeared that their attitude towards the Americans was friendly, which a little later was fully confirmed.

Joseph Ellicott, in order to reassure the people, issued an address dated July 4, 1812, in which he assured the people that the lines were effectually guarded. A detachment of 45 men under the command of Capt. James McMahan had been posted at Barcelona (where McMahan built a defensive work,) and

another detachment of about the same number was stationed at the mouth of the Canadaway. These things had the effect in a measure to allay the fears of the inhabitants.

Chautauqua at the beginning of the war in one respect seemed to be more exposed to invasion than most other parts of the Purchase. It had 40 miles of lake coast. Until Perry's victory in the fall of 1813 the British had complete command of Lake Erie and undoubtedly could have landed a force in the county had they chosen so to do. The poverty of the people at the time undoubtedly shielded it from invasion. The British cruisers seemed generally satisfied to prey upon the slender commerce of the lake; salt boats and other small craft that timidly coasted along the shores.

The very first affair of the war in which there was an exchange of hostilities, it is believed occurred in Chautauqua county. It was an attempt by the enemy to capture a salt boat on its way from Buffalo to Erie. About 40 men of Captain Tubbs' company of Colonel McMahan's regiment had been posted at the widow Cole's house at the mouth of the Canadaway to guard such craft as might take refuge in that haven of safety. The salt boat had been obliged to put into the Eighteen-mile creek to escape from a British cruiser. It stole out in the darkness, and after a hard night's row ran up on the west shore of Canadaway creek. As morning broke and the fog cleared away, they saw right before them off the mouth of the creek, not a quarter of a mile away, a large armed schooner, probably the *Lady Provost*. After a little a boat with a dozen or more armed men set out from the vessel to attack the salt boat, which fired upon them from a swivel. Captain Tubbs and his men lay concealed behind the east bank of the creek; when the British small boat arrived within musket shot they opened fire. The boat immediately put back to the vessel. What loss the enemy sustained; or whether any, has not been certainly ascertained. It is related that the crew of the *Lady Provost*, afterwards captured by Perry, stated their loss to have been three wounded and none killed. Mrs. Cole was the heroine of the occasion; when hostilities commenced she mounted her horse and rode to Canadaway for reinforcements; after her return she was actively engaged in carrying food and drink to the men. The war waged by the British upon the salt boats finally destroyed all commerce in salt, and its transportation over the Portage road came to an end. The defenceless condition of the county led the people to hold a public meeting during the summer which resulted in sending Robert Dixon of Ripley to Albany for arms for its militia. About September 200 stands of arms were forwarded from the state arsenal at Canandaigua to Chautauqua county.

The first year of the war was signalized by splendid achievements of the navy. On land it was less auspicious to the American arms. The British had a regular army in Canada. Three small bodies were assembled by the

United States for the purpose of invading that province. One at Detroit under General Hull, another at Lewiston on the Niagara river called the army of the center under the command of General VanRensselaer, and one at Plattsburg under General Dearborn, the commander-in-chief. The war opened disastrously to American arms in the west by the surrender of Detroit in August, 1812. The army of the center of which Capt. Jehial Moore's company of Chautauqua volunteers formed a part, on the 11th of August was placed under the command of Major General Stephen VanRensselaer. His headquarters were at Lewiston. The summer and much of the fall was spent in collecting troops, who came in squads and larger bodies from different parts of western New York, and in drilling and equipping them. The soldiers finally became impatient of the long delay and demanded to be led against the enemy.

The waters of the Niagara from the foot of the great cataract for many miles race swiftly through a deep and narrow gorge. The cliffs that form the sides of this enormous chasm abruptly terminate seven miles below the falls, where the river, flowing less rapidly, emerges into a gently sloping plain and finally discharges itself into Lake Ontario. At the foot of this cliff, where it faces the lake, just across the river from Lewiston, in Canada, in the midst of fine and striking scenery, was the handsome village of Queenstown. The British occupied the village, and had erected batteries along the heights that overshadow it. VanRensselaer regarded it as a place of importance, and, influenced by the apparent eagerness of the militia to be led against the enemy, he determined to attack it. The first attempt, made on the 11th of October, failed by reason of tempestuous weather and other causes. Van Rensselaer prepared for a second attempt on the 13th of October. Those familiar with the history of this battle remember that a portion of the forces posted at Lewiston crossed the river, and distinguished themselves for their bravery in the battle which ensued. They will also remember of a much larger number of militia-men claiming the government had no right to send state troops beyond the limits of the state, and, to their great disgrace, refusing to cross the national boundary and support their countrymen in the fight. Van Rensselaer was obliged to recognize the construction the militia put upon their rights, and to rely wholly upon such as should volunteer.

It is said that the 18th New York detached militia to which the Chautau-company belonged was paraded before the battle, and that one of its field officers made an eloquent and patriotic speech urging the regiment to volunteer to cross the river, saying that he would ask them to go no further than he would himself go in the defence of his country's honor. The whole regiment stepped forward, with the exception of 50 or 60 men, to evince their willingness to volunteer. Those who declined to cross the river were placed under the command of a lieutenant, one of their number, and were called the

"coward company." The Chautauqua company as far as it is known all volunteered.

In a cold rain storm at three o'clock in the morning of the 13th, 400 regulars under the command of Lieut. Col. Christie and 300 militia under the command of Lieut. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, a brave officer who had been distinguished for cool and intrepid conduct in the wars with the Indians, were mustered along the river's bank. They embarked at this gloomy time in the night, and notwithstanding the perils of the swift flowing river and the unknown dangers hidden in the darkness on the other side, they boldly crossed to the Canada shore. Nearly the whole force was successfully landed at a spot now marked by a large rock under the Canada end of the suspension bridge. Their landing was sharply opposed. The troops formed as soon as they gained the shore. As Col. Van Rensselaer had been wounded, they were led against the enemy by Captain Wool, afterwards a distinguished general in the American army. After a severe engagement he drove the British back towards Queenstown. The Americans, who were mostly regular soldiers, suffered great loss in the short contest. Every commissioned officer was killed or wounded. Col. Van Rensselaer ordered the men to fall back to the margin of the river.

The Chautauqua company, although not the first, was among the first to cross the river. They embarked at the dawn of day. It was not quite light when they reached the opposite shore. There they saw the indomitable Col. VanRensselaer as he lay upon the ground at the river side so exhausted by the loss of blood from four severe wounds as to be unable to stand on his feet. His officers stood around him holding a council of war. They heard him say to them as he lay upon the ground, "Parade your men, and go up and take that battery." He was compelled to yield the command to Captain Wool, who was himself wounded but still able to keep the field. Led by Wool, the regulars and militia marched up the river, concealed by its banks from the enemy, until they were within the great chasm of the Niagara. There they found a fisherman's path that wound up the precipice, which was there so steep in many places that they had to pull themselves up by the bushes. When the head of the column had reached a small level place or shelf in the cliff not far from its top they halted for the remainder of the force to come up. When the order was given to again advance, a part of the Chautauqua company, which was near the center when the line was formed, happened to lead the van, and were the first Americans to reach the top of the hill, and Captain Moore, their commander, was the first man to stand on the heights of Queenstown on that day. As soon as the British discovered their assailants they rallied out, but were quickly put to flight. The Americans soon had possession of their battery consisting of an 18-pounder and two mortars. As the Chautauqua company, with the rest of the force mounted the works,

they swung their hats and gave them three hearty cheers. A little later the Americans captured a more important battery upon the northeastern portion of the heights, and drove the British to the cover of a stone house near the river.

Gen. Brock now arrived from Fort George, seven miles below, took command of the British forces, and marched them up the heights. He was killed, and his forces defeated by the Americans and driven beyond Queenstown. At this time Lieut. Col. Winfield Scott took command of the Americans. 500 Indians led by Captain Jacobs and John Brandt, son of Joseph Brant, the celebrated Mohawk warrior, supported by the British light troops fell upon the Americans, but were quickly routed. Gen. Sheafe, an American by birth, but an English officer of merit, reluctantly bearing arms against his native land, was now approaching from Fort George with a large reinforcement for the British. The killed and wounded of the Americans had greatly reduced their numbers. Not a man of the militia of the large force that remained on the American side of the river would come over to support their countrymen. Gen. Sheafe had at least 1,300 British, while Col. Christie, now in command of the Americans, had not over 300 effective men. They could not retreat; with such odds against them the case of the Americans was desperate. Col. Scott mounted a stump and in a stirring speech proposed that they resist to the last. His men gave a unanimous shout in approval.

"Nor were the militia volunteers who had continued faithful through the morning skirmish backward in seconding the determination." (Colonel Stone.) After a brave and desperate resistance, in which they delivered several effective and well directed fires into the ranks of the enemy, the Americans retreated to the bank of the river, but with sufficient deliberation to enable them to return the fires of their pursuers. At the river's bank they found no boats in which to cross and were compelled to surrender.

The regular soldiers and officers bore the brunt of the battle, and fought valiantly to vindicate the honor of their country. They were bravely supported in the unequal contest by a small portion of the militia, among whom were these volunteers from Chautauqua. Among the killed of the Chautauqua troops was Daniel Spencer, a young man residing in Charlotte near Sinclairville. He was shot through the body and killed while the Americans were storming the heights and was one of the first to fall. Nathaniel Bowen of Villanova, and Ira Stephens were also killed. Mr. Winsor died of his wounds. Lieutenant Eaton was wounded by a ball through his wrist. Erastus Taylor of Portland was wounded in the last effort of the enemy, a ball striking his leg below the knee, breaking and shattering the bone in a shocking manner. Alpheus McIntyre and Alexander Kelly were also wounded, John Ingersoll was taken prisoner. The officers and men of Captain Moore's company conducted themselves bravely. It is said only one act of cowardice

by any one of the company is known to have occurred. The wounded Americans were taken to the bank of the river where they lay upon the ground waiting for their wounds to be dressed. It is related that when the turn of a certain non-commissioned officer of Captain Moore's company came, the surgeon's inquiry concerning his wound was answered by a groan. The surgeon saw no blood, but, believing him wounded, unceremoniously stripped him, finding not even a scratch. He turned away with a contemptuous smile to administer to those really suffering. It is also related that the redoubtable officer of the Eighteenth New York detached militia who made the flaming speech designed to inspire his men to deeds of valor never crossed to the Canada side. His courage left him at the river bank, while the lieutenant who refused to volunteer and was put in command of the "coward company," when he saw the peril of his countrymen and the fight rage fiercely on the heights of Queenstown, seized a musket, crossed the river, and fought bravely to the end of the battle. Of such fickle and uncertain stuff is courage made.

Of Captain Jehial Moore, who was the first to plant his feet on the heights, and by his brave conduct maintained the honor of the county he represented, something further should be said. He was the son of Captain Roger Moore, a brave soldier of the Revolution, who was captured with Ethan Allen, and suffered with him extremely brutal treatment from the British on board the ship which carried them to England. Allen in his narrative several times speaks in praise of the courage and conduct of Moore. The history of his father's sufferings and brutal treatment while a prisoner inspired Jehial with deep hatred for the British. In 1808 and 1809 he became the founder of Forestville, and was active to advance its settlement until war was declared in 1812. He entered the service and devoted all of his energies in behalf of his country. He determined to avenge the sufferings of his father. He stood bravely at his post on all occasions, until after the burning of Buffalo. He was deeply mortified at the want of firmness of his fellow soldiers in that affair, left the service in disgust and despair, returned to his family and informed them that he would no longer be a citizen of a state that would suffer such disgrace. The burning of Buffalo occurred January 1, 1814. The next February, without selling his property, he removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where he died in December, 1817. Judge Thomas B. Campbell, who knew him well, says that the leading trait of his character was frankness, "that he was always ready to act entirely destitute of fear, ardent in his feelings, honest in his purposes, and a most unrelenting enemy to anything that could bear the shade of cowardice, or a dereliction of duty."

General Van Rensselaer was greatly mortified by the affair at Queenstown and resigned in disgust. Gen. Alexander Smythe succeeded him. Preparations were made to again immediately invade Canada from the Niagara

frontier. General Smythe issued a grandiloquent address to the people of New York calling for volunteers. In response to his call 4,500 men including regulars assembled at Black Rock. Chautauqua county promptly sent a company of men, in response to this requisition, soon after the fall of Queens-town. Attempts were then made to invade Canada, but they ignominiously failed without bloodshed. There occurred no other events of importance during the year 1812 along the Niagara frontier. The campaign of that year on the part of the United States was a failure.

In Chautauqua county the war produced a most deplorable state of affairs. Peacock, in a letter to Ellicott dated September 21, 1812, writes: "The sale of lands is almost nothing, but one article issued since the first of the month, not a dollar received on contracts since the first instant." Many of the settlers left the county. Those who had to remain were harassed by drafts. Five full companies were drafted into the service during a portion of the time that year, comprising three-fourths of the men liable to do military duty in the county. Constantly disturbed by flying reports of invasions and threatened dangers, the people of the county could do no work. The state of alarm that existed along the western borders of the state appears by this letter from Gen. Stephen VanRensselaer to Governor Tompkins dated September 1st, 1812.

"SIR:—In the letter which I yesterday had the honor to address to your excellency, I mentioned the general alarm which the surrender of General Hull's had spread through the frontiers. The inhabitants every where think themselves in danger. This is particular the case in the county of Chautauqua. In consequence of representations made to me by the inhabitants of that county I had on the 27th ult., issued an order to Lieutenant Colonel McMahan to order into service two full companies of his regiment for the protection of the inhabitants. This morning again I have been called upon by Captains Baldwin and Mack, gentlemen of respectability from that county, very earnestly soliciting in behalf of the inhabitants still further force for their protection, and I have issued another order to Lieutenant Colonel McMahan to detach one captain, two sergeants, two corporals and 26 privates more for the service aforesaid, until your excellency's pleasure can be known on the subject."

A reading of the correspondence between Peacock and Ellicott, and the letters of other citizens of the county during that period, cannot fail to impress one with the great poverty of the people, and their exceedingly forlorn condition. Many families were threatened with starvation. Never have the calamities of war borne so hardly upon the people of the county as during the last war with England.

During the administrations of Washington, Adams and Jefferson, party spirit ran high. In congress, in the newspapers, and among the people, public questions were discussed with a degree of acrimony that we can not now understand, unequalled in bitterness during the exciting period of the

late civil war. This was not due to the existence of a spirit of strife, but was the result of conditions then existing. The statesmen of that day had faith in the stability of a government by the people, but were not entirely sure that the untried and complex system that they had adopted would secure it. Moreover sufficient time had not elapsed since the organization of the government to test the loyalty of the people to the new doctrines of government promulgated, and each citizen, although he felt himself firmly established in his democratic ideas, feared that his neighbor was not equally devoted. Consequently the Federalists sincerely denounced the Republicans as Jacobins, and the Republicans as honestly stigmatized the Federalists as aristocrats.

The people of that day did not know, as we know from experience, how perfectly our system of government (devised by their wisdom) secures the objects for which it was established. They did not then know, that which we have since learned, that all classes of our citizens, however much they differ respecting details, are intensely devoted to our popular system of government; that all are equally opposed to anarchy on the one hand, and arbitrary authority on the other. When the war was commenced, and for some period previous, party spirit ran very high. The Republicans charged the Federalists with want of patriotism, called them "Tories," and sympathizers with the enemies of their country. The Federalists asserted that the war might have been averted by negotiation, that the nation was not prepared for it, that France had given greater provocation for war than Great Britain. Prior to the organization of the county its citizens had been satisfied to vindicate their political opinions by simply casting their votes on election day. The Federalists, now that the country had acquired an independent existence, stimulated by the prevailing party spirit, resolved to organize their party in Chautauqua county, as did the Republicans a little later. The names of those citizens who hereafter appear as members of committees or otherwise in connection with party organizations, will give us some idea how the people of the county were then divided upon the political questions of the day and the parties to which they respectively belonged, and it will be seen that neither party had the advantage over the other in respect to the worth and prominence of its representative men.

April 14, 1812, the Federalists, or "Federal Republicans" as they called themselves met at Buffalo to nominate a member of assembly for this assembly district, then composed of the present counties of Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. Abel M. Grosvenor of Buffalo was nominated. At this meeting a large committee was appointed of men residing in different parts of the district, that it is presumed were then the influential members of that party. These are the names of those appointed as members of that committee from Chautauqua county, then consisting of but two towns: *Pomfret*,

Jacob Houghton, John E. Howard, Ozias Hart, Orsamus Holmes, James Hale, Daniel Warren, Samuel Sinclear, Foster Young and Isaac Barnes. *Chautauqua*, James McMahan, Anselm Potter, Dennis Brackett, William Berry, Thomas Prendergast and Thomas McClintock.

Jonas Williams of Erie county was the Republican candidate for member of assembly, and was elected at the election held May 12th, 1812. Samuel M. Hopkins and Nathaniel Howell, the successful Federal candidates for congress, received in Chautauqua county 47 majority. In September of this year a convention was held at Albany which denounced the war, and, November 3d, a meeting of the friends of "Peace, Liberty and Commerce," as the anti-war men called themselves, was held at "Pomeroy's Long Hall" in Buffalo. Jacob Houghton was the chairman, Anselm Potter, secretary. Resolutions were introduced disapproving of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. A committee of correspondence was appointed consisting of Orsamus Holmes, Samuel Sinclear, Anselm Potter, James Montgomery, Jacob Houghton, James McMahan, and Foster Young. The meeting approved of a convention to be held at Albany. On the 23d of December following, the Republicans of Chautauqua county held a meeting at John Scott's in Mayville. Matthew Prendergast was chosen chairman and John Dexter secretary. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the war.

At a caucus of the members of the legislature held in February, 1813, Daniel D. Tompkins was again nominated as a candidate for governor by the Republicans, and Stephen VanRensselaer by the Federalists. March 17, 1813, another meeting of the delegates of the friends of "Liberty, Peace and Commerce" was held in Pomfret. Thomas Martin was chairman and Isaac Pierce was secretary. Jacob Houghton was nominated to the assembly. This campaign committee was appointed, and we may see by this list who were probably active Federalists in the different towns. *Chautauqua*, Thomas Prendergast, Jabez Hurlburt, Elisha Wallis, James Montgomery, David Eaton, Asa Hall, Henry Sartwell. *Ellicott*, James Prendergast. *Gerry*, Samuel Sinclear, Robert W. Seaver, William Devine, Abraham Winsor. *Pomfret*, Orsamus Holmes, Elijah Risley, Jr., Ozias Hart, Isaac Pierce, Thomas Martin, Andrew Bates, Rodolphus Loomis. *Hanover*, John E. Howard, John Mack, Bethial Willoughby, Guy Webster, Cushing Brownell, Abel Flint.

The Republicans of this assembly district met in Buffalo previous to the April election and nominated Jonas Williams for the assembly. David Eddy was the chairman of this convention, and John Root, secretary. The Republican committee for Chautauqua county was, *Pomfret*, Zattu Cushing, Philo Orton, Jehial Moore, Eliphalet Day. *Chautauqua*, David Eason, William Peacock, M. Prendergast, John E. Marshall and John Scott. The election was severely contested, and resulted in the election of Tompkins by 3,606

majority in the state over VanRensselaer. The Republican majority in the western part of the state was large ; much greater than in any other portion. The whole number of votes polled in Chautauqua county was 553, of which Tompkins received a majority of 57. It may be interesting to know the political complexion of the different towns of the county at the time of the first governor election after its organization. The town of Chautauqua gave 68 votes for VanRensselaer and 119 for Tompkins. Pomfret 100 for VanRensselaer and 81 for Tompkins. Ellicott, 31 for VanRensselaer and 25 for Tompkins. Gerry, 10 for VanRensselaer and 17 votes for Tompkins. Hanover, 39 votes for VanRensselaer and 63 for Tompkins.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE WAR CONTINUED.

War, War is still the cry, ' War even to the knife.'

—*Childe Harold*

AT a caucus of the members of the legislature held in February, 1813, Daniel D. Tompkins was again nominated as a candidate for governor by the Republicans and Stephen VanRensselaer by the Federalists. March 17th, 1813, another meeting of the delegates of the friends of "Liberty, Peace and Commerce" was held in Pomfret of which Thomas Martin was chairman and Isaac Pierce secretary. Jacob Houghton was nominated to the assembly. This campaign committee was appointed, and we may see by this list who were probably active Federalists in the different towns. *Chautauqua*, Thomas Prendergast, Jabez Hurlburt, Elisha Wallis, James Montgomery, David Eaton, Asa Hall, Henry Sartwell. *Ellicott*, James Prendergast. *Gerry*, Samuel Sinclear, Robert W. Seaver, William Devine, Abraham Winsor. *Pomfret*, Orsamus Holmes, Elijah Risley, Jr., Ozias Hart, Isaac Pierce, Thomas Martin, Andrew Bates, Rodolphus Loomis. *Hanover*, John E. Howard, John Mack, Bethial Willoughby, Guy Webster, Cushing Brownell, Abel Flint. The Republicans of this assembly district met in Buffalo previous to the April election and nominated Jonas Williams for the assembly. David Eddy was chairman of this convention, and John Root secretary. The Republican committee for Chautauqua county was, *Pomfret*, Zattu Cushing, Philo Orton, Jehial Moore, Eliphalet Day. *Chautauqua*, David Eason, William Peacock, M. Prendergast, John E. Marshall and John Scott. The election was severely contested, and resulted in the election of

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The campaign of 1813 commenced very early. The people of the west were anxious to regain possession of Detroit and Michigan, and a large army under General Harrison early in 1813 was assembled at Sandusky with that object. It was evident however early in the war, that the defense of the northern border of the United States, and successful operations in Canada, depended upon the armed force that should control the great lakes. Commodore Chauncey with great exertions had built and equipped a squadron early in 1813 upon Lake Ontario sufficient to compete with the naval force of the enemy. This enabled General Dearborn to lead a successful expedition against York, the capital of Upper Canada, in which Gen. Pike was killed, and afterwards to capture Fort George.

Although the soldiers of the western army under Harrison conducted themselves with bravery, particularly in the defence of Fort Stephenson under Major Croghan, the disaster at the river Raisin, and the unfortunate attempt to raise the siege of Fort Meiggs, prevented the accomplishment of the purpose for which they were called into the field. These reverses made still more apparent the necessity of having an armed force upon Lake Erie sufficient to control that lake and cooperate with General Harrison. Capt. O. H. Perry was sent to Erie early in 1813 to build a fleet and organize a force for that purpose. On his way he stopped at Capt. John Mack's tavern at Cattaraugus. He was accompanied only by a small colored boy, and Captain Mack drove them to Erie in his sleigh. They went on the lake which was frozen over. They were obliged to drive well out from the shore the edge of the ice-sheet was so thin. When they stopped on their way to feed and refresh their horses the colored boy broke a place in the ice for them to drink. Opposite Erie they were obliged to abandon their sleigh and walked to shore. Captain Mack returned to Cattaraugus on horseback. Perry set about his work with great diligence and energy. In June, successfully evading the vigilance of the enemy, he brought into Erie harbor from the outlet of Lake Erie five small vessels to make part of his fleet. The only armed vessels that the Americans had before on Lake Erie was the Adams, a brig

of 150 tons, later captured by the enemy. The British had the Queen Charlotte, a ship of 300 or 400 tons with 17 guns, Captain Finnis; the Lady Provost, a schooner of 200 tons with 13 guns, the brig Hunter of 10 guns, and several smaller vessels.

Chautauqua was now sufficiently near the scene of military operations that sounds and even sights of war were not unfamiliar to the people of the northern portion of the county. Peacock wrote to Ellicott from Mayville, May 28, 1813: "We have heard a tremendous cannonading some where last night and this morning, and judge it must have been at Buffalo or in that quarter from the circumstance of the wind blowing from the north. We could hear the report of the guns distinctly and counted upwards of 60. They launched one of the brigs at Erie last Monday, and the other one will be launched next Monday. In three weeks from that time they will be fit for the sea. (Yesterday three British vessels passed down the lake in sight of Portland, and from their sailing down should judge they have raised the siege of Fort Meigg's.)" July 2, 300 soldiers passed the Cross Roads on their way to Buffalo. They were good looking men, all in uniform and completely equipped. During the summer British vessels were cruising the lake, occasionally looking into Erie harbor where Perry was building his fleet, chasing or capturing such small craft as ventured upon the lake, and committing depredations along the American shore. The Queen Charlotte was the most familiar and the most dreaded of these vessels. She was a scourge to the American inhabitants of the eastern borders of the lake. She moved along the counties of Erie and Chautauqua, making frequent descents to plunder the inhabitants. The boat of Captain Harman was driven into the mouth of Cattaraugus creek by the Queen Charlotte and Hunter. They fired upon his boat but did no damage. They also sent a boat armed with a howitzer a short distance up the creek in pursuit of Capt. Harmon's transport which returned after firing a few rounds which compelled the removal of Capt. Mack and his family from the tavern. Several of the cannon balls were found upon the shore. The Indians of the Cattaraugus reservation promptly came well armed in response to the call for their assistance. They posted themselves on both sides of the creek to dispute the landing of the British. No further attempt to land was made, to the great disappointment of the Indians.

The Indians of the Cattaraugus reservation had now demonstrated in a practical manner their friendship to the United States. July 25th of this year a council was held by Erastus Granger, the Indian agent, with the Indians of western New York at Buffalo. It was attended by the most famous chiefs of the Six Nations. Farmer's Brother, or Ho-na-ye-wa-so opened the council in a speech in which he said it was a question of war or peace. Red Jacket followed, and spoke in behalf of the Senecas, and said that they

would adhere to the United States, and that the Indians of Buffalo would furnish 162 warriors. A Cattaraugus chief spoke thus for the Indians of Cattaraugus.

"BROTHER:—You will hear what the Senecas and Delawares from Cattaraugus have to say. We have always been ready to assist in defending your boats upon the lake. We are not deceitful. We hope you will not suspect us of any want of friendship to you. We of Cattaraugus under Captain Half-Town have been for some time in your service watching at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek. You will hear how many we have turned out from our village including Delawares. The number is 21. If we hear you are in danger we will rise from our seats and come forward to your defence. We expect to add to our numbers when we return home and let our young men know. We shall continue to protect your boats as they go up the lake, and we wish to know if we shall be paid for this."

John Sky also addressed the council. Captain Shongo promised 11 warriors from his village on the Genesee. Cornplanter spoke for the Indians of the Allegany. There were 7 men from his village to join the American forces. These he addressed in the Indian language. He then turned to Granger and said that in case of danger his village would turn out more. He said "do not let your taverns supply our warriors with spirituous liquor," and expressed solicitude that some compensation should be paid to the families of those who should fall in the war. Red Jacket again followed, saying that he hoped that if any of the Canadian branch of their people except the Mohawks should fall into the hands of the Americans that they would treat them well, and deliver them up to his Indians. Farmer's Brother, then over 80 years of age, led the Indians that volunteered against the English. They fought well. They showed no disposition to commit cruelties on the field of battle, and offered no abuse to the prisoners captured during the war.

The Queen Charlotte continued to hover along the coast of the county during the summer. She most frequently plundered the inhabitants of Erie county, at or near Eighteen-mile creek. Lay's tavern, a well known house of entertainment near the lake shore, was at one time rifled. The American commander remonstrated, and the British ordered the goods to be restored. They were placed in boxes, and put on board that vessel which first put in at the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek but landed no goods. She then came to the Canadaway, and sent a boat ashore manned by 13 men commanded by a lieutenant, with a flag of truce, under pretence of returning the goods, but probably with the sole purpose of taking such property as should be found. Judge Cushing and one of his neighbors was at the mouth of the creek with his ox team for a load of salt, which he had stored in an old log house. He had loaded his salt when the British landed. He immediately sent his companion to notify the inhabitants, and managed to entertain and detain the lieutenant until the people rallied. They fired upon the red coats and wounded

one of the sailors. The men all deserted with the exception of the wounded Frenchman. One account says 7 men deserted, and that an old negro was left behind with the lieutenant. Judge Cushing offered to help row the officer back to the ship, if he would pledge his honor as a British officer that he should safely return. This the lieutenant declined to do, and rowed himself back to the ship as best he could. The deserters "took to the woods," but were apprehended the next day and taken to Erie. After this affair the *Queen Charlotte* moved up the lake.

Perry during the spring and summer of 1813 had been building and preparing his fleet for service in Erie harbor; collecting stores, and recruiting men, of which there was a great deficiency. By great exertion he got his fleet ready to sail August 1st, and it passed over the bar at the entrance of the harbor August 4th. Hearing that Lieutenant Elliott was at Cattaraugus with about 90 sailors, he despatched a vessel there and having received this reinforcement, he set sail to offer battle to the enemy. September 10th he gained a decisive victory over the British fleet, and his victorious pennon now floated over Lake Erie, giving the Americans its absolute control during the remainder of the war, opening the way for the recovery of all that they had lost in the West by the surrender of Hull. This victory was promptly followed up by General Harrison, and resulted in the complete overthrow of the British and Indians in the battle of the Thames and the death of Tecumseh. Chautauqua county responded to Perry's request for help, and some of its citizens participated in the battle. Abner Williams of Fredonia, son of Richard Williams, was a volunteer on board of the *Lawrence*, and was killed. His body was thrown into the lake during the battle, as were all others who were killed. A young man named Goodrich, residing in Sinclairville, read Perry's call for men, at night and started the next morning to enlist. He participated in the battle, served creditably, and was honorably discharged soon after, with his hearing impaired by the cannonading, and was rewarded with a medal for his good conduct.

A part of the force captured by Perry were sent by land under guard from Erie to Buffalo. In passing through Chautauqua county they were sometimes halted on their march for refreshment or a night's rest. The lieutenant, who a few months before had lauded with a flag of truce at Canadaway creek, was kept as a prisoner of war over night at Richard William's log tavern on the West Hill at Fredonia. "He inquired for the man who was with the ox-team on that occasion and was told it was Judge Cushing. He said that Mr. Cushing was too long-headed for him; that he intended to have taken him a prisoner and to have seized the salt of which they were in great need, but that the Judge delayed them by his pleasant conversation and by various devices until his forces arrived."—(O. W. Johnson.)

Word was sent in advance to Captain Mack that the American officers

and their prisoners would dine at his tavern on their march eastward. Great preparations were made to receive them. "The dining room was trimmed with pine and evergreen boughs from the surrounding forest, the tables were loaded with steaming loaves of brown bread and haunches of venison. Captain Mack carved the meat at the head of the long table, and the principal American officer was seated at the opposite end. The other American and British officers were seated around it. Among the handy and comely maidens who had been summoned from all the back woods around to assist on this occasion, was Sophronia Gates, who lived alone with her father in a little loghouse upon the shore of the lake near the mouth of the Big-sister creek a few miles from Angola. A few months before an officer and boat's crew of two men, sent ashore from the Queen Charlotte, landed near the old man's loghouse, and, as a poor revenge for some disrespectful and bitter language used by her when they were ransacking the cabin, forcibly carried the old man to the boat notwithstanding a spirited resistance on her part. The old gentleman was taken on board the Queen Charlotte and was put ashore at Chadwick's Bay (Dunkirk.) The next day at dusk he arrived at Mack's tavern, ragged, weary and footsore, and there found Sophronia who had sought an asylum there.

While the dinner was in progress at Captain Mack's tavern, and all were enjoying the banquet, the prisoners as merry as their captors, the sharp eyes of Sophronia discovered the British officer who had abducted her father. As his eyes met hers in recognition a crimson flush suffused his face, and Sophronia saw that her hour of triumph had come. "So the tables are turned Mr. Officer," she said in a high and penetrating tone, pointing her finger scornfully at him. The talking ceased, and she proceeded to relate to the surprised and interested audience in caustic and contemptuous language the story of the abduction of her father. She praised the officer for his bravery in kidnapping a feeble old man, and mockingly called him "a hero," and told him "a petticoat would become him better than brass buttons and gold braid." Great applause greeted her speech, and the room rung with laughter. The officer made a feeble attempt to be amused at her sally, but it was a failure. His crimson face too plainly showed his discomfiture. The jokes of his American entertainers and the merriment of his British friends were too much for him. He gave a longing, lingering look at his plate of savory venison, rose from the table and quietly "tiptoed" out amidst shouts of laughter from his brother officers, and Yankee captors.*

Perry's victory over the British fleet allayed all fears of the people of further incursions of the enemy from the lake. Hardly had the rejoicing ceased over the brilliant achievement however, when a new peril threatened the county. Fort George, at the mouth of Niagara river on the Canada side,

*An authentic incident, from a sketch by Gertrude E. Allen, of Buffalo, a descendant of Capt. John Mack.

early in the year 1813 had been captured by General Dearborn. During the fall the principal part of the army of the center had been withdrawn, and placed under the command of General Wilkenson to take part in an expedition against Montreal in Lower Canada, leaving an inadequate force to defend the Niagara frontier. Gen. George McClure of Steuben county, who was in command there, being deprived of the greater part of his force by the expiration of the term of service, and being unable to obtain volunteers, was left with only a handful of regulars. The greatly superior number of the enemy compelled him about the 10th of December to evacuate Fort George, the only foothold the Americans possessed in this part of Canada. Previous to doing so, with the alleged purpose of depriving the armed forces of the enemy of shelter during the winter, he burned every house in the neighboring Canadian village of Newark, now Niagara village, turning 400 people houseless into the snow. This rash and wanton act met unqualified disapproval everywhere, and was the cause of a more serious calamity than had yet befallen the people of the Holland Purchase. It incited retaliatory acts, which, by reason of the defenceless condition of the frontier, the large force of British and Indians assembled there were enabled fully to carry out. McClure left a garrison of 160 men at Fort Niagara and a few troops at Lewiston and Schlosser, and hastened to gather a force to defend the magazines at Black Rock and Buffalo.

Before the break of day on the 19th of December a force of British and Indians under Colonel Murray crossed the river between Fort Niagara and Lewiston. The main body proceeded down the river, surprised and captured Fort Niagara, and put about 80 of the garrison to the sword. They also burned the village of Youngstown near the fort. The remainder of the British forces proceeded south to Lewiston which they surprised. They shot down fleeing inhabitants and burned and plundered the town. Being reinforced they commenced their advance up the river towards Niagara Falls; but were bravely opposed by a handful of men under Major Mallory who was stationed at Schlosser. He slowly retreated up the river, occasionally turning upon his pursuers, and fighting their advanced guard. At Niagara Falls the enemy burned the town of Manchester. The Indians continued the advance, burning and pillaging as far south as the Tonawanda creek, nine or ten miles north of Buffalo, where they gave up the pursuit in that direction. In the mean time the inhabitants along the Niagara river below the Tonawanda creek were fleeing from the torch and tomahawk of the Indian in the greatest confusion. The ridge road leading east from Lewiston was crowded with fugitives, men, women and children seeking an asylum eastward. The village of the Tuscarora Indians was destroyed by fire, and a few days later, the habitations along the southern shore of Lake Ontario for 18 miles were burned by the enemy. Many defenceless people of Niagara county were

killed, and many more made houseless by the torch of the enemy. News of these barbarities spread like wild fire, carrying consternation over the Holland Purchase. It became known that the British to further retaliate for the burning of Newark contemplated the destruction of Black Rock and Buffalo. General McClure after the evacuation of Fort George had established himself at Buffalo and Black Rock. Soon afterwards he repaired to Batavia, 28 miles east of Buffalo, with all the regulars, consisting of about 80 men under lieutenant Riddle, ostensibly to prepare a defence for the public arsenals at that place. General Hall as soon as he heard of the invasion of Niagara county below the Falls, began to assemble militia and volunteers at Batavia and to organize and arm them. December 28th he marched from Batavia with his force and arrived at Buffalo on the 26th, where he found a body of irregular disorganized troops. About the middle of December the militia of Chautauqua county had been called out by Governor Tompkins to assist in repelling the attack upon Buffalo, that it was feared was to be made. They numbered about 400 effective men, constituting the 162 regiment, under the command of Col. John McMahan, Majors William Prendergast and Isaac Barnes. They were required to rendezvous at the Cross Roads and thence march to Buffalo. The regiment promptly obeyed the call. It contained a greater portion of the able-bodied men of the county, for it had not then a population equal to that of Pomfret at the present time. The soldiers generally had families and were all poor men. They lived in log houses in small clearings in various parts of the county. They had but a little surplus of food for their families, or forage for their stock. The short notice that they received gave them little time to prepare for departure, and they left often only the wife and children to prepare the firewood and cut browse for their cattle. Their poverty and the inclement season were even more formidable foes to them than those they were going out to meet. They marched in that winter month without blankets, knapsacks, tents, rations or camp-equipage, and suffered much from hunger and cold. They arrived at Buffalo on the 29th, increasing the force of General Hall to 2,011 men. The Chautauqua troops were quartered in log huts a little easterly of the village of Buffalo.

Near midnight on the 30th of December information was received at Buffalo that British troops had crossed the Niagara at the head of Grand Island, landed, and taken possession of the battery of Lower Black Rock. Gen. Hall immediately paraded his troops and ordered a force to dislodge them. The attack was made under great disadvantages and failed, and the entire attacking party dispersed. A second attempt made soon after by a small corps led by Col. Chapin and Adams had a like result. The efforts to stay the advance of the enemy were not made by Gen. Hall's command in force, but by small parties of militia, and all without success.

The force landed at Black Rock constituted the enemy's left wing, and consisted, it is claimed, of about 1,000 regulars, militia and Indians. Meantime the Chautauqua regiment was paraded under arms as a reserve in front of Pomeroy's tavern, where they distinctly heard the firing during the night. So deficient were the supplies of ammunition, that the greater part of the cartridges were distributed to Col. McMahan's regiment after it was paraded. About four o'clock in the morning of the 31st, the regiment marched toward the scene of action. On its way, it is said, it was met by Gen. Hall and his staff, who were returning to Buffalo from Black Rock. The regiment halted and a hurried consultation in an undertone occurred between Gen. Hall and Col. McMahan. The General upon leaving said sufficiently loud to be heard by the regiment: "Colonel, do your duty, but if you must retreat rendezvous at Miller's." This was construed by the men to mean that the contest was helpless. The regiment, which had been previously marching with a good degree of enthusiasm, lost faith in the result and consequently their ardor. The regiment marched to Black Rock and were stationed opposite the ferry in the rear of the battery. As the day dawned a detachment of the enemy's boats filled with soldiers were seen to leave the Canadian shore, and bend their course to a point near the house of Gen. Peter B. Porter. This constituted the enemy's center, and consisted, it was supposed, of about 400 regular soldiers, principally Royal Scots under Col. Gordon. The right wing, composed of a small force, was landed at the main battery, and was designed merely as a diversion. The whole force of the British was under the command of Lieut. Col. Drummond, and led by Major General Rial. The landing of the boats and the advance of the enemy upon Buffalo was opposed by a battery of four pieces and a force of militia under Gen. Blakeslee. The enemy's battery on the other side of the river opened a heavy fire of shells, hot shot and balls. One of the enemy's boats it is said was struck by a cannon ball, and sunk with the hostile freight. They however effected a landing.

About daybreak the Chautauqua regiment had proceeded down the river nearly a half a mile, near to the residence of General Porter, where, after a sharp contest with the enemy in force, they broke as the body of the militia had done before. Some fled disgracefully, while others behaved well and tried to rally the men. A retreat by the road by which they had come from Buffalo to the ferry having been cut off by a British force posted along the route, they were compelled by the advance of the enemy in their front to fly to the woods in their rear. Through the woods a portion of the Chautauqua regiment, as well as other portions of the American force, fled precipitately, closely followed by the Indians who filled the woods and killed and scalped many of the flying troops. The militia continued their flight until they reached the main road, some at Buffalo, and others at various points for a

distance of several miles eastward towards Batavia. The greater part of the retreating force, including a principal portion of the Chautauqua militia, did not stop, but continued their flight until they reached their homes. The citizens of Buffalo early in the morning had learned that the ill managed defence promised to be a failure. In terror and dismay they hastily abandoned their dwellings and fled in the greatest confusion. The Buffalo road was crowded with fugitives. Half-clad women and children, the aged, infirm and wounded, sometimes in sleighs or oxsleds, but more often on foot, wading weary miles through the snow to seek a place of safety. Batavia was a principal haven of rest east of Buffalo. Other roads leading from Buffalo away from the enemy presented like scenes of confusion, and were filled with crowds of terror-stricken people fleeing from the rifle and tomahawk. Towards noon on the 31st the invaders entered Buffalo and set fire to the village; all the houses were burned that day except five. Mrs. St. John remained in her house and was allowed protection to herself and her property. Mrs. Lovejoy attempted to occupy her's also, but imprudently fell into some altercation with the Indians, was stabbed, and her body thrown into the street. At three o'clock the village was evacuated by the British who moved down the river to Black Rock, and thence crossed into Canada. January first, 1814, no enemy remained and all was quiet. The site of Buffalo was but a scene of desolation. January 2nd, a small party of the enemy returned and burned all the remaining houses but Mrs. St. John's and Reeve's blacksmith shop.

It is true that the battle of Buffalo was disgraceful to the militia called out in its defence. But to their personal cowardice is not to be ascribed its disastrous results. The character of the men forbids such a supposition. They were as a whole resolute men, accustomed to the perils of frontier life, and their conduct for fortitude and courage compared favorably with other people of pioneer communities. Their timidity on this occasion was undoubtedly partly due to the circumstance that their lives had been spent in peaceful pursuits, but was chiefly owing to the fact that they were without military instruction except such as they had received at back-woods musters. They had never been subjected to military discipline, were imperfectly organized and armed, and actually suffering from cold and want of food. They were hurried into battle, almost as soon as they reached the scene of action, against a well-drilled and well-officered enemy. Their officers were without military knowledge or experience, which was apparent at the beginning to the rank and file. Conscious of these imperfections, the men had no faith in the ability of the officers to lead them, or in themselves to successfully resist the enemy; they saw nothing that they could accomplish but to secure their safety in flight.

The conduct of the militia from Chautauqua county on this occasion is not justly subject to more censure than is that from other parts of the Holland

Purchase. A portion did not return to their homes, as nearly all of the militia from other counties did. They remained quartered for several weeks at Miller's tavern about two miles east of Buffalo. Colonel McMahan did all in his power to reassemble the remainder; he sent out men to bring them back to headquarters with some degree of success. The presence at home of those who did not return was actually necessary to keep their families from starvation. The loss that Chautauqua county sustained was also severe compared with that of the whole force engaged.

James Brackett, one of the earliest members of the bar in the county, was killed and scalped by the Indians during the retreat from Black Rock. Joseph Frank of Busti was shot through the head and scalped, and his body buried in a common grave with others and never brought home. "William Smiley from Ellery, Pease and Lewis from Pomfret, Aaron Nash and Mr. Bover and Hubbard from Hanover, with several others shared the same fate. Major Prendergast had several balls shot through his hat and clothes and narrowly escaped with his life. Captain Silsby was severely wounded in the shoulder, and Lieutenant Forbes had one man killed and five wounded of the 21 men under his command. Of the killed the bodies of those which were found were buried in a common grave near the road leading from Buffalo to Black Rock into which 89 were promiscuously thrown. They were afterwards disinterred, and many of them claimed by their relatives and taken away to be buried near their homes they had laid down their lives to protect. The bodies of several others, killed on their retreat through the woods and scalped by the Indians, were found during the winter and spring, and committed to the earth." (Warren.) These residents of Chautauqua county were made prisoners. Friend Johnson and Oliver Stetson of Chautauqua, Ensign William Martin of Ellicott, Daniel C. Gould and Daniel S. Cole of Pomfret.

Although Chautauqua county was not invaded and desolated like the county bordering on the Niagara, its people made great sacrifices in the meantime. An extract from a letter written to Judge Foote by William Russell, a sergeant in Captain Silsby's company, will serve to show the privations and hardships the settlers in Chautauqua in many instances suffered in assisting in this futile effort to defend the frontier. He says that upon his return home after the battle of Buffalo:

"My wife and children met me at the gate to welcome me in, and said, 'you will not go back again?' I told her I should, the day after to-morrow (the 3rd of January) and that I had the promise of being discharged in a few days. On the 6th day I returned to Buffalo with what deserters I could find, about ten. We were in season to help gather and bury the dead. I returned home the last week in February or the first in March. I found two of my cows lying dead, having died of starvation. Isaac Young had brought my wife a peck of musty meal. She boiled a quart into mush and fed it to one cow at night, and another quart the next morning; but it did not save her life.

Young promised her a peck of corn per week until I returned home—a small allowance for her and six children. She proceeded to get supper. There was a little meat, but no bread except a little piece of johnny-cake. I said 'boil some potatoes;' but there was not one left; all had been fed to the cows to save their lives, but they died. Bed time came; when she said, 'we will fix for bed; I suppose you have got seasoned to lying on the floor.' 'Yes.' I replied, and on the ground too.' She swept the floor, and brought on the bed. I told her to bring on the straw bed. She said there had been no straw in the tick for three weeks; it had all been fed to the cows."

Mr. Russell returned and assisted in burying the dead. He says: "We dug two holes, in one we put 20 of the dead, in the other 22. Among those I knew was Dennis Brackett, young Smiley and young Frank. Friends of the slain would take something home to their relatives as a memento. Some would cut off a lock of hair, some would take a bosom pin and some a button. Amos Bird took young Frank's neck handkerchief to his friends."

It is difficult to realize what a scene of ruin the frontier presented after the invasion. The settlements of a country 40 miles square with more than 12,000 inhabitants were practically broken up. This graphic description of the desolation of this region is from Turner's History of the Holland Purchase.

"Days and weeks of desertion, stillness and desolation succeeded. The villages of Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls, Lewiston and Youngstown, and the farm houses and other tenements that intervened, presented but one extended scene of ruin and devastation. Mr. James Sloan, a resident of Black Rock, an active participator in many of the stirring scenes of the war of 1812, says, that a few days after the evacuation of Buffalo, himself and Judge Wilkeson, passed down the lake from the Barker stand, and through the main street of the site of Buffalo, to the cold Springs. That between the Pratt ferry and the Cold Springs, a cat that was wandering about its former home, was all that they saw of any living thing. Throughout all the back settlements, there were the half deserted neighborhoods; the solitary loghouse, no smoke rising from its stick chimney; cattle, sheep, and swine, hovering around, and looking in vain for some one to deal out their accustomed food. Upon the immediate frontier, stretching out in a long continuous line, from a strong fortress, Fort Niagara, where the invaders were entrenched, were the blackened remains of once happy homes, seathed and desolated; a gloomy stillness brooding over the scene, so profound, that the gaunt wolf, usually stealthy and prowling, came out of his forest haunts at midday, and lapped the clotted snow, or snatched the dismembered limb of a human corpse that in haste and flight had been denied the right of sepulture."

Whatever discredit attaches to the militia of Chautauqua county and other parts of the Holland Purchase for their failure at the Battle of Buffalo, the conduct of the volunteers from this part of the state during the remainder of the war along the Niagara frontier redeemed them.

Notwithstanding the war deterred emigration to the county, and caused the more timid settlers to abandon their clearings and seek a safe retreat east

of the Genesee, yet settlement did not entirely cease. A few who were more resolute, undismayed by the dangers that threatened the frontier, took up land, built loghouses, and moved their families into them. Joshua Bentley Jr., the first settler of Ellington was one of this number. A dark wilderness of pine, hemlock and black ash, spread over more than 12 miles square of land in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, between the Kent settlement in Villenova and Kennedy's Mills in Poland. It extended both sides of the Conewango, and covered what in process of time is destined to become the most beautiful valley in western New York. Prior to 1813 this region had been the exclusive haunt of the wolf and the wildcat. In that year Mr. Bentley assisted by his wife erected a rude log cabin in the heart of the wilderness just west of the village of Conewango Valley in Ellington, close to the eastern borders of the county and near the middle of its eastern boundary. His father, two years later, settled near him on lot 16, and kept the first tavern in the town. In 1815, Wyman Bugbee settled near the present village of Ellington. James Bates came next, followed in 1816 by Samuel McConnell and Simon Lawrence. April 9th, 1813, by an act of the legislature, the town of Portland was erected. It included the present towns of Portland, Westfield and Ripley. The first town meeting was held at the house of Jonathan Cass in Westfield. Thomas Prendergast was elected its first supervisor and Asa Hall town clerk. Mr. Prendergast lived at the time within the limits of the present town of Ripley. He was the second son of William Prendergast, Sr., and came to Chautauqua county in 1805. He was a leading citizen until his death in 1842.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CLOSE OF THE WAR—SCHOOLS.

"What boots the oft repeated tale of strife
The feast of vultures and the waste of life?"

—*Byron.*

Now comes the teacher to the tangled wild
To throw the charm of culture round each child.

THE mortifying failure of the campaigns of 1812 and 1813 along the Niagara frontier aroused the American Government to more rigorous efforts. July 3rd, 1814, General Brown at the head of 3,000 men in two brigades of regulars under General's Scott and Ripley and one brigade of militia volunteers and Indians under Gen. Peter B. Porter crossed to the

Canada shore from Buffalo and Black Rock and captured Fort Erie without resistance. General Brown then marched down the river, and July 5th he attacked an equal number of British at Chippeway under General Rial and after a bloody and closely contested battle gained a decisive victory, driving the British into their entrenchments. Rial retreated down the river. He was re-enforced by Lieutenant Gen. Drummond who took command of the British forces. July 25th the enemy were attacked by the Americans at Lundy's Lane near the falls of Niagara. From sunset to midnight the roar of cannon and sounds of the conflict mingled with the awful voice of the great cataract. This was perhaps the most desperately contested and bloody battle of the war; at its close the Americans remained in possession of the battle field. In June 1814, a company from this county under Capt. John Silsby, had volunteered for one month's service. It joined the American forces under General Brown, and as a part of the brigade of Gen. Peter B. Porter participated in all of these memorable engagements.

Generals Scott and Brown having been severely wounded the chief command devolved on General Ripley who found his force so much weakened by the recent battles, and the enemy so superior in numbers that he deemed it prudent to retire to Fort Erie. August 4th, General Drummond invested Fort Erie with 4,000 men. On the night of the 14th and 15th of August he made a desperate attempt to storm it, but was repulsed with the loss of nearly 1,000 men. After a most bloody encounter the battle was ended about day light on the 15th, by a dreadful explosion which destroyed a bastion of the fort, killing many soldiers of both armies then engaged in a desperate hand to hand conflict. The din of this combat in the depths of the night was plainly heard upon the opposite shore, and when the explosion occurred "the night was lighted by a vast column of flame, the earth shook and the ear was deafened by fearful sound which reached far over the river." The light of the explosion was so intense that reflected by the clouds it was visible a great distance in the dim light of the early morning. Its brilliant flash was seen and the faint sound of the explosion heard by Major Samuel Sinclear at Sinclairville, and he was able to predict the hearing of some catastrophe of the war, before information of the occurrence reached there by the ordinary methods.

The siege of Fort Erie, however, continued until the 17th of September, when a sortie was made from the fort under Gen. Peter B. Porter and General Miller and the siege was successfully raised. In this brilliant sortie the British again suffered a loss of 1,000 men including 11 officers and 374 non-commissioned officers and privates (385) prisoners who were removed to the American shore. In July, two full companies of the 164th regiment of Chautauqua county troops had marched under Col. John McMahan to Black Rock, but were in no engagement during their service. They were stationed

a few miles below Black Rock, in an unhealthy locality where they suffered much sickness, between the 4th of August and 17th of September. A portion of the regiment occasionally crossed to Fort Erie to assist in the preparation for its defence but none of the regiment were present at the attempt to storm the fort on the night of the 15th of August, or at the sortie of the 17th of September. The 385 prisoners taken at Fort Erie were placed in the charge of the Chautauqua regiment and marched to the vicinity of Albany. In November the troops returned home. These were the last events in which the Chautauqua troops participated during the war. A few months later a treaty of peace was signed and the Battle of New Orleans was fought which closed hostilities. The war upon the water had been glorious to the American cause throughout. Upon land whatever discredit attaches to its commencement, the honor of the American army was fully redeemed near its close.

SCHOOLS—June 18th, 1812, the day after the war was declared with England, a law was passed by the legislature of New York which was of far greater consequence, and more lasting in its effects upon the future of the state than any victory of the war. It was entitled "an act for the establishment of common schools." It did not, however, take actual effect in Chautauqua county until 1814. No measure so radical had ever before been taken for the advancement of learning. The people at that time were comparatively illiterate; they were intelligent, however, and observing. They had lately established a new and remarkable form of government. Their plans were broad and comprehensive and they were willing to risk further innovations in support of their experiment in self-government. The doctrines of Jefferson were in the ascendant. The statesmen at that time had faith that the people could be so educated morally and intellectually as to be a safer and wiser depository of power than a chosen few. They had the courage of their convictions and proceeded to institute a general system of schools for the education of the people to be supported and controlled by the state. At once by a single act of the legislature a most radical innovation was made, new and unusual functions were given to government. A school fund was provided and distributed among the towns. The state was divided into districts which are now its smallest political divisions; miniature republics, whose province it is to foster the germ of free institutions. The people of each district annually gathered at their little capital, the schoolhouse, to legislate upon the important subject of schools and the education of their children.

Prior to 1814, the time when the common school system went into effect, the few schools that existed in Chautauqua county were mostly maintained by individual enterprise. No person was compelled to pay for the services of a teacher. Schools were supported by voluntary contributions of its patrons.

The teachers were paid a small sum for their services often in corn or other produce which was apportioned among the patrons according to the number of scholars sent. Usually a neighborhood would join together and erect a rude building of logs for a schoolhouse or a settler more able or liberal than the rest, who prized the benefits of knowledge, would devote some building which was always constructed of logs to the uses of learning.

The first school of the county was taught in the log house erected at the Cross Roads in the spring of 1802 by James McMahan. William Murray during his leisure hours in 1803 is said to have given instruction to the children in this log house. But no regular school can be said to have been actually established for the instruction of pupils until 1807. A school was then opened in this same log building by a young woman whose name cannot be ascertained. We find woman ever at the side of man in all undertakings dividing his toils and sharing the dangers. Here upon the frontier we find her aiding the pioneer as he struggled with the forest and in his rough way striving to do his duty. She refining him by her presence, and by ways of which she is the consummate master leading him to higher duties. To her belongs the honor of having first unfurled the standard of learning in this wilderness. But little am I able to tell of this school and its teacher for she and her pupils have long since been gathered to their rest. Whilst this outpost of learning was established on this distant frontier, an almost unbroken wilderness spread over Chautauqua county. Not a blow of the axe had been struck where now is the city of Dunkirk. Tall pines densely grew over the site of the city of Jamestown, and it was only the winter before that a school was taught in Buffalo. The first schoolhouse erected there was commenced in April of that year, but was not completed until the winter of 1808 and 1809, a year or more after the school was opened at the Cross Roads.

In Hanover at an early date, a school was taught by John Sprague at Silver Creek in a log hut that stood on the north side of Walnut creek. In Sheridan the first school was taught by William Griswold in his house at Sheridan Center in 1808 and 1809. A school was opened in a log schoolhouse on Main street in Fredonia. This was the first school in Pomfret. Its teacher was Samuel Berry who had come from Madison county in 1808 or 1809. A school was taught in Ellery at an early day by Dr. Carey in the northwestern part of the town. The first school of Portland was taught in 1810 by Miss Anna Eaton in a small log house erected by Captain James Dunn about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Brocton on lot 30. Six or seven children attended the first term which continued three or four months. Horace Clough taught the first school in Arkwright in the winter of 1811 and 1812. In Carroll the first school was taught in 1813 by Stephen Rogers two miles south of Frewsburg. Olive Marsh taught the first school in Busti in 1813 a little north of the village of Busti.

These were some of the early schools opened in different parts of the first settled portions of the county. About the last of these ancient schools commenced before the modern school system went into effect and about the first established south of the Ridge, was opened at Sinclairville in the winter of 1813 and 1814. As this school and the schoolhouse in which it was kept were typical of their kind, a description of them will answer for all the rest.

The house was built of logs and stood at the intersection of the streets, the one leading to Charlotte Center and the other to Cherry Creek. It was 24 feet long and 18 feet wide. To use the architectural terms of the time it was a story and a log high. Its floors were made of ash logs; the split or upper surface was smoothed with an adze; their rounded sides rested in notches cut in the log sills that lay upon the ground. In the side of this building was the door made of boards and plank and hung upon hinges of wood. There was no lock, for no one who wished to enter any habitation was a trespasser in those simple days. The latch string of deer skin always hung out. This schoolhouse was lighted by three small windows placed in notches cut in the logs. A wall of rude mason-work reached from the ground to the chamber floor and occupied nearly the whole of the end of the building. Before this broad chimney-back extended a wide hearth of stone, over which supported at the sides by large square timber an immense chimney of sticks inlaid with mud rose to the roof. Great andirons stood in the fire-place to support the crackling logs of beech and maple which diffused their warmth and made comfortable the young scholars who had seats in front. The desks consisted of boards resting on wooden pegs inserted in the logs and extended along the sides and end of the building. The seats were slabs in which holes were bored for wooden legs. They were placed end to end without a break in front of the desks.

This log schoolhouse was the first building erected in the village and like many other early schoolhouses it was used for general public purposes. For several years after it was built it was allotted for a few days to each settler upon his first arrival at the place and the school had to close for the time being. There on Sabbath days meetings were held. October 11th, 1811, the first religious services were held in it. Father John Spencer officiated. He was dressed in the antique style of Revolutionary days. He wore short breeches with knee buckles, long stockings and boots. William Gilmour here taught the first term of school kept in the central part of the county in the winter of 1813 and 1814. The second term was taught by Polly Seaver. Her school was attended by over 20 pupils gathered from the region around almost equal to a township in extent. The curriculum of this log university was spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic as far as compound proportion or "double rule of three." To master "fractions" was considered a most remarkable achievement of scholarship. Geography,

grammar and physics were not taught. The school books in use were Dillworth's and Webster's spelling book, the American Preceptor, Columbian Reader, Pike's and Daboll's arithmetic. Writing was performed with a goose quill. A decoction made from soft maple bark was used for ink. Besides these schools, there were others established prior to 1814. The earliest settlers of the county were not indifferent to the subject of education. It was not unusual to find a primitive school established in remote localities soon after settlement commenced. The early schoolhouse often stood by some forest path deep in the shadows of the woods, with tall trees standing so close around that the ripened nuts would fall upon the roof and the wild deer would look in through the open door upon the master and his pupils.

To Gov. George Clinton belongs the honor of first giving official attention to the subject of schools in the state of New York. In his message to the legislature which met January 6th, 1795, at Poughkeepsie, he called attention to the fact that while liberal provisions had been made for the endowment of colleges and other institutions of learning where the higher branches were taught, legislative aid had not been given to the common schools, and he recommended that provision should be made for their improvement and encouragement. At the same session in response to Governor Clinton's suggestion a law was passed appropriating the sum of \$50,000 annually for five years for schools, and boards of supervisors were directed to distribute the portion allotted to their county among the respective towns. Each town was required to raise by tax a sum in addition, equal to one half the sum received from the state. To the persistent efforts of Jeremiah Peck of Otsego county, and Adam Comstock of Saratoga, members of the legislature near the close of the last century, are we indebted for the school fund, and in a measure for the common school system. They deserve to have a monument erected to their memory. They were plain, uneducated, practical men of the people. Their perseverance and influence procured the passage of an act about the beginning of the present century for the raising of the sum of \$87,500 for the encouragement of common schools. It is a curious fact, that the act provided that this sum should be raised by means of lotteries. It seems a paradox that the advancement of learning should have been aided by such questionable means. But in those days lotteries were not generally regarded as immoral, and were often made use of to raise funds for the public good. In this case the end it would seem in a measure justified the means. Lotteries not only promoted financially the cause of education, but they also compassed their own destruction, for not long after common schools were established, they fell into great disrepute, chiefly through the influence of education and of schools that they had assisted to establish. They were "hoisted," as it were, "by their own petard," and by the constitution of 1821, lotteries were wholly prohibited. Additions for a while continued to be

made to the school fund of the state by lotteries and the sale of public lands, yet schools were not free, nor were they regulated by law until more than ten years after the first settlement of the county, until the act of 1812 which established the school system.

In the summer of 1814, the different towns of the county were first divided into school districts under the new law by the newly elected school commissioners. Probably all these towns voted in compliance with the act, that a sum equal or double that appropriated by the state be raised for the support of schools. Portland which then comprised the present towns of Portland, Westfield and Ripley raised less than \$30 in addition to the \$15 appropriated by the state. Other towns raised correspondingly small amounts. These facts serve to show how small were the beginnings of the common school system. Soon after it went into practical effect in 1814 a marked improvement appeared in the schools of the county and education received a stimulus that has never since waned.

Since 1811, Winsor Brigham had been slowly progressing in the work of building the courthouse. Its completion was retarded by the war and the difficulty and expense of procuring many of the materials used in its construction, particularly lime for plastering. It was so far finished that the June term of court was held in the unplastered court room. By the census taken this year the population of the county was 4,259, an increase of but 1,878 since the census of 1810, a small increase due to the paralyzing influences of war. James Prendergast was this year chairman of the board of supervisors and Charles B. Rouse, clerk. The wild lands of the northern part of the county were generally assessed at \$1.50 an acre, while the wild lands in the south part of the county were assessed \$1 per acre. The taxes levied were from three to five mills on a dollar of the assessed valuation. The south towns usually raised \$250 for roads and bridges while the north towns did not raise so much.

CHAPTER XXVII.

1815-1816.

"Now * * * * *
 Grim visaged war hath
 Smoothed his wrinkled front."
 —*Richard III.*

FEBRUARY 18, 1815, the treaty made with England was ratified by the United States senate and peace was proclaimed and hailed with great joy. The return of peace found the financial affairs of the county in a ruinous condition. Banks had stopped payment, there was no specie, or currency that commanded respect. The Holland Purchase, particularly Chautauqua county, was in a still more deplorable condition. With some exceptions Chautauqua had been settled by the poorest class of men. Many of them had expended the last dollar in procuring the article for their land and had to pay with their labor for the first bushel of corn or potatoes their family used. The original debt to the Holland Land Company for land in most instances remained unpaid, with the interest steadily increasing, and, at the close of the war, the flood of "shin-plasters" that had been put in circulation had become worthless. The settlers were absolutely poor. In the two years immediately preceding the war the county had been increasing in population, but during the war it steadily decreased. A few settlers came, but more went away; some to the lines as soldiers or camp-followers, others, yielding to the fears of their wives and families, were persuaded to leave on account of dangers apprehended from Indians. The return of peace revived their hopes and renewed the courage of the settlers. They anticipated new accessions to their numbers, and a speedy return to the abandoned clearings by those who had left during the war. The long-restrained tide of emigration began again to flow westward. Its current set strongly towards Chautauqua county, mostly from eastern New York and New England. During the summer people were exploring the woods and selecting lands, and many were purchasing. The inhabitants of the county renewed their exertions to open roads and make improvements. The courthouse and jail were fully completed in 1815. There were three terms of court during 1812 and 1813 all held at the inn. The June court of 1814 was held in the courthouse, although it had not been plastered, and was in other respects unfinished. The following November and February terms were convened at the court-

house, but were adjourned to the inn on account of the coldness of the weather.

This old tavern of John Scott was the scene of many an early lawsuit. The people were poor and the amount in controversy small, yet the unfailing interest that a lawsuit excites in a new country usually drew a goodly number of spectators to hear the stories of the witnesses and pleas of the lawyers. Zattu Cushing presided. Anselm Potter, D. S., and Jacob Houghton, Lemay Averill and Dennis Brackett were the attorneys whose names most often appear in the records as participating in the trials. Brackett was actively engaged in the trial of causes in 1813 at the November term of the court. The next December he was killed and scalped by the Indians at the burning of Buffalo. Orders substituting other attorneys in the causes that he was conducting at the following February term constitute the only reminders entered in the records of the court of his fate. Other lawyers, non-residents of the county, often appeared in the trial of suits at this old tavern; among them were Jonas Harrison, a prominent early lawyer of Buffalo who had read law with Aaron Burr, and Ebenezer Walden, afterwards one of its best known and most respected citizens and lawyers. The name of John Root of facetious memory, "Old Counselor Root" as he was afterwards called, occasionally appears as having business in the courts held at Scott's tavern. Many anecdotes are told of his tact and readiness at repartee. The dignity of the court was not so jealously preserved by the non-professional judges of those days as it is at the present time, and liberties were indulged that would not now be tolerated. The "Old Counselor" once told the court that "its decision had no parallel except in the celebrated ruling of Pontius Pilate." The judge indignantly ordered him to sit down, saying: "You are drunk, Mr. Root." The old lawyer, as he slowly sank into his seat, was heard to say in a subdued tone, "Correct, your honor, and it is the only correct decision the court has made this term." On another occasion a new member of the bar, upon hearing an adverse decision, indignantly exclaimed that he "was astonished at the judgment of the court." For this he found himself immediately arraigned for contempt. The "Old Counselor" was requested to assist him. Root, as he drew up his tall form in a most dignified and serious manner, said: "I know our brother is in fault, but he is young, quite young. Had he practised at this bar as long as I have, your honor, he would long since ceased to be astonished at any ruling that it might make." It would be a mistake to assume that because of the rough and simple surroundings the causes were feebly or unskillfully tried. Not a few of those early lawyers were well read and skilled in their profession, and some were of unusual ability. In this primitive tavern James Mullett, whose genius and eloquence were unsurpassed by any lawyer in Western New York, was examined in open court before Zattu Cushing, and found sufficiently learned in the law

to be admitted for the first time to practise at the bar. Here also Dudley Marvin, a most able and eminent lawyer, who afterwards served several terms in congress, and by his talents and eloquence gained the personal friendship of Henry Clay, filed his license given under the hand of Chief-Justice James Kent in order that he might be able to practice in this back-woods court.

The June term for 1815 was held in the new courthouse, as were the succeeding terms for 20 years. The courthouse and jail was a two-story frame building. It stood in front of the present courthouse with its front or western side near the easterly side of the main street of Mayville. The east portion of the lower story contained three prison cells (two for criminals and one for debtors.) "The walls of the criminal cells were of double courses of hewed hardwood timber. A perpendicular course, framed into the building, and a horizontal course crossing the other and dove-tailed at the corners, and firmly bolted and spiked together. The floor and ceilings were similarly constructed," forming secure places of confinement, not so much inferior to prisons of modern construction as at first might seem. The front portion of the lower story was occupied by a large kitchen with a fireplace, an oven, sink and closet; a keeping-room and two bed-rooms. Between these rooms and the cells of the prisoners was a narrow hall on the north side of the building; opposite this hall was the well. The old well fixes this point and serves to mark the spot where this old courthouse stood. A broad stair leads to the courtroom in the south side of the second story. The building contained two jury rooms. Until about 1835 it served the purposes of the county as a courthouse and jail.

At the annual election Jonathan Sprague was elected sheriff, and John Dexter clerk.

The first settlement was made of the town of Cherry Creek, this year by Joseph M. Kent. He reared his bark-covered loghouse in the spring on lot 9 near the southeast corner of the town. He then returned to his family and sent his wife on horseback eight miles through the woods, with one child in her arms and another behind her, with nothing but marked trees to guide her to the new house. She arrived safely, with flint and "spunk" previously provided started a fire, and passed the night undisturbed except by the howling of the wolves in the adjacent Conewango swamp. Joshua Bentley, Jr., next settled upon lot 15 near Mr. Kent in the fall of 1815.

February 14, 1816, the town of Harmony was formed from Chautauqua. It included the present Harmony and a portion of Busti, and had for its northern boundary the line between the second and third townships of the 13th range and Chautauqua lake; for its eastern boundary the line between the eleventh and twelfth ranges of townships; for its southern the Pennsylvania line; and for its western the line of townships between the thirteenth

and fourteenth ranges. Palmer Phillips was elected the first supervisor, and was chairman of the board in 1821. He was born in Preston, Conn., in 1781, married Content Patchin at Pittstown, N. Y., moved to Chautauqua county in 1811, and died in Jamestown in 1860. He was a farmer and finally a local Methodist preacher. The town of Ripley was erected on the first day of March of this year. It comprised all of the present town of Ripley and that part of Westfield west of Chautauqua creek. Amos Atwater was elected the first supervisor. He was born in New Haven, Conn. He settled on the west side of Chautauqua creek above Westfield in 1813, where he carried on wool-carding and cloth-dressing, and subsequently established an oilmill. He was a volunteer in the militia on the Niagara frontier in 1813. He removed to Beardstown, Ill., in 1836. The town of Mina was first settled this year by Alexander Findley from whom Findley's lake derives its name.

On the last Tuesday of April of this year, an election for governor occurred. The errors committed by the Republican administration in the conduct of the war strengthened the Federalists. In Chautauqua county they had preserved their organization. In 1814, Elijah Holt of Buffalo had been nominated as their candidate for member of assembly, and his nomination was ratified by the Federalists of Chautauqua county at a meeting held in Pomfret April 11, at which Samuel Sinclear was chairman, and D. Sterne Houghton secretary. In the election in the spring of 1815 James Prendergast was the Federal candidate for the assembly. The Federalists carried the county by a small majority. There is no doubt that the mass of the Federalists were as patriotic as the Republicans, and were sincerely attached to the civil institutions of the country. Samuel Sinclear and others had been meritorious soldiers of the Revolution. Their opposition to the war, the "Hartford Convention," and the "Declaration of Peace" prostrated their hopes as a party. Their last effort for political supremacy was made at this election. Daniel D. Tompkins was the Republican candidate for governor and Rufus King the Federal. The latter received 328 votes in the county, Tompkins received 420. The result of the general elections that had been held subsequent to the settlement show that Chautauqua county opposed the Federalists and was a Republican county. The small vote polled at those elections is due to the fact that previous to the constitution of 1821 only freeholders were entitled to vote for governor and senators. The vote polled at this election was: In Chautauqua Tompkins received 73 votes, King 32; Pomfret, Tompkins 35, King 90; Ellicott, Tompkins 91, King 56; Gerry, Tompkins 1, King 1; Hanover, Tompkins 76, King 44; Portland, Tompkins 46, King 32; Ripley, Tompkins 20, King 58; Harmony, Tompkins 28, King 15. At this election, Dr. Jediah Prendergast was elected by the Republicans from Chautauqua county as member of assembly. He was the brother of James, the candidate of the Federalists for the same position the

year before. The assembly district was then composed of the counties of Niagara, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. Jediah Prendergast was the first inhabitant of Chautauqua county chosen to a legislative office. He was the fourth son of William Prendergast. He journeyed with his father's family from Pittstown to Tennessee in 1805, and went with the family in the fall of 1805 from Chautauqua to Canada. In 1811 he returned to Mayville where he became a merchant in company with his brother Martin. He numbered Martin VanBuren, Dewitt Clinton and Peter R. Livingstone among his friends. He was a scientific scholar and a man of varied accomplishments.

The expectations awakened among the inhabitants by the signs of returning prosperity were not at once to be realized. Besides the hard times that followed the declaration of war, the settlers were to experience other calamities. The summer of 1816 was known all through the Holland Purchase as the "cold season." The recollection of that remarkable year is still vividly impressed upon the memory of the surviving pioneers. January, in 1816, was a very mild month. The sun shone every day, and the little snow that fell quickly melted. February was even milder than January until near the last of the month, when a great snow storm came followed by cold and boisterous winds which continued into March. The last half of this month was mild. April was mild like the January; towards its close it grew colder, ending with snow and ice. May was cold; ice formed an inch thick on the streams; flowers were frozen and the entire corn crop was killed. June was colder than May; snow fell, frost and ice were common. Farmers now abandoned all attempts to raise crops and were compelled to hoard those of the previous year, which advanced the price of all products of the soil. July was accompanied by frost and ice. The "Fourth" was cold and raw. Blustering winds swept the entire Atlantic coast. On the fifth, ice was formed as thick as a window glass in New York city and Pennsylvania. In August ice half an inch thick was frequently seen. September and October presented the nearest approach to summer weather, yet they were cold and frosty. In November extreme cold weather again begun, and continued with little intermission until April 1817.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

1817-1818.

"The perils of a frontier life
They braved with breasts of iron mold,
And sternly waged victorious strife
With famine, thirst and pinching cold."
—Hosmer.

BY REASON of the extraordinary severity of the season of 1816, the corn crop, upon which the people most relied, was an entire failure. The first six months of 1817 was a period of extreme scarcity, and might almost be termed the "Starving season." As there was no surplus of the products of the previous year to resort to, provisions of all kinds became extremely dear. Flour was \$18 a barrel, corn, \$1.50 a bushel, other articles in proportion, and often difficult to obtain at those prices. Samuel Cleland of Charlotte rode two days to obtain provisions to supply the immediate wants of his family of five persons, and all he could obtain was one-half bushel of rye. The price of labor was but from 60 to 75 cents per day, consequently, during the winter and spring of 1817, there was great suffering. Those who were skillful in the use of the rifle could to some extent provide their families with venison and other wild meat. Many however until the harvest of 1817 subsisted upon fish, milk, greens and leeks. In this dark period, while the people were suffering from privations perhaps greater than they had ever before experienced, an event occurred which was most deeply to affect their future interests, and was destined to make Chautauqua one of the most wealthy and prosperous counties in the state by giving them facilities for taking the surplus products of their lands to the markets of the east. April 15, 1817, the legislature passed a law directing the construction of a canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie. The first ground for the canal was broken near Rome on the 4th of July. Another event occurred in 1817 which must also have been satisfactory to the people of the county and which evinced the progressive and philanthropic spirit of the state: the extinction of slavery in New York. This certificate of freedom attests the fact that Chautauqua county has not always been a land of liberty, and that slavery once lawfully existed within its borders, as it did in nearly all the territory of the original 13 colonies.

CHAUTAUQUA, April 28, 1814.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This may certify that Wm. Harris, of the county and town above mentioned, aged 47 years, about 5 feet, 7 inches high, of a black complexion, born of free parents in the state of Rhode Island, town of Scituate, hath made before me such proof of his freedom, that I am fully convinced of his freedom as to the pretense of any person to the contrary notwithstanding. Given under my hand,

MATTHEW PRENDERGAST.

One of the judges of the court of common pleas of said county.

Recorded April 22, 1814.

J. DEXTER, Town Clerk.

New York in 1799 had adopted a gradual emancipation act at which time she had upwards of 20,000 slaves. In 1817, upon the recommendation of Governor Tompkins, her legislature passed another act declaring all slaves residing within the state free on the 4th of July 1827. Eight slaves and their masters were residing in Chautauqua county in 1817.

Still another event occurred in 1817, which, notwithstanding the misfortunes that had befallen the county, denoted that it was making progress and emerging from its primitive condition to take rank with the older counties. In January the *Chautauqua Gazette* was established in Fredonia. It was the first newspaper published in the county. James Percival was its editor. It was afterwards issued by Carpenter and Hull and by James Hull until 1822 when it was suspended. In 1823 it was revived by James Hull and continued until 1826 when it was united with the *People's Gazette* from Forestville, and its name was changed to *Fredonia Gazette*. It was published a short time by Hull and Snow, removed by Hull to Dunkirk, and in a few months to Westfield and united with the *Chautauqua Phoenix*.

The second term of President Madison having expired, James Monroe was chosen to succeed him. Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins was elected vice-president. Tompkins had now served ten years as a Republican governor of New York. He was very efficient in the support of the government in its war measures, and was one of the ablest governors the state had ever had. He resigned his office a few days before March 4, 1817. In April a general election was held to fill the vacancy. Dewitt Clinton, who had taken a prominent part in the politics of the state and nation and was an eminent and unwavering Republican, was made the candidate of that party. He was strong in the western part of the state because of his friendship to the projected canal. The Federalists, who had now practically ceased to exist as a party, strongly favored his election, and placed no candidate in the field against him. He was elected substantially without opposition. In Chautauqua county he received 605 votes, only 7 votes were polled against him.

In 1789, during the administration of President Washington, a society was founded by William Mooney, a citizen of New York city. One of its

objects was to prevent the consolidation of power in the general government of the United States. At that early day it was feared that under the system of government that had been adopted the independence of the state government and the common liberties of the people were threatened by the powers given to the general government. Its purpose was in this respect quite in accordance with the sentiments of the Republican party to which it allied itself. At first it took no part in politics. It finally became a political institution, taking ground with Thomas Jefferson. It rallied to the support of James Madison, and has since been an important factor in state and national politics. It was allied to the Republican party as long as that existed, and to its successor, the Democratic party, since that time. It was called the "Tammany society," and took its title from a celebrated Delaware chief. Tammany Hall, called the "wigwam," was erected for its meetings. Its officers were given aboriginal names. It has a grand sachem, 13 sachems, a sagamore or master of ceremonies, and a "wishkinkie" or door-keeper. The 12th day of May was kept as its anniversary. The council fire, the calumet or pipe of peace, and the tomahawk were mentioned and symbolized in its laws and ceremonies. Tammany proper is a charitable and social organization, entirely distinct from the general committee of the Tammany Democracy.

We have given a particular description of this society for the reason that it had now become an important factor in politics. It has since exercised a great influence throughout the state, extending often to Chautauqua county. Of the members of assembly at this first meeting of the legislature under Clinton's administration, nearly all who belonged to Tammany Hall opposed Clinton. An order of the Tammany society on certain festal occasions wore the tail of a deer in their hats, and so the opponents of Governor Clinton came to be called "Bucktails," which eventually became the name of a strong and influential portion of the Republican party in the state. The supporters of Governor Clinton were called "Clintonians."

At the election held in April 1817, Eliphalet Dewey was elected sheriff, and Dr. Jediah Prendergast, who had served a term in the assembly, was elected state senator by the Republicans from the western senate district, then composed of the 15 western counties of the state. He was the first person chosen to that body from Chautauqua county. His brother, Dr. John J. Prendergast, of Herkimer county, at the same time was sent from the middle district. When Dr. Jediah Prendergast was nominated for senator, it was understood that it was for a full term of four years. Isaac Wilson was nominated at the same time by the Republicans to fill vacancy of one year, but, by the law, the candidate who had the greatest number of votes was elected to fill the longest term. At the election which followed Wilson received 15,009 votes, Jediah Prendergast 14,985 votes, Jedediah Prendergast 91 votes

and Jed Prendergast 10 votes, in all 15,086 for Prendergast. A question arose as to which was entitled to the long term. It was proved to the satisfaction of the committee of the senate by the oath of 42 electors that had voted for Jedediah Prendergast that they intended to vote for Jediah Prendergast, which would have given him 18 majority over Wilson. Yet, after a discussion in the committee of the whole in the senate (in which Col. Samuel Young opposed Prendergast's claim) the four years' term was assigned to Mr. Wilson, and the short term to Prendergast. Mr. Wilson's claim was supported by the Bucktails and Mr. Prendergast's by the Clintonians. Mr. Prendergast was believed to have been then a Clintonian. Yet Hammond says in his "Political History of New York" that "Doctor Prendergast from that day became a zealous Bucktail. I leave it to the philosophical inquirer into the action of the human mind to account for this conversion." On a previous page Hammond says Doctor Prendergast was an "upright and good man."

July 9th of this year the first circuit court of oyer and terminer was held in the county by Hon. Ambrose Spencer, one of the most distinguished and able men of the state. This term corresponded with the circuit term of the present supreme court, and was the highest of the courts held within the county. All the ceremonies then deemed essential to its dignity were duly observed. The judge, escorted by the sheriff, his deputies, and the constables armed with staves of office, marched to the courthouse, where the escort opened to the right and left, and the judge, preceded by the sheriff, entered the courtroom. The example furnished in judicial propriety was followed at the November term by the common pleas in the appointment of a regular crier to open and adjourn court. This duty, before that time, had been performed by inexperienced constables who had read the proclamation from a book of forms, or had repeated it as dictated by the clerk or judge. Moses E. Stetson of Mayville was appointed the first crier. Otis Dexter was appointed June 1818, and Abel Wilcox of Jamestown in February 1820. Charles B. Rouse who had been clerk of the board of supervisors from the organization of the county (with the exception of its last meeting) and postmaster at Mayville from February 12, 1813, had been charged with various crimes, among them robbing the mails. He was tried at the term held in July for larceny, but was acquitted to the great dissatisfaction of the people. The charge and rulings of the judge it was believed produced the result. John C. Spencer, son of the judge, and afterwards secretary of war, was the prosecuting attorney. He was much disgusted at the judge's charge and the verdict of the jury. Rouse afterwards emigrated to Missouri where he was shot while standing in the door of a hotel in St. Louis. His murderer was convicted and hung.

May 28, 1818, the first steamboat that navigated Lake Erie was launched

at Black Rock 139 years after the launching of the *Griffon*, the first vessel that had ever sailed over its waters. This steamboat was named "Walk-in-the-water," partly because it did walk in the water, and partly in honor of a Wyandot chief of that name. The arrival of the Columbus caravels at Detroit on their way to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, revived the recollections of an old resident of the appearance of that craft on her first trip. He says :

"That old historical boat would look just as curious to-day passing the magnificent modern lake craft as did the small boats in which the discoverer of this country crossed the Atlantic. The coming of the 'Walk-in-the-water' had been like the former heralded far and wide, and her appearance called forth as much joy and more wonderment than the present strangers. It is fair to presume that scarcely a person in this whole western country had seen a water-craft propelled by steam, until the 'Walk-in-the-water' steamed up the Detroit river. It is said that the Indian contingent, in particular, were wild with excitement and could hardly believe their eyes. There is almost as much difference between the 'Walk-in-the-water' and one of our modern lake boats as there is between Columbus's craft and the modern greyhounds which bring this country into such intimate relations with Europe."

This notice of a trip of the "Walk-in-the-water" to Mackinaw to carry goods for the American Fur Co., is given in a New York City paper of May 20, 1819. "The swift steamboat, 'Walk-in-the-water,' is intended to make a voyage early in the summer from Buffalo on Lake Erie, to Mackinaw on Lake Huron, for the conveyance of a company. The ship has so near a resemblance to the famous Argonautic expedition in the heroic ages of Greece, that expectation is quite alive on the subject. Many of our most distinguished citizens are said to have already engaged their passage for this splendid adventure." The "Walk-in-the-water" made weekly trips from Black Rock to Detroit and back, stopping at Dunkirk and the other principal towns on the American shore. Her rates of fare from Black Rock were \$3 to Dunkirk, \$6 to Erie, \$12 to Cleveland, \$15 to Sandusky, \$18 to Detroit. The facilities for travel afforded by this boat brought Chautauqua county a little nearer the East, lessening the time and increasing the comfort of passengers from and to Buffalo. The "Walk-in-the-water" was ruined in a squall near Buffalo in November 1821, and never after navigated the lake. It was succeeded by the "Superior," the second steamboat on the lake, in May 1822.

During court-week in June 1818, the Chautauqua County Medical Society was organized. Dr. Elial T. Foote was elected president, Samuel Snow vice-president, Fenn Demming secretary, treasurer and librarian. Oris Crosby, John P. M. Whaley and Henry Sargent censors. The pioneer physicians were unusually able men, fully up to the standard of the present. They possessed high attainments in their profession, and often varied accom-

plishments beyond the needs of their vocation. The practice of medicine in Chautauqua was a most laborious pursuit. A physician's ride extended over a wide and sparsely settled country. The roads were bad, usually bridle-paths, and often the physician would have to go by forest-paths on foot, with his medical bags on his arm, to visit his patients. During the inclement seasons his labors were arduous and fatiguing in the extreme. Prior to 1809 there was no licensed physician in the county. During the first seven or eight years of the settlement, when sickness came to the cabins of the pioneers, they depended upon roots, herbs and simple remedies, and the knowledge and experience of their wives and mothers.

Dr. McIntyre, who settled at Mayville in the fall of 1804, was probably the first person who made pretensions to a knowledge of the healing art. He claimed to have obtained his skill from the Indians, and, like other pretenders, had many believers. Long advertisements of his skill appeared in many numbers of the *Chautauqua Eagle*.

Dr. Squire White was the first educated licensed physician of the county. He came to Canadaway in 1809, was born at Gilford, Vt., Nov. 20, 1785, studied medicine with his brother Asa White in Sherburne, N. Y., and with Dr. Joseph White of Cherry Valley (one of the most celebrated physicians and surgeons in the state). Dr. White had great medical knowledge, was an excellent physician, had an extensive practice, and was perhaps the best-known physician in the county for many years. He was greatly esteemed for his talents and attainments outside of his profession. He was chosen the first surrogate of the county, served three terms in the assembly, and died April 2, 1857.

Dr. John E. Marshall was the second physician. He came to Mayville in October 1809, was born at Norwich Conn., March 18, 1785, and studied medicine under Dr. Philemon Tracy of Norwich. He was surgeon of the 2d regiment of New York State militia in the war of 1812. In 1815 he removed to Buffalo where he took a front rank. During the prevalence of the cholera in 1832, he was the health physician of Buffalo. He was the first county clerk of Chautauqua county. He was afterwards clerk of Niagara county when it embraced Erie and Niagara counties. He died in Buffalo in 1838.

Dr. Jacob Burgess was the third physician. He came in the fall of 1811 and settled at Silver Creek. He also was a man of more than ordinary acquirements. He was born in Lanesboro, Mass., in 1785, and died in Silver Creek in 1855. Rev. Chalon Burgess is his son.

Dr. Jediah Prendergast, came also in 1811 and settled at Mayville. He was born at Pawling, N. Y., May 13, 1766. He was licensed to practice in Rensselaer county. He first settled at Thorold, Canada, where he had an extensive practice. He practically went out of practice in Chautauqua

county, but kept a small stock of medicine at his store, where he often prescribed for patients.

Dr. William Prendergast, son of Matthew, came to Mayville about the same time as his uncle Jediah, with whom he had studied medicine in Canada. He was soon fully in practice, but the bad roads and scattered population caused him in 1815 to abandon his profession, and devote his attention to agriculture. He died March 11, 1857.

Dr. Lawton Richmond in 1811 settled near the present village of Dewittville. His practice extended from that place to the Cross Roads. He removed to Indiana in 1817, returned to Chautauqua in 1827 or 1828, and practiced medicine until about 1834 when he removed to Pennsylvania.

Dr. Henry P. Sartwell was born in Berkshire county, Md., about 1790. He commenced practice in Mayville in 1812. He removed to Yates county in 1815, where he became distinguished as a botanist.

Dr. Elial T. Foote was the next physician. He was born in Greenfield, now Gill, Mass., May 1, 1796. He read medicine in Sherburne, and attended lectures in New York city, was licensed by the Chenango county Medical Society, and subsequently received the honorary degree of M. D. He came to Jamestown in the spring of 1815. He was the first physician to settle in the south part of the county. Dr. Foote soon became a most prominent citizen and held important offices. He was several times member of assembly, and at one time sheriff. He succeeded Zattu Cushing as first judge, and held that position for 20 years. For many years there was scarcely an enterprise to promote the material interests of the county in which he did not take a leading part. He was also active in movements to promote its moral and religious welfare. Dr. Foote was an able man, and a leading Democrat or Republican when the names were synonymous, and during many years was very influential in political affairs. The official positions he held, and the prominent part that he took in public affairs, brought him in contact with the pioneers, made him thoroughly acquainted with their lives, and familiar with the early history of the county, and led him to take a deep interest in its preservation. Soon after 1820 he commenced to collect information relating to the early settlement of the county and its subsequent history, which he continued until his death, although during many of his later years he resided at New Haven. No one has contributed so much in time or money, or rendered such valuable services as he, in preserving the facts relating to its history. His son, Horace A. Foote, of New York, has much of the valuable material so carefully collected by him. Judge Foote died in November 1877.

In May 1815, a few weeks after the arrival of Dr. Foote, Dr. Laban Hazeltine (born about 1790, died May 4, 1852,) settled at Jamestown. There were but 12 families there at that time. For nearly 40 years he gave his whole

time to the practice of medicine, and was the best-known physician in the south part of the county. He was an excellent physician, thoroughly educated and unusually successful. He was a man of literary and scientific attainments, and as a citizen was greatly respected. We copy from the "Early History of Ellicott" by his son, Gilbert Hazeltine, some extracts which show the hardships incident to the practice of medicine in a new county.

The roads were few and almost impassable; the traveling was entirely on horseback and mostly on old Indian trails, and the wilderness was full of howling wolves and screeching panthers. When a boy we have listened by the hour to the recital of adventures in the deep forests of those days of Dr. Foote, Dr. Hazeltine, and others with the wild animals of the woods. And we well remember that in their opinion they were not so much to be dreaded as most people imagined; that they seldom attacked a man if they had a chance to get away, except when famished by extreme hunger. Panthers were seldom seen and probably were not numerous. The bear was considered the really dangerous animal in our forests. The doctors were frequently overtaken by the darkness when pursuing these paths or trails, and when miles distant from any road or habitation, and when their intelligent horses would stand still and refuse to go farther. They would then tie their horses to the nearest sapling and build a fire near some large trees; seat themselves at its roots and place their saddles and saddle blankets over their legs for protection. So wearied were they that frequently they would sleep soundly, although the last sounds that saluted their ears were the deep howl of the wolf, the wail of the panther or the lynx, or the screech of the owl and the various noises of a well inhabited forest. During the first years, Dr. Hazeltine generally traveled with a small dog, which he considered an almost infallible protection, and who on more than one occasion piloted him out of the woods. He found that his horse would readily follow the dog in the woods on a dark night, when he would not move a single step without him. In traveling these primitive woods the great danger consisted in leaving the old, well-beaten trail to go around a windfall, or to seek a more promising place to ford a stream, or foolishly thinking they could take a more direct course to the place they desired to reach. To leave the trail was generally a preparation for spending a night in the forest. Physicians frequently took rides that required two or three days to accomplish. Dr. Hazeltine frequently went to Warren and below, and on several occasions as far from home as Franklin, Pa. It now seems almost impossible that any one could or would endure the hardships, dangers and privations which were the common lot of physicians when the country was a wilderness, and when the pay received for their services would not equal that received by a sawyer in one of the mills. If any class of human beings who have ever lived deserved the gratitude of their fellows and liberal pensions for benefits gratuitously bestowed, it was the pioneer physicians of southern Chautauqua.

Dr. Samuel Snow commenced practice in Canadaway in February 1816.

Dr. Fenn Demming commenced practice at the Cross Roads in 1815. He was surgeon in the U. S. army in the war of 1812, and was at the attack

on York (Toronto), was present at the death of General Pike, was subsequently taken prisoner, confined at Montreal, and finally paroled.

Dr. Marcus Simons came early and practiced medicine at Westfield and Portland.

Dr. Henry Sargent came in 1817. He was born in New Chester, N. H., April 4, 1790, graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in the winter of 1811 and 1812, married Leonora Tudor of New Chester in 1813, removed to Sinclairville in 1817, from thence to Carroll in 1825, and to Warren in 1833.

"Dr. Orris Crosby was born in Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 2, 1791; went to Canada, in 1809, to study medicine with an uncle; and in June, 1813, was put in prison, and handcuffed for vindicating his country's cause. In July he was put on board the fleet on Lake Erie by order of Commodore Barclay. September 10, 1813, he was shot in the breast by Lieut. John Garland of the British navy, because he would not fight his countrymen, and was left for dead. This same Garland was slain in the action; but Crosby survived, and carried during life the marks of the wound, and of the British handcuffs on his wrists. After Perry's victory, Dr. Crosby, having gradually recovered, went to Genesee county and resumed his medical studies; was licensed there by the medical society in June 1817, came with his uncle, Eliakim Crosby, to Fredonia, opened a drug store, and commenced practice."

These were the pioneer physicians of the county. As it increased in population, the number of physicians increased also, and in 1840 there were 50 licensed in the county.

CHAPTER XXIX.

1819-1820.

"Cold as the monumental stone
Shall sleep forgotten and alone,
In the embrace of death."

—James H. Price.

ON THE first day of May, 1819, the second newspaper of the county was established at Mayville. It was the *Chautauqua Eagle*, and continued for about a year. But few numbers of the *Chautauqua Gazette*, the first newspaper, have been preserved and we are unable to speak of it as fully as we would like. Its editor is said to have been a man of ability, and his paper a creditable sheet. We have better information concerning the *Chautauqua Eagle*. It was read with a lively interest by citi-

zens long since passed away. A little space may be properly devoted to the editor and his paper, that something may be known of the intellectual taste of the early settlers, and of the kind of literature furnished them.

Robert J. Curtis, editor of the *Eagle*, in letters to Judge E. T. Foote gives a sketch of his own history, and enlightens us as to the independent roving life of the printer of early years. He was born in Elizabethtown, Pa., in 1791, of Quaker ancestry and learned the printers' trade at Meadville before 1812. When war broke out he was setting type in eastern Pennsylvania, and when he heard of Hull's surrender, he laid aside his composing stick, and journeyed on foot over the mountains nearly the whole length of the state to Meadville, where he enlisted. He served creditably on the frontier and was honorably discharged at Buffalo. He then went to Erie where he started the *Northern Sentinel*. Commodore Perry was at the time building his fleet. His headquarters being at Erie, Curtis enjoyed the society of the officers. He formed the acquaintance of the gallant Captain Brooks of the marine corps, which finally grew into a friendship. As Curtis walked with him to his boat when he embarked before the battle of Lake Erie, Brooks said, "Curtis I shall never see you again. We will have an engagement, and I shall be killed." So it was, Brooks was cut in two by a cannon-ball on the Lawrence. When Perry returned to Erie accompanied by General Harrison, Curtis spent an evening with them at the house of the Hon. Thomas Wilson, then a member of Congress, and had the rare privilege of listening to descriptions of the famous battles of Put-in-Bay and the Thames, immediately after they were fought, from the lips of these famous men.

The Northern Sentinel was discontinued in 1815. A little later, Curtis commenced the publication of *The Genius of the Lakes* at Erie. In 1819 this paper was enlarged, and its name changed to *The Phoenix and Erie Reflector*. It was soon removed to Mayville, and its name changed to *The Chautauqua Eagle*. The leading men of Mayville had guaranteed him 400 subscribers, and job printing and advertising to the amount of \$400. The subscription price was \$2 a year in advance. The *Eagle* had been scarcely established a year when Curtis sold it and journeyed to Wheeling, Va. When he reached there he had but 25 cents. A couple of strangers assisted him to buy out the *Virginia Northwestern Gazette* which he changed to the *Wheeling Gazette*. One of these men, Noah Lane, had such confidence in his ability and character, that, shortly after he commenced business, he generously sent a receipt in full for \$250 that Curtis owed him with a note which read "The press ought to be free." Mr. Curtis discontinued printing in 1834, and engaged in farming 11 miles below Wheeling. He was living in 1854. The *Eagle* was published at Mayville in a chamber of the store occupied at first by George McGonagle, and later by J. B. Burrows. Curtis was

assisted by his two maiden sisters. Willard W. Brigham was his apprentice. From his paper we may learn what interested the people of Chautauqua county more than 75 years ago. Communications from local writers, often in good prose, original poetry, quite as good as that now contributed to country newspapers, legal notices, advertisements, and occasional political articles. But the chief attraction of the *Eagle* was the frequent poetic contributions by James H. Price, a lawyer of Mayville.

Price was born in Pittstown, N. Y., about 1787. He studied law in Troy, was admitted to the bar about 1808, and opened an office there, and had a good practice. He was a preceptor of William L. Marcy. It is said that Price had been disappointed in some political ambition which led him to become intemperate. He came to Mayville about 1812 or 1813 and resided there 17 years. He did some law business, interested himself in politics, often wrote poetry and miscellaneous pieces for the newspapers. He was an able lawyer and a generous man. He died in Mayville in June 1829. Although kind-hearted and amiable, he had a highly sensitive nature, which on a few occasions betrayed him into the use of intemperate language, and, in one instance when excited by drink, led him to insult the court. While trying a case in Buffalo in opposition to Jonas Harrison, Price, provoked by the unfavorable rulings of the court, made a fierce attack on the judge, for which he was advised by his friends to apologize in open court. This he did the next morning in this manner, a night's sleep not having assuaged his resentment. "I regret to have said yesterday that there was no power in heaven or earth that could force a sound legal idea into the head of the court. A night's rest has discovered to me my mistake. I had not thought of the power of electricity; undoubtedly lightning might have done it." Curtis, who knew him best, says he was a noble-hearted and talented man, that he was subject to fits of melancholy which was his excuse for drinking. A "temporary remedy," Price would say, "but a very bad one." Curtis, who had much influence over him, kept him sober while he was in Mayville. He however died an inebriate. Twelve or more of Price's poems which appeared in the *Eagle* show that he possessed a cultivated mind and much poetic talent. That his mental products may not be entirely lost we copy at random some of these verses:

ODE TO THE GRASSHOPPER.

Hopping and skipping through the fields
Where Nature any herbage yields,
And marring this fair season,
Tell me ye spindle shanks,
What demon bids you play such pranks
'Gainst law and rhyme and reason?

There is not a Dutchman on the soil
Whose careworn cheek affords a smile
To greet his nearest neighbor;
While your devouring tushes craunch,
Gone is his cabbage, root and branch,
The fruit of all his labor.

And dark and dismal was that hour,
When, fierce on garden, field and bower,
 You made your dread attacks ;
And, scouring every hill and plain,
You eat our oats and summer grain,
 And stripped our corn and flax.

Potato vines are wilting fast,
Fam'd ruta бага cannot last
 Much longer for your rations ;
Melons and squashes too, I ween,
Will quit in grief this earthly scene,
 Amid your depredations.

'Tis said that in old Salem town,
Where witches used to hang and drown
 To frighten ignorant people,
That you in savage, wild affray,
Just at the middle of the day,
 Devoured their church and steeple !

Lo ! not content with common crops,
Villains ! you're eating up the hops
 Just for your morning bitters,
Regardless how another year,
Our scorching throats will howl for beer,
 You shameless, graceless creatures !

These lines were written upon the death of George Shipman of Mayville.

The rose may bloom on beauty's cheek,
From beauty's eye the light may break,
 And beauty's bosom swell
All wildly throbbing to be pressed ;
And still, caressing and caressed,
 Its amorous moments tell.

You blushing nymph, with face so fair,
And flowing locks of auburn hair,
 In pomp of beauty drest,
Must quit the toilet's gay parade ;
For all the blooms on earth shall fade,
 The loveliest and the best.

The youthful nerves with vigor strung,
The music of affection's tongue,
 And all we love beneath,
Cold as the monumental stone,
Shall sleep forgotten and alone,
 In the embrace of death.

The farmers, with true rustic grace,
Put on old Jeremiah's face ;
 And, loud as they can bawl,
Sincerely wish, sincerely pray,
At home, abroad, by night or day,
 The devil had you all.

Destruction on your bodies seize,
You worse than Egyptian lice and fleas
 That thinned proud Pharo's ranks ;
Worse than that noisy tribe of frogs,
That croaked about among the bogs
 On Nile's deserted banks.

Muse o'er that scene of ruin ! pause,
When round the summer insect draws
 The curtained shade of death.
Ere long, with hurried march sublime,
The sharp and sweeping scythe of time
 Shall crop the fairest wreath.

Beauty and youth, by years decayed,
Like the frail insect, too, shall fade
 In fate's destructive hour ;
Lost in the dust, disowned, forgot,
Shall be the dire, unhappy lot
 Or each departed flower.

One ray of hope the mind consoles,
As on the tide of being rolls
 To dark eternity.
When, shivering on death's gloomy coast,
Faith whispers "all shall not be lost
 In that unmeasured sea."

From Calvary's summit bold and high,
The saints are toiling up the sky,
 And they who strive shall win ;
Almighty Grace, Almighty Love,
Life's cumbrous load will soon remove,
 And let the conqueror in."

Yes, 'tis a spirit from the skies,
That bids the sleeping dust arise,
 In form divinely fair ;
'Tis mild religion's voice that gave
A final conquest o'er the grave,
 And smoothed the passage there.

Ruler of Heaven and Earth Supreme !
Still be thy grace my latest theme ;
 That, ere I yield my breath,
I learn the maxim wisdom loves,
And virtue, in her sons approves,
 " In life prepare for death."

The first two verses of a Christmas hymn, written by Price.

" No more the morning breaks serene
Mid icy winter's joyless scene
When hushed in long repose.
The milder beauties cease to play,
And stern December rules the day
Cold on his throne of snows.

Be calm, ye winds ; ye floods that roar,
With gentlest music kiss the shore ;
Ye storms, by winter whirled,
Smooth every harsh discordant sound,
And whisper as ye travel round
" A Saviour of the world."

It is interesting to know that such refined sentiments found expression in a frontier newspaper, and that they were read and admired by its backwoods subscribers. It is a matter of deep regret that the author should fill at last a drunkard's grave. The death of Price was scarcely noticed at the time, and his place of burial at Mayville, became almost forgotten. Judge Elial T. Foote ascertained its location in 1857, and caused headstones to be erected at his own expense at the graves of Price and of his brother lawyer Casper Rouse. They were buried side by side. A volume of Price's prose and poetry was published in 1813. His later efforts were only published in the *Eagle*. Other good writers contributed to the early newspapers. Well-written articles upon political and miscellaneous subjects often appeared.

Authorship commenced in Chautauqua county at an early day. The first book published was entitled "A Contrast between Christianity and Calvinism" by a western clergyman. It was published in 1824 at Fredonia by H. C. Frisbee. "An Abridgement of English Grammar of Etymology and Syntax, designed for the use of Common Schools in the United States, by the author of a new and complete system of Arithmetic," was published at Fredonia in 1827, by Oliver Spafford ; Hull and Snow printers. These books were written by Rev. Lewis C. Todd, at one time editor of the *Genius of Liberty*, a Universalist newspaper published in Jamestown. Mr. Todd was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1794, came to Chautauqua county in 1817 and afterwards lived upon the farm at Dewittville where the county poor-house now stands. In 1831 he moved to Jamestown. He was a well known Universalist clergyman. He and Rev. S. R. Smith were about the first promulgators of the faith in the county. Todd was a writer of no mean ability. He was the author also of "Moral Justice of Universalism," and other works.

In a copy of the *Eagle* of this year is a notice that "a living African lion will be exhibited at the tavern of Jediah Tracy in Mayville, October 11, 1819,—the only one of its kind in America. No apprehension of danger need be entertained, as he is secured in his substantial iron cage. Admission 25 cents, children half price." Sometimes a single elephant was exhibited. It would be driven to the place of exhibition in the night, covered with canvas so as not to be seen by the people on the way. These simple shows excited great interest. They were the beginnings of the caravans and circuses that periodically visited the different villages of the county and were

so popular in later years, and were the forerunners of the mammoth hippodromes of the present.

This year the village of Ellington was first settled by Ebenezer Green, of Pittsfield, Mass. At the end of a month's journey with an ox-team, he arrived there and erected the first log cabin on the site of the village. Wyman Bugbee, four years previously, had settled half-a-mile west of the place.

At the election in 1819, Philo Orton, of Pomfret, a Clintonian Republican was chosen to the assembly. He was the second person who had the honor of representing the county of Chautauqua in the state legislature. He signed the address by the Clintonian members of the legislature to their constituents supporting Governor Clinton.

In 1820 Chautauqua was the paradise of hunters and sportsmen. The brooks were full of trout, particularly the streams south of the ridge. These streams were supplied by springs, which, protected by the shade of the extensive forests, were more numerous and permanent than now. The cold water of the rivulets and brooks, flowing over gravelly beds in the shadows of the woods, were favorable to the existence of these fish. The settlers were skillful fishermen. Equipped with a line of horsehair of their own manufacture, a beech pole cut on their way to the fishing ground, a box of angle worms, and with practical knowledge of the streams and the ways of the trout, they were fully as successful as the fisherman of today with his flies and reels. Game was very abundant. The wild animals were the wolf, black bear, panther, wild-cat, otter, pine-martin, and opossum, all of which have disappeared or nearly so. The smaller animals still remain; the fox, hedge-hog, raccoon, wood-chuck or ground-hog, skunk, mink, muskrat, rabbit, weasel and squirrel. Black bear were plenty until about the close of the last war with England. They were until then more numerous than wolves. Stephen Jones of Gerry in 1811 or 1812 caught six bears in a trap in one season. The bears were very bold and would sometimes enter a settler's cabin, often his pig-pen, and carry off his swine. The first log house at Sinclairville had scarcely been occupied by its owners when a bear seized a hog near the door, having secured this, the most valuable item of their personal property, he coolly took his departure in the immediate presence of the female occupants, walking erect, carrying the squealing hog embraced by his forelegs, to the great consternation of the women who were the sole witnesses of the robbery. The bears lived in the windfalls and slashings (hibernating in the winter in hollow logs,) subsisting upon roots, berries and fish. They were fond of green corn and fresh pork, which rendered them obnoxious to the inhabitants. They were captured in strong steel traps, in "dead falls," and in small log houses or pens erected for the purpose. They were usually not very dangerous, they would, however, in defence of their

young, fiercely attack a man, advancing rapidly towards him on their hind feet in long and awkward strides with their fore legs hanging by their sides.

The panther was seldom seen but there is no part of the county that he did not sometimes visit. Wild-cats were more plenty; they infested the swamps until comparatively a late day. Wolves were by far the most obnoxious although not as numerous at first as the bears. As the county settled, and the sheep and animals which constitute their prey increased, they became very plenty, and lived not only in the thickets of the valleys but among the hills also. They infested the swamps, and were very numerous around the lakes. The peculiar frightful cry of the wolf was long remembered by the pioneer. It often disturbed his rest at night. A favorite haunt was the Cassadaga swamp. The inhabitants of Charlotte and Stockton were familiar with the voice of the wolf. Mr. J. L. Bugbee says: "Seemingly a leader would begin the concert by a solo of firm prolonged howl, when the rest of the wolves would pitch in with a grand chorus of the most terrible jargon of sounds, dying away at the place of beginning as the reverberations sounded over the far-off hills." J. M. Edson, a citizen of Charlotte and an experienced hunter, said: "Often a single wolf would be the cause of this pandemonium. The wolf was an accomplished ventriloquist; he could modulate his voice so as to make it appear to come from different points. He could also abruptly change its tone so that there would seem to be many wolves where there was really but one. On one occasion in the winter their discordant sounds indicated that the woods were full of them. People thought there were 50. I scoured the woods from whence the howls appeared to come and could find but three wolf-tracks."

Wolves finally became "as plenty as blackberries." The inhabitants depended upon domestic manufactured cloth for their clothing. The raising of sheep was consequently an important business. It was difficult however to preserve the sheep from the wolves, and they were only safe in enclosures near the house. Large bounties were offered for scalps of the wolves. The state offered \$20 for the destruction of a full-grown wolf, and \$10 for that of a young one. The county gave the same sum, and most of the towns offered not less than \$10 as a bounty. Hunters devoted their entire time to obtain these bounties. In June, 1819, Levi C. Miller and Parley Munger killed one wolf and six young ones. Peter Jacquins of Clymer is said to have captured nearly 100 wolves previous to 1832, for which he received an average bounty of \$12 per head. There were instances in which persons were tempted to perpetrate frauds to secure these bounties. A certificate was issued this year (1820) for an old wolf which was proved to have been caught when a whelp and kept until it was fully grown. James Bates, of Ellington, when a boy but 15 years of age, killed a full-grown wolf with a club, for which he received bounties to the amount of \$40. Oliver Pier, a famous

hunter of Harmony, paid for his farm by the bounties upon the wolves that he killed. The county paid \$420 in 1815 for bounties. \$480 in 1816, \$580 in 1817, \$710 in 1818, \$472 in 1819, and \$510 in 1820. In addition to these were the state and town bounties. The effect of such large bounties was greatly to reduce the number of wolves, so that in 1820 the Chautauqua board of supervisors petitioned the legislature to leave the amount discretionary with the board. A law was passed to that effect and the bounties were reduced.

Pine-martens were plenty but easily captured, which led to their extermination about the year 1825. Their skins were worth from 50 to 75 cents each. Until they were exterminated there were no black or grey squirrels in the county, as the martens were their foes. Flying squirrels were common. Otters were abundant along the water courses. They were migratory animals, and would travel by land and water in considerable numbers from the Allegany river up Conewango and Cassadaga creeks to Cassadaga lake, and a few days later would return one after another along the same route. Their sliding-places were often seen along the banks of the Cassadaga and Conewango. Prior to 1816, otter-skins were valued at 20 shillings each, after that date they were worth more. The otter disappeared about 1825. Zacheus H. Norton, an old trapper, who lived in Gerry near Cassadaga creek, in early years was very successful in capturing them in strong steel traps.

There were not many foxes in these days. Like the wolves, they increased as the creatures that constituted their prey multiplied. Hedgehogs were plenty. There were no skunks or pole-cats for a long time after settlement commenced. For some years there were no rats. At first there were but few muskrats except along the larger creeks. There were many minks and raccoons, the latter were so abundant as to be troublesome to the cornfields. Opossums were occasionally captured. The lynx and the elk were sometimes seen in some parts of the county.

Deer were very abundant. At first they were quite tame, and would browse in the slashings along with the cattle. Venison was depended upon as an article of food, and deer hunting was a business of necessity as well as a diversion. In the winter they were tracked through the snow and in the summer were killed while drinking at "licks" of brackish water. Deer ceased to be plenty about 1835, but have been killed in some places quite recently. In early years there were in the county many noted hunters of deer who were familiar with their habits and accustomed to the use of the rifle. In fact every neighborhood had its skilled hunter. Oliver Pier is said to have killed 1,322 deer with one gun, which had required during its use three new stocks and hammers. He was sometimes called the "Leather Stocking" of the county. Zacheus H. Norton of Gerry, was a keen hunter. About this time he killed 100 deer in a single winter. Carroll was early

celebrated for its abundance of game and its excellent hunters. Thomas J. Fenton of Carroll writes, "About the year 1825 James Cowan, quite a noted hunter, settled on Case Run. While in search of game he penetrated the then dense wilderness of South Valley, Cattaraugus county, to an Indian fence which had been erected many years before. This fence commenced on the north side of the Indian trail near the boundary line between Carroll and South Valley. It was lattice-work; made of brush and small poles interwoven. It extended northerly near $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles over a high ridge of ground to the north branch of Bone Run, and was of sufficient height to intercept the passage of deer and elk. At certain distances along this hedge were left gaps seemingly for game to pass through. Here the animals could be watched and bagged at short range with the bow and arrow. This fence was visible as late as the year 1840." It was constructed by the Indians, and was undoubtedly the same one spoken of by John Thompson in his letter dated at "Kataraugus" August 30, 1798, to Amzi Atwater. (See page 151.)

In Carroll, besides an abundance of deer, wolves, panthers and wild cats, there were also elk and lynx. It was a favorite resort of Indian hunters. Mr. Fenton writes that "Mr. Cowan further related that an Indian, who lived in a camp with his father's family in the southwest corner of Poland, in one day's hunting along Case Run in Carroll, killed three deer, two bears, and one wild turkey with an old flint lock rifle. The Indians in considerable numbers were accustomed each fall to pass over the Indian trail that led from Cattaraugus creek through Charlotte Center and Sinclairville to their hunting grounds along the Broken-Straw. Their squaws and papposes were mounted on Indian ponies. They would often camp near Jamestown, and on their return would be laden with deer skins and venison which they would sell at 25 cents a quarter.

The wild turkey was the finest representative of the feathered tribe that inhabited Chautauqua county. It was larger and better formed than the domestic turkey and its flesh was of a superior flavor. It was a solitary bird. Hunters never failed to admire its graceful form and stately step as it stalked alone in the depth of the woods. Partridges were far more abundant than in later years, as were the owl, the king-fisher, the wood-pecker, the black-bird and the heron. Robins, bluebirds, bobolinks, swallows, meadow larks, and many singing birds that are now abundant, were seldom seen during the early years of settlement, while some that then sang in the woods have disappeared. Yellow birds came with the thistle down. Hawks were abundant. It is a singular fact that the crow was a late comer. The eagle sometimes winged his way from his eyrie for a brief visit to the waters of Chautauqua lake.

Of the feathered species that visited Chautauqua, the most remarkable were the wild pigeons. In the early spring they would pass over the county

and Lake Erie to and from their nesting or roosting and feeding places in Canada and Pennsylvania. They would fly in enormous flocks with astonishing velocity far above the reach of firearms. A little later in the season their flight would be lower. They would descend into the woods, flock after flock to feed upon the beech nuts. The forest would be vocal with their pleasant voices. The noise of their wings as they would arise or descend would sound like distant thunder, and the noise made by their wings in flight was like the rushing of a great wind. Fowling-pieces and other firearms were then in great requisition. The people would kill them on the wing, and as they traveled in flocks over the ground in search of food. The roosting places of the pigeons were often in the limits of the county. There they were seen in great multitudes. They would sometimes choose for their nesting places the wilderness portions of the county where they would gather in still more astonishing numbers. It is said that limbs would be broken from the trees by their weight, and the noise of their wings would be almost deafening. The accounts of the extraordinary numbers of pigeons that appeared almost annually seem now scarcely credible. In the *New York Censor* published at Fredonia May 22, 1822, is this: "More pigeons: We have been informed that a family in the west part of this town on the lake shore killed about 4,000 pigeons in one day; knocking them down with poles. The feathers only were saved, their bodies were thrown to the dogs." The *Mayville Sentinel* of March 15, 1840, says: "Pigeons seem to have emigrating fevers very extensively about these days. Some mornings during the past week the air has been filled with these migratory birds. Last Saturday morning immense flocks kept flying over for three or four hours appearing at a distance like large black clouds moving rapidly through the air. Some of the flocks were apparently some four or five miles in length. They directed their course to the dominions of the queen. It seemed that they returned at night. We understand that their pigeon place of meeting is about three miles west of here. We had formerly supposed the accounts of the pigeons of the west related by Audubon and others were exaggerated, but when we see flocks several miles in length here, and when there is scarcely a moment in which we could not see some flying for hours, we are almost inclined to think that at the best their stories may be literally true." In 1833 a snow storm came in May which destroyed great numbers, their dead bodies were found everywhere in the woods and fields. Great numbers were found floating in Lake Erie and the lakes and streams of the county. Pigeons ceased to visit the county in large flocks between the years 1850 and 1855.

Clymer was first settled in 1820 by John Cleveland on lot 58 near Clymer village. By the census of 1820 the population of the county was 15,268, an increase of 11,009 since the census of 1814, showing the extraordinary increase

in six years of 258 per cent. During no period in its history, notwithstanding the unpropitious circumstances, had Chautauqua gained so greatly in population. Although new settlers were coming in rapidly, by far the greater part of the county at this time was covered by a forest, and the axe was the instrument most in requisition. Still in some parts the land had been cleared a sufficient length of time for the stumps to decay, and there the plow was in full use. Orchards had been planted, and frame buildings erected. The lands most improved were situated along the main road from Silver Creek to Westfield. The largest clearings and best cultivated farms were within three or four miles east and west of Fredonia, and these did not contain more than 30 or 60 acres each. The owners of these farms were regarded as the wealthy men of the county. "And their farms were the Egypt that supplied the new settlers with provisions before they had enough land cleared to produce their own. Among the owners of these farms were Mr. Barker, whose farm included the site of Canadaway, Justus Harrington, Abiram Orton, Judge Cushing, Benj. Perry, Daniel Gould, Otis Ensign, John Walker, Benj. Roberts, the Gouldings, Holmeses, Hezekiah Turner, Crosby, Martin Eastwood, John Adams, Nathaniel Marsh, Ebenezer Johnson, Seth Cole, Captain Simeon Fox, the Douglasses, Stephen Porter, Judge Philo Orton, and Captain Sprague. These farms at that time were not worth over \$10 to \$20 per acre, and were not readily sold for that."—*Walter Smith*.

All that part of the county lying south of the Ridge was substantially a wilderness. The clearings there were mostly covered with fallen timber, sometimes partly burned. The greater portion of the best improved lands in the south part of the county were still covered with undecayed stumps. Now and then at wide intervals, at the oldest settled points, were small tracts still better improved. Enough was accomplished however so that some interest began to be awakened in the subject of agriculture among the leading and thinking farmers, and steps were for the first time taken this year, to advance in a public way the agricultural interest of the county. The Chautauqua Agricultural Society was formed at Mayville, of which Judge Zattu Cushing was chosen president. In July, 1821, a list of premiums to be awarded at the next annual cattle show and fair was published in the *Chautauqua Gazette*. Among the premiums offered was \$8 for the best cultivated farm of not less than fifty acres; \$5 for the best farm of not less than 25 acres of improved lands; \$4 for the best bull; \$5 for the best blooded merino lamb; \$5 for the best blooded English lamb; \$5 for the best acre of corn; \$5 for the best acre of flax; \$5 for the best one-eighth acre of tobacco; \$8 for the best 20 yards of fullcloth; \$5 for the best 12 yards of "bombasett;" \$3 for the best 10 yards of kersey; \$4 for the best 15 yards of flannel; \$3 for the best 20 yards of tow and linen cloth; the cloth to be manufactured of material the growth of Chautauqua county. It

was to be expected in the incipient condition of farming interests at that early day, that this society could exist for but a little while. Many years later it was revived as the Chautauqua Agricultural Society.

A general election for governor occurred in 1820. A political party, if greatly in the majority, will not long remain united. At the first meeting of the legislature after the election of Clinton in 1817, the Republican party began to show plain signs of a division. The friends of Clinton upon one side, and his opponents, led by such able men as Martin Van Buren and Samuel Young, upon the other. At a meeting of the citizens of Albany early in 1820, Clinton was renominated for governor. Mr. Tompkins, whose official term as vice-president was near its close, was nominated by the Bucktail members of the legislature. A very close and exciting contest ensued. During the campaign some leading Federalists issued a curious address to the people of the state in which they affirmed that the Federal party no longer existed; that they approved of the doings of the administration, affirming that the Federalists had now "no ground of principle" on which to stand; they declared their intention of uniting with the Republican party and avowed their determination to support Mr. Tompkins for governor. This manifesto was much criticised for certain absurd reasons given in it for the determination of those who promulgated it. The Federalists who signed it were men of talent and character. They were long known as the "48 high-minded Federalists." Their address is regarded as a memorable document in the political history of the state. Many of the Federalists followed the "high-minded" gentlemen, and became Bucktails and supported Tompkins, while many others, being deserted by their leaders, supported Clinton, and the Federal party, that had existed since the organization of the government, and numbered among its leaders some of the most eminent and patriotic statesmen of the country, suffered the fate that, in a popular government, is sure to befall all parties that are not in sympathy with the masses, and which distrust their intelligence and virtue. In New York it was now dissolved and absorbed by the great party of the people, its ancient rival. Clinton was elected by the small majority of 1,457 in the state.

In Chautauqua county, the town of Chautauqua gave Clinton 167 and Tompkins 115 votes. Pomfret gave Clinton 187, Tompkins 82. Ellicott, Clinton 88, Tompkins 34. Gerry gave Clinton 67, Tompkins 28. Hanover gave Clinton 84, Tompkins 109. Portland gave Clinton 26, Tompkins 20. Ripley gave Clinton 82, Tompkins 35. Harmony gave Clinton 43, Tompkins 32. The aggregate vote of the county for Clinton was 744, for Tompkins 455. The election was warmly contested in Chautauqua county. The *Chautauqua Eagle* under the management of Robert J. Curtis supported Clinton. John Dexter, a leading Republican, gave to Curtis and his paper the credit of having carried the county against Tompkins. Curtis says that

the contest for governor in the county was short and spirited, was conducted with courtesy, and that nothing personal emanated from the writers on either side. Among those elected to the legislature at this time was Dr. E. T. Foote; for many years afterwards he took an active part in politics, and was a leading and influential member of the Republican party.

CHAPTER XXX.

1821-1822.

THE town of Stockton was formed from the town of Chautauqua, February 9, 1821. It was named in honor of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Calvin Warren was elected the first supervisor. He was a native of Windham, Conn., and removed to Stockton in 1816, where he resided until his death in 1827. He came with a team of two "yoke" of oxen, and was six weeks performing the journey. He was a man highly esteemed by his fellow citizens and several times elected supervisor. His son, Chauncey, and his grandsons, Amos K. and Lucien C., were leading citizens of the town and county, and were also often chosen supervisors of Stockton.

The town of Ellery was on the 29th of February 1821 formed from Chautauqua, and named in honor of William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Almon Ives was elected the first supervisor.

Clymer was organized February 9, 1821. It comprised the present towns of Clymer, French Creek, Mina and Sherman. It was erected from Chautauqua and named in honor of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Ande Noble, the first settler of French Creek, was the first man to be elected supervisor.

At the election held in April 1821, to determine whether a convention should be held to revise the constitution of the state, in accordance with a law passed in March of the same year, 1,134 votes were cast for it, and 177 against it in this county. The election resulted in a large majority in the state in favor of the convention. At the election held in June, Augustus Porter and Samuel Russell were chosen to represent the assembly district to which Chautauqua county belonged. The convention commenced its session on the 28th of August and closed on the 10th of November. It was composed of the ablest body of men which had ever been assembled in a single state. The new constitution, the result of their labor, made radical alterations. "By it almost the entire structure of the state government was

changed. Scarcely a pillar in the venerable fabric reared by the political fathers of the state were left standing. The legislative, executive and judicial departments were all remodelled." The form of government of the state was originally perhaps less democratic than that of any other state of the Federal Union. Under the first constitution the governor, lieutenant governor, senators and assemblymen, were chosen by electors who were required to have a property qualification. Nearly all of the other officers with the exception of town and city officers, were appointed by the council of appointment, which consisted of the governor, and four senators chosen each year by the assembly. Military officers and judicial officers from the chancellor down to the justice of the peace, nearly all of the other civil officers from heads of departments down to auctioneers, including district attorneys, surrogates, sheriffs, and county clerks were selected by the council of appointment. The immense patronage of the council rendered its power liable to great abuse.

Under the new constitution the government was made more democratic in many respects. Sheriffs, county clerks and coroners were elected by the people and the appointing power was materially altered. The time for holding general elections was changed from the spring to the first Monday and the two succeeding days in November. By an amendment made to the constitution in 1826, the property qualification for voters was abolished with the exception of the case of colored persons. The least radical changes were made by the convention of 1821 in the judicial system of the state. Although the manner of the appointment of judicial officers was materially altered, none of them were made elective by the people, and while the courts were reorganized, their essential characteristics were retained.

A court of common pleas was established by the General Assembly in New York as long ago as 1691. The number of judges composing it varied at different times in the different counties of the state. Besides the first judge and associate judges, assistant justices formed a part of the court. By an act of the Legislature passed in 1818, the office of assistant justice was abolished, and the number of judges were limited to five including the first judge. This provision was not changed by the constitution of 1821, but remained in force until the present county court was established in its place; the common pleas having then existed in New York for more than one and one-half a century. The old court of common pleas was deservedly popular with the people, and the most of the actions were brought in it, notwithstanding the circuit had concurrent jurisdiction. The county court, which was by the constitution of 1846 made to supersede it, has never been so favored by litigants, notwithstanding its bench has been ably filled. The popularity of the common pleas was partly due to the fact that it was more frequently and regularly held than the circuit, but more especially to the

circumstance that the judges were selected from the county from among its people, while the circuit judges were strangers from a distance. It was a remarkable fact that but a very few of the judges who composed this court were lawyers. Of the 23 associate judges, who from time to time constituted its members, but four were lawyers, and of only two years of the 36 during which it continued was the first judge a lawyer. The members of this popular tribunal however, with hardly an exception, were men of character and of good ability; men who possessed a taste and aptitude for the law, and would, had they prepared themselves in that profession, have made good lawyers. Their lack of legal training was supplied by business experience, and natural acumen. The court of common pleas, notwithstanding it was composed almost entirely of laymen, had the respect of the legal profession and the confidence of the people of the county, attested by the large amount of legal business transacted by it. Zattu Cushing was the first judge of this court, from 1811 to 1824, Elial T. Foote from 1824 to 1843, Thomas A. Osborne from 1843 to 1845, and Thomas B. Campbell from 1845 to 1847. The associate judges of this court were, nearly in the order of their appointment, Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson, William Alexander, William Peacock, Elial T. Foote, John Crane, Ebenezer P. Upham, Joel Burnell, Nathan Mixer, Isaac Harmon, Benjamin Walworth, Alexander Hearie, Jared Freeman, Thomas B. Campbell, Thomas A. Osborne, Elisha Ward, John Chandler, Francis H. Ruggles, John M. Edson, Caleb O. Daughaday, Niram Sackett and Franklin H. Wait.

The first circuit and oyer and terminer was held in July, 1817, by Ambrose Spencer. The July court, in 1818, was held by Smith Thompson. The judge marched to the courtroom with the sheriff and his deputies and constables for his escort. Jonas Platt held the circuit in 1819, which was attended by the same ceremonies as at previous courts. The circuit was held in 1820 by Judge Van Ness. The sheriff as usual offered him an escort which Judge Van Ness declined, saying he chose to go to the courthouse without parade. He was in his manners a plain, affable and unassuming man, and dispatched business with rapidity. The ceremony of an escort was thereafter dispensed with at the circuits. In 1821 there was no circuit. The last court under the old constitution was held by Jonas Platt in June, 1822. The court under the new constitution was held by William B. Rochester in September, 1823. Judge Rochester was an amiable and pleasant man, more popular with the bar and the people than any that preceded him. Judge Rochester also held the court in 1824. In 1825 the court was held by Reuben H. Walworth. In 1826 by John Birdsall. Addison Gardner held the circuits from 1830 to 1835; and Nathan Dayton after that until the constitution of 1846 went into effect.

It was common in Western New York for the leading advocates to "ride

the circuit." They would go (often on horseback) from county to county with the judge to take charge of the trial of such causes in which they would be retained by the local lawyers. The circuit court consequently brought to Mayville many men who have left the impress of their talents and learning upon institutions of the state. The honored names of Ambrose Spencer, Jonas Platt, Reuben H. Walworth, Nathan Dayton and Addison Gardner appear upon the records as having held courts at Mayville. John C. Spencer, Dudley Marvin, James Mullett, Jonas Harrison, Sheldon Smith and James H. Price all tried causes in the old courthouse, and juries and audiences witnessed the forensic encounters of these brilliant advocates, and listened to their eloquence. Courts were not then the tame and business affairs of modern times, nor was all the interest confined to the courtroom. Jediah Tracy's old tavern was the scene of much spicy story telling, many rich anecdotes and keen passages of wit between these young and talented lawyers. Old "Counselor Root," the supposed author of most of the good stories of the early bar, "not only witty himself but the cause that there was wit in other men," would sometimes come up from Buffalo to add point and zest to the occasion. The pioneers, too, though rough and unlettered, had a keen sense of humor, and minds cast in full as large a mould as their successors, and would often take a hand on these occasions, which were free to all who had an apt story or ready joke. The old settler who had business at court often carried back to his log-cabin home many spicy incidents and rare anecdotes, choice fragments of which have come down to the present time.

It is a singular fact that the surrogate and surrogate's courts were not mentioned in the constitution of 1777, nor in the constitution of 1821, although all the time the surrogate and his court were exercising exclusive jurisdiction and extensive authority. Both continued to exist after 1821 as before, except that surrogates before the constitution of 1821 were appointed by the governor and council of appointment, afterwards by the governor and senate. Squire White was appointed the first surrogate in 1811. The surrogates down to the present in the order in which they followed him are: Daniel G. Garnsey, William Smith, William Smith, Jr., Austin Smith, Orsell Cook, Orton Clark, Emory F. Warren, Albert Richmond, George A. Green, Theodore Brown, Henry O. Lakin, Charles G. Maples, Daniel Sherman.

The court most familiar to the inhabitants of the country districts of New York has always been the justice's court where the small causes were tried. This most ancient court, being held in the locality where the parties and witnesses resided and the cause of action accrued, never failed to excite a lively interest in its proceedings. The court was established in the province of New York by law in 1691. Justices of the peace were authorized to have cognizance in cases of debt and trespass to the amount of 40 shillings. Trial by jury was authorized when demanded by either party. Pre-

vious to the constitution of 1821 the justices were appointed by the governor and council of appointment. By the constitution of 1821 they were appointed by the boards of supervisors and the judges, and, by an amendment to the constitution in 1826, were made elective by the people, the first instance in which the election of a judicial office was entrusted to the people in this state. The original design was that justices' courts should be informal tribunals where small differences could be settled in a simple and informal manner. During early years such was practically the case, and technical errors of this court found little favor on review.

We are told that Esquire James Aikin of Ellicott would sometimes render judgments on a shingle with red chalk and that he kept the record thereof in a crevice in his log dwelling. Samuel A. Brown, a well-read attorney and for many years a leading lawyer of the county, confesses that when he was a justice of the peace to have rendered the following judgement: "We find for the plaintiff 1,943 feet of white-pine boards." This will not seem so remarkable when we understand that money was exceedingly scarce, and that in the south part of the county lumber was sometimes used as a medium of exchange. We have even been told that pine shingles were there recognized as a legal tender.

The criminal courts consisted of a court of oyer and terminer held at the same time of the circuit, a court of general sessions held with the common pleas, and courts of special sessions held by the justices of the peace. Prior to 1818 an attorney was appointed to prosecute criminals in each of the different districts of the state. The western district contained several counties, and the first prosecuting attorney after this county was organized was Polydorus B. Wisner, not a resident of Chautauqua. He was succeeded about 1815 by John C. Spencer, who resided at Canandaigua. He officiated as prosecuting attorney in the courts of Chautauqua until 1818, when a law was enacted providing for the appointment of a district attorney in each county. Daniel G. Garnsey was the first resident attorney appointed. The district attorneys who succeeded Garnsey in the order of their appointment and election were, James Mullet, Jr., Samuel A. Brown, Joseph Wait, David Mann, Abner Hazeltine, Daniel Sherman, George Barker, John F. Smith, William O. Stevens, Nahum S. Scott, Benj. F. Skinner, Edward R. Bootey, Abner Hazeltine, Jr., Chester B. Bradley, Arthur B. Ottaway, Lester F. Stearns and John Woodward.

In May of this year considerable havoc was made among the sheep in Gerry by some unknown animal, supposed by the inhabitants to be a panther. Several different persons suffered a loss of from 6 to 10 sheep each in a single night.

At the election in April 1821, David Eason of Chautauqua was declared by the canvassers elected to the assembly. His opponent, Judge Isaac Phelps

of Aurora, received certain informal ballots, which, if they had been allowed, would have given him a majority. Mr. Eason, admitting the justice of the claim, surrendered to him the seat.

Chautauqua county was now being rapidly populated. The prospect of the early completion of the Erie canal stimulated emigration. The white wagons of the emigrants were constantly moving from eastern New York toward the Holland Purchase. A bridge more than a mile in length extended across the lower end of Cayuga lake. It was called the "Cayuga bridge," and, until the Erie canal was built, was universally recognized as the dividing point between the east and the "Far West." For years a continuous procession of white wagons passed over it, each with a water-pail and tar-bucket dangling from the axletree, and perhaps an infant's cradle or basket swinging from the ashhoops, over which was stretched its cover, displaying upon the canvas, in large black letters, "For the Holland Purchase." These were the palace cars of that day. They bore the family of the emigrant, his cooking utensils, sleeping furniture, and sometimes all his family effects. They were often followed by freight wagons, drawn sometimes by three, frequently by five horses. The journey of the settler who contemplated making a home in Chautauqua county was usually less pretentious. He generally came with small means, with "a yoke of oxen and a wagon, or ox-cart; and the smallest amount of household furniture that it was possible to keep house with. The settler's first business was to go to the land office and get a contract for his 50 or 100 acres of land, on which he paid nearly all his money, generally from \$10 to \$50, the remainder to be paid in yearly installments, with interest. He then put up his loghouse, with the assistance of his neighbors. He next went to the merchant to get a credit to commence clearing. He would tell the merchant he had a contract for land, and that he was going to clear so many acres, burn the timber, and make the ashes into black-salts, and, being a stranger, he wanted to get \$25 or \$50 in advance, in due bills for goods to buy a pig and other articles, the due bills to correspond in sums with the cost of the articles he wished to purchase, as he could not generally buy more than one in a place."

These important preliminaries having been arranged, the settler commences his principal work, clearing the land. We see him, as he plants himself by some huge hemlock or maple, cast his eyes upwards to see that there is no peril from a broken limb or loose knot. Then he lightly strikes a blow with his axe into the body of the tree as if to measure the distance; pausing for a moment, to adjust his feet in proper position, his work begins. The blows fall thick and fast until this monarch of the forest comes crashing down. This process he repeats until tree after tree succumbs to his blows, and the great silent wilderness that had so long sheltered wild man and wild beast, that for a thousand years had waved its branches in solemn grandeur,

was at last laid low. The only instrument by which this result was accomplished was the woodman's axe. The more elaborate implement, the plow, which for centuries has been an emblem of civilization, and that complex masterpiece of human ingenuity, the steam engine, now the best symbol of modern advancement, have never been more effective or essential to progress in America than the simplest of all implements, the woodsman's "narrow axe."

The backwoodsman was strong and sinewy and toughened by toil. Yet it was not his physical power alone that enabled him to conquer the forest. Felling the trees, cutting them into lengths suitable for logging, trimming the tops of their branches, cutting the underbrush, and every step including the burning of the fallow was a work of consummate skill. He understood the art of economizing labor, and was in a true sense of the term a skilled workman. How lightly he handles the axe! how accurately he plants its blows! With it he cuts the gash to sever the trunk of the tree as smoothly and symmetrically as if chiseled by a carver's tools, not merely to display his skill, but because the lines of grace carved by his axe corresponds with the points of least resistance to his blows. To save labor, with a few strokes of his axe he cuts a notch in each of a long line of trees, and fells one of the largest at the end of the line against its neighbor, when they all come down in succession with a mighty crash. By carefully observing the direction of the "cant," or leaning of the trees, and cutting a notch in the proper place, he was able to guide them to fall into long heaps or windrows, which often extended the whole length of the slashing or field to be cleared. These great masses of timber were now ready for conflagration. For a quarter of a century the fires were constantly burning in the fallows except in the winter time. The light of their flames nightly illumined the sky, and from the hill tops along the Ridge could be seen, in all directions between Lake Erie and the state line, great volumes of smoke ascending to the clouds. The pungent but not unpleasant odor of burning leaves and timber was wafted on every breeze.

From the ashes of the burned timber the settler obtained the first return for his labor. From the manufacture and sale of black-salts of lye, he received the cash to pay for his land. From the products of one dairy for a year more now is undoubtedly realized than there was from the sale of all the black-salts made in a town in the same length of time. Yet settlement would have been postponed for many years had it not been for this commodity. It was the chief staple of the hill-towns during the first 25 years of their history, was the only product that could be sold for cash, and it was sure to be received in exchange for goods and groceries. It was made from the ashes of the oak, maple, beech and other hard wood. The ashes were gathered in boxes in the fallows or slashings where the timber was burned, and carried by hand to rough leaches usually made of bark, erected at places

convenient to water. The lye obtained was boiled in kettles until it became a semi-solid which was called black-salts. Each merchant besides his store owned an "ashery," where he received of his customers black-salts and ashes, which he paid for in goods and money, at the rate of \$2.50 or \$3 per hundred. At the asheries the black-salts were converted into potash by burning them in ovens and kettles.

Prominent among the early merchants who bought black-salts and ashes in the northern part of the county were Herriott and McGonagle of Mayville, William Holbrook, Holbrook & Camp, and Camp & Colville of Forestville, Guy Webster in Hanover, John R. Coney in Portland, Alvin Williams in Westfield, and Brockway in Ripley. Many ashes and much black-salts were sold at Jamestown and Fredonia. Abram Winsor and Walter Smith and George A. French had stores at Sinclairville, and Joy Handy, Walter Chester and others in later years. At this point 30,000 bushels of ashes were bought annually, besides black-salts manufactured by the settlers. Before the opening of the Erie canal in 1825, pot and pearl ashes were sent to market at Pittsburgh, and also to Montreal and thence to London, being hauled around the Falls to Lewiston. After the opening of the canal they were shipped to New York, the merchants receiving their pay in bills of exchange on New York and London. In early years the country store and its ashery was a public institution. The merchant was a public benefactor. No business enterprise could be carried out successfully without his advice and assistance. He not only furnished the material to build and complete their houses and barns, and supplies essential to their family support and comfort, but he was their banker and business adviser also.

The most prominent of the pioneer merchants was Walter Smith. In 1819, when but 19 years of age he engaged in the mercantile business at Fredonia. About 1826 he moved to Dunkirk, and soon became the most enterprising and influential business man in the northern part of the county. The early settlers of a large territory depended on him for business accommodations. Scarcely a farm was cleared, a building built or a highway opened, that he did not in some way give assistance. The early merchants of several of the villages bought goods of Mr. Smith, and he received pot and pearl ashes from their asheries. These he sold in Montreal, deducted the amount of the indebtedness, and paid to them the balance of the proceeds in cash. For many years three fourths of the pot and pearl ashes of the county were bought by him and shipped to the foreign market, and orders on his store, and due bills payable in goods over his signature, became the currency of a portion of the county.

By the new constitution the terms of office of all the civil officers expired December 31, 1822. This was the result, it was said, of the influence of the Bucktails in the constitutional convention, exerted in order to cut short

Governor Clinton's term of office. It therefore became necessary to fill all the elective offices of the state in the fall election of 1822. The Bucktail branch of the Republicans, which had complete control of the state, and which may now properly be called the Democratic party, put in nomination Judge Joseph C. Yates for governor. Governor Clinton declined being a candidate, and the Clintonians, being much the weaker branch of the Republicans, made no nomination. Yates was elected almost without opposition. In Chautauqua county he received 1,689 votes. Only 10 votes were polled against him. At this election Gilbert Douglas was chosen sheriff without opposition, John Dexter (Bucktail), was elected county clerk over Thomas B. Campbell (Clintonian) by 445 majority. Chautauqua county in April, 1822, was organized into an assembly district, and James Mullett, Jr., was chosen to represent the county in the assembly. At the same time Erie, Niagara and Chautauqua counties were erected into a congressional district. The state was divided into eight senatorial districts, each of which elected four senators. The nine western counties, including Chautauqua, constituted the eighth senatorial district. David Eason of Chautauqua was chosen senator. Elial T. Foote was appointed first judge, and held that important position for nearly twenty years.

CHAPTER XXXI.

1823-1824.

Bold forest tamers ! they have scared
The wild beast from his savage den ;
Our uplands to the sunshine bared,
And clothed with beauty hill and glen.
—Hosmer.

SHERMAN was the last town of the county to be settled. It remained an unbroken wilderness for nearly a quarter of a century after James McMahan had purchased the land at the Cross Roads and made his first clearing. Dearing Dorman from near Batavia, Genesee county, was the first to let in the sunlight. He selected land on lot 32 in the north part of the town near Sherman village, where in 1823 he "erected a shanty, covered it with bark, laid a floor of split logs, kindled a fire at the end and introduced his youthful bride to her new house." Harvey W. Goff came a short time afterwards. Alanson Weed came in from Ellery in the spring of 1824. January 24, 1823, Villenova was formed from Hanover and Ezra Peffer was elected its first supervisor. He was a native of Sudbury, Mass., and came

to Villenova in 1812. He died in Indiana, April 16, 1823. Busti was organized from Ellicott and Harmony, and named from Paul Busti, the general agent of the Holland Land Company. Daniel Sherman was elected its first supervisor. He was afterwards sheriff of the county. James Mullett was again elected to the assembly and David Eason to the senate from Chautauqua county.

With the near approach to completion of the Erie Canal, came increasing signs of prosperity. People came flocking into the county, and there was a large accession of men of means to its population. In June, 1824, 70 persons arrived by stage at Fredonia in one day. In 1820, there was no such conveyance as a stage between Buffalo and Erie. The mail was then carried once a week on horseback. In 1823 the line of stages that had been established commenced running three times a week, and arrangements were made to carry the mails as often.

Notwithstanding the marked progress in improvements along the lake, the county south of the ridge still remained the haunt of the wild beast.

The Cassadaga Valley was once called the Cassadaga Swamp. For miles in extent it was untraversed by roads, unbroken by clearings, and covered by a dense forest of evergreens, filled with thick underbrush. Although the wolf had been proscribed by man, and a reward offered for his head, and obliged to fly from the hills, he still lurked among the dark thickets of the Cassadaga Swamp, where he and the bear and wildcat securely made their lair. Often would he sally forth to make a midnight banquet at the neighboring sheep folds to return at the break of day and hide himself among the alders and tamaracks of the swamp. For a long time great havoc was made with the sheep of the towns adjacent; sometimes a whole flock would be destroyed in a single night. The annoyance at length became so intolerable that measures were resolved upon to exterminate them, resulting in the years, commencing with 1824 and ending in 1828, in a series of four wolf hunts which were participated in by a large portion of the inhabitants of the northern and interior towns of the county. A notice of the first of these hunts in the *New York Censor* published at Fredonia, Oct. 6, 1824, states that 268 men encircled a piece of woods eight or ten miles from Fredonia, and that three wolves and other wild animals were caught; and three wolves escaped for want of men to make the ring closer. The interest that was taken in these wolf hunts by the people of the county at that time authorizes a full description. The following account is from the pen of Judge L. Bugbee:

"Perhaps no town in the county suffered so severely as Stockton. The deep recesses of the Cassadaga swamp in this town formed for the wolf a secure retreat, where, during the day time, he could quietly digest his mutation obtained the night before. At length, the inhabitants became deeply

exasperated, and resolved on the extermination of the wolf. Meetings were held and a plan devised. The battle ground was selected nearly east of the fork of the Cassadaga and Bear creeks. The plan of battle was a simultaneous attack upon all sides of the swamp at once. On the east the line was formed on the town line, between Stockton and Charlotte; on the north by the line of lots near Cooper's mill; on the west by the Cassadaga creek, and on the south by another line of lots near the swamp road, east of the residence of Abel Brunson. The ground was prepared under the supervision of Col. Charles Hayward, of Ellery, assisted by Return Tabor, Bela Todd, and Royal Putnam. These lines were rendered very plain by blazing trees and lopping brush.

" By previous arrangement, the forces met on the second day of October, 1824. The north line of attack was commanded by Gen. Leverett Barker, of Fredonia, assisted by Elijah Risley and Walter Smith as lieutenants. Col. Obed Edson, of Sinclairville, with Judge J. M. Edson and Joy Handy, commanded the east division; Major Asael Lyon and Gen. George T. Camp on the west, and Col. Charles Hayward on the south, with Elias Clark, of Ellery, as his lieutenant. These commanders all wore pistols in their belts to designate their office, and were assisted by the four men as guides, who had prepared the lines a short time before. Before going into the swamp, each division had chosen its place of rendezvous; the east at Sinclairville, the north at Cassadaga village, the west at Delanti, and the south at the residence of Newell Putnam, Esq., in the south part of Stockton. Dr. Waterman Ellsworth, of Delanti, was the captain of the men from Stockton, and very active in getting up the 'hunt.'

" Early in the forenoon the men were all upon the ground, forming a continuous line and encircling a goodly portion of the swamp. Mr. Royal Putman, who assisted in marking the lines on all sides, thinks the square was full one mile and a half upon each side. The number of men on the lines were sufficient to be within easy speaking distance from each other. The signal for advance was 'Boaz,' being given by General Barker, and as it returned, the lines moved forward in splendid order, growing more compact until they arrived on the battle grounds, forming a square about one mile in circumference, or eighty rods on a side. No man was to fire his gun until he received his pass-word from the general, and it was known that the lines were closed up. The men now stood shoulder to shoulder. 'Jachin,' the pass-word, quickly made its rounds, and the signal gun was discharged, and in a moment the firing became general. After the first discharge of fire-arms the deer and rabbits within the lines became frantic with fright, making the rounds and seeking an opening through which to escape. One stately buck making the rounds, gallantly charged the line, by forcing his head between the legs of Charles P. Young, from Ellery, and carrying him several rods astride his neck, then bounding away, unharmed, into the free wilderness, save perhaps a few sore ribs, from the numerous punches received by the muskets in the hands of the men, before they had time to reload their pieces. After all the game had been dispatched that could be seen, a committee of three or more was sent within the inclosure, to search under old logs and fallen trees to ascertain if any game had fled to any of those places for safety. Dr. Ellsworth is the only man remembered as being upon that committee.

"After the return of the committee, the men, by orders, moved towards the center of the inclosure, bringing in the game, consisting of two large wolves, one bear, several deer and a large number of rabbits. The men were evidently disappointed in the number of wolves captured, but after speeches from a number of the officers, the woods rang with their hearty cheers, and they resolved for another hunt, which took place in about three weeks, killing one wolf and several deer and other small game. The third hunt was in May, 1825, but no wolves were found, and only a few deer. The fourth and last hunt under this organization was in June, 1828, but caught no wolves.

"The county had offered a large bounty for the scalp of the wolf, \$50 or upward, and by resolution, General Barker, Elijah Risley and Walter Smith were elected a committee to forward the scalps, and obtain the money, and expend it in ammunition, provision and whisky to assist the men in future hunts. From this date, wolves ceased to be troublesome in this part of the county, and very soon left our borders for more secure quarters."

The towns chiefly represented were Stockton, Charlotte, Gerry, Ellery, Arkwright, Pomfret, Portland, Chautauqua, Cherry Creek and Ellington. It was estimated that there was no less than 2,500 hunters in the field during those wolf hunts.

The wolf was now driven from his lair, yet there came occasional reminders that the settlers were not entirely freed from forest dangers in pathetic incidents of children lost in the woods which still covered a greater part of the county. To leave the beaten path while traveling through the unbroken forest in order to find a better route, or even for a little distance for any cause, was sure to be disastrous to one not thoroughly experienced in traveling in the woods. It often happened that under such circumstances the wanderer would go miles away from home. On these occasions the settlers would rally from far and near, organize themselves into parties, choose leaders, and scour the woods until the lost one was found. A few of the many instances of this kind will serve to show the lively sympathy that existed among the early settlers.

Baluma Shurtleff was lost in the woods near Sinclairville. The alarm was spread in every direction. There was a general gathering and a thorough search. For three days she subsisted on berries, and was finally found in the eastern part of the town of Charlotte. Mrs. Underhill, while picking blackberries in the western part of the town, wandered to the edge of the Cassadaga swamp and lost her way. She remained in the woods three nights. A regular search was instituted by many people. She was found on the fourth day by Wilson Camp. In April, 1826, Prescott French, aged five years, and his brother Frank aged three, started to go through the woods in the town of French Creek, a distance of one and one-half miles, to Nathaniel Thompson's. "Coming to a clearing and seeing no house they turned about and strayed from the path and were lost in the woods. Night came on and

they laid down by the roots of a large tree. In the meantime a search was commenced, the neighbors were rallied, and with torches and lanterns the hunt was continued until midnight, when the search was for the time abandoned. The hunters were themselves lost in the dense forest, and found themselves always returning to the point from which they started. The next morning the search was resumed with an additional number of the inhabitants, and continued until night without success. A cold rain had come on, and the howling of the wolves was heard in the direction the children were supposed to have taken, their tracks having been seen in the ashes of a sugar camp near Mr. Thompson's clearing. On Sunday morning about 200 persons having assembled, a captain and a lieutenant were chosen, whose orders the company agreed to obey, and a line was formed along the highway from Clymer west; the east end of the line to be on the town line, and the men to keep about 4 rods apart. They were to march north across the valley; then to move westward the length of the line, and march south to the road from which they started. Thus they were to march and scour the woods by course, and not to speak a word nor fire a gun until the children were found. After crossing and recrossing the valley till they had reached the north side on lot 20, a council was called; and it was agreed, that, as the next time across would take them as far west as it was possible for the children to go, if they did not find them before reaching the other side another council should be held. When they had gone about half way across the alder bottom, the man at the west end of the line, stooping to tie his shoe, looking backward under his right arm, saw the head of one of the boys, who stood trying to pull the bark from a moose-wood twig. He raised his head, and shouted: "I have found them!" The shout was carried along the whole line, and guns and horns announced to the anxious waiters the joyful tidings. The younger boy was lying, insensible, at the roots of a small pine which they had reached the night before. They had tasted nothing, except some leek leaves, which were too strong to be eaten. John Heath and Wm. Tyler now started to see which of them should first carry the news to the anxious mother. Heath reached the door a few steps ahead, crying: "Found them both alive!" and fell exhausted on the floor. The boys lived to become men."

Not always were the searchers so fortunate as to find the lost one alive. It was even less distressing to find him dead than not to know his fate, for then long years of fruitless search would sometimes follow. Stories of a wild person seen in some distant wilderness or a captive among the Indians would revive the hopes of the parents only to find the cruel rumor false.

A pitiful story is told of two children of James Roe who resided in Hanover which were lost while they were wandering in the forest. One of them was afterwards found in a mill pond and the clothes of the other in the woods.

In the town of Cherry Creek in April of 1822, on a clear Sabbath morning, a little daughter of Joshua Bentley then in her fourth year strayed into the woods and was never seen afterwards. "Mrs. Bentley, with two of the older children, started out to pick some cowslips, leaving her husband asleep on the floor, and the little girl at play in the door-way. She was not missed until Mrs. Bentley's return, about an hour afterwards. A search was commenced, and continued by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, but without discovering the least trace of the child. That she had been taken by the Indians, or that she had wandered away into the woods and been devoured by wild beasts, was among the conjectures concerning her fate."

The settlers observed that a singular circumstance often interfered with, and sometimes prevented the success of their efforts. The tendency of persons, particularly young children, who had for many hours been lost in the woods to revert to the primitive wildness of the race. An undefined fear would come over the wanderer at the sight of a human being, and he would strangely shun and seek to hide from friends who were seeking to find him.

The political events of the year 1824, were of great importance and excited much interest in Chautauqua county. It was the year of the presidential election, and at the time when a new party was being formed.

Notwithstanding all the opposition to the Bucktails or Democrats seemed to have been wiped out as the result of the election in the spring of 1822, and they appeared to have acquired absolute and permanent political control of the state, such appearance proved to have been delusive. A presidential election was approaching. The Federal party being defunct, the Republicans were without opposition. In their choice for a candidate for president they were naturally divided between the distinguished members of their party. John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, all Republicans and ardent supporters of Madison's administration, were put forward by their followers as presidential candidates.

Up to this time it had been the practice of the political parties of the county to make their nominations for president in congressional caucuses and not by a convention of the people as at the present time, but now the congressional caucus system was growing unpopular. Crawford had the largest following among the members of congress, which led the friends of the other candidates to unite in opposition to him. Crawford was the choice of Martin Van Buren and those influential members of the Bucktail party that had come to be known as the Albany Regency. Through their influence, a legislative caucus had been held on the 22d of April, 1823, of which James Mullett, Jr., of Chautauqua was chosen secretary. At this meeting it was resolved that the congressional caucus nomination ought to be supported. At length a meeting was called of Democratic members of congress for the purpose of nominating a president. The opponents of Crawford refused to

attend this caucus, and his nomination was made by but a small minority and of the Republican members. Their action was held by the opposition as not binding upon the party. Crawford's opponents, however, feared that the great influence of Van Buren and the Albany Regency with the legislature would secure Crawford the electoral vote of the state. The legislature under the law as it then stood had the sole power of choosing the presidential electors. The opponents of Crawford to provide against this apprehended danger advocated the choice of electors by the people.

In the legislature that convened in 1824, Chautauqua county was ably represented by James Mullett, Jr. The "Electoral question" was the leading subject during the season. Mr. Flagg offered a resolution that the question be referred to a committee of nine. A long and exciting debate ensued. Mr. Mullett, who was opposed to Crawford and favored Mr. Clay as president, in this debate supported Flagg's resolution, which was adopted, and Mr. Mullett was appointed one of the committee. The committee reported a bill giving the power of choosing electors to the people. This was called the "Electoral Bill." Although the assembly was Republican, a large portion of its members were pledged to support it, and it was passed almost unanimously, only five members voting against it. The bill was sent to the senate for concurrence and was defeated by a vote of 17 to 14. Great popular excitement was created by the defeat of the bill. The opposition attempted to cast odium upon the 17 senators who voted against it. They were called the "Infamous 17" and their names were posted in bar rooms, and public places in black letter type, and in the newspapers surrounded by heavy black lines.

In Chautauqua county, the electoral law was popular and meetings were held in its support. The *Censor*, although a Bucktail organ, strongly favored that law. Its defeat had the effect to seem to make the party in power unpopular. The Clintonians and all Democrats opposed to Mr. Van Buren, the Albany Regency, and a congressional caucus, now took upon themselves the name of the "People's party," while they denominated the supporters of Crawford in the state as the "Regency party."

The last act of the party in power in the legislature was to remove De Witt Clinton from the office of canal commissioner, a position which he had filled for years to the great advantage of the state and honor to himself. This act was even more unpopular than the defeat of the electoral bill. It excited a storm of indignation in the state which extended to Chautauqua county.

The effect of the removal of Clinton was to make him the candidate for governor of the People's party. James Talmadge was made their candidate for lieutenant governor. The Regency party nominated Samuel Young for governor and Erastus Root for lieutenant governor. Clinton was elected

governor in the fall of 1824 by a majority of 16,906 votes. Talmadge was elected over Root by a still larger majority. Mr. Green, the only one of the 17 senators that voted against the electoral bill that ventured to be a candidate, was beaten by a tremendous majority. Dudley Marvin who was then a member of congress from Canandaigua remarked to Mr. Spencer, his successful opponent, that he "had got a greater majority than if he had run alone."

Neither of the candidates for president having received a majority of the electoral college, the election was made in the House of Representatives, resulting in the choice of John Quincy Adams for president. Dudley Marvin, then member of congress from Canandaigua voting for Adams.

March 23d, 1824, the town of Mina was erected from Clymer and comprised the present towns of Sherman and Mina. Nathaniel Throop was elected its first supervisor. April 1, 1824, the town of Ellington was erected from Gerry, and then comprised the present towns of Cherry Creek and Ellington. James Thatcher was elected its first supervisor.

CHAPTER XXXII.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

THE year 1825, closing the first quarter of this century, was a doubly memorable year in the history of the county. In the early summer Chautauqua was favored by a visit from the Marquis de Lafayette. It now seems strange that the people of this remote region, with the log cabins and forests still around them, and so recently struggling for supremacy with wolves and bears, should have been honored with the presence of so distinguished a personage. While Lafayette was but 19 years of age, he was stationed at Metz, in France, where learning from the Duke of Gloster, brother of the king of England, of the Revolution in America, and the king's determination to crush it, he immediately conceived the idea of assisting the Americans in their struggle for freedom. He persisted with firmness in risking his personal safety, as well as his fortune, in their cause against the remonstrance of his friends, and the opposition of his government. When the unfavorable result of the campaign of 1776 became known in Europe, and hope for the success of America was given up, Silas Dean the commissioner of the United States in France, advised Lafayette not to sail to America. Lafayette thanked Dean for his frankness, but told him he should purchase a ship and sail, saying that it was in the hour of danger that he wished to share his

fortunes with America. The service that he rendered during the Revolution, and his devotion to Washington and his cause are familiar to all. His influence led France to espouse our cause and to send a French fleet and army to our assistance which were decisive of the war. For the great service that he rendered the country in its extreme hour of need, we owe him even more gratitude than has ever been expressed. He was not of our race, but was constant to our cause and faithful to the end. He commands our respect, not only for his great personal services but for his private virtues. The story of our wrongs alone led him to cross the ocean and espouse our cause. He was the noblest knight-errant of modern times. After the war for independence in America he returned to France. He took a prominent part, always upon the side of liberty and humanity, in the exciting period the reign of fire and blood, known in history as the French Revolution. He was made commander of the National Guard, and saved the life of the king and the royal family from the fury of the mob. Afterwards he was imprisoned for several years in an Austrian prison, but set free to take important part in the affairs of France at the downfall of Napoleon.

In 1784, Lafayette had visited the United States upon the invitation of Washington, and now, upon the invitation of President Monroe, he had excepted an invitation to visit this country a second time. On his arrival at New York, the governor, mayor and other important persons went to meet him in steamers. They towed him into New York harbor, and welcomed him as the nation's guest. No such event had ever occurred in history. He who had helped a people in the days of their weakness and poverty to gain their freedom, had now come back after 40 years, to find another generation of men, a nation strong and prosperous, and to be welcomed to "enjoy a triumph reserved neither to conquerors nor monarchs, the assurance that in all America there was not a heart that did not beat with joy and gratitude in hearing his name." Accompanied by his son G. W. Lafayette and his secretary M. Lavasseur, he proceeded as far north as Portsmouth, N. H., returned to New York, and then visited Washington, Yorktown, Charleston and New Orleans. He came up the Mississippi through a country which was an unbroken forest in 1777, passing through Kentucky, Ohio and New York to Boston, where he participated in the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument. He passed through this county, and its citizens had the privilege of seeing this distinguished man, and testifying the gratitude they felt for the great service that he had rendered this country. They spared no pains to welcome him. His reception by them showed that they did full honor to the occasion.

John M. Edson of Sinclairville who had the privilege of sitting at the same table with Lafayette at the entertainment given at Fredonia, describes him to be a man less than six feet in height and somewhat corpulent. He

wore a wig of dark hair, was of dark complexion and had full cheeks. He talked English well and freely with the soldiers; was very affable and courteous. He sat at the head of one of the tables, at which, besides others, there were 30 soldiers of the Revolution, 12 of whom were at Yorktown. Mr. Edson also said that in the confusion occasioned by the immense crowd, a horse took fright, and a woman was thrown from a wagon and injured. Lafayette made many inquiries at different times respecting the accident, and expressed much solicitation for the injured person. It is singular that one who during a long life had been personally familiar with scenes and men of strife from the days of Mirabeau to those of Napoleon, who had himself been a conspicuous actor in the most warlike period of French history, and had witnessed scenes of blood in the Reign of Terror and the strife that accompanied the fall of Napoleon, had preserved the kindly instincts of his heart so fresh that he could feel such pity for the misfortune of a stranger that casually came to his notice in the backwoods of America.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE ERIE CANAL, ETC.

IN 1825 also the Erie canal was completed to Buffalo. This event was not only of the utmost importance to the people of western New York, but to the whole country, as it most favorably determined the destiny of this county. Few now realize the magnitude of this great work, or how important and extended are the benefits that have resulted from it. Every suggestion made preceding its construction, as to the importance of water communication between the ocean and the lakes, even as to the improvement of natural channels that could be made to connect those waters, has been a subject of interest and much discussion, and regarded as of importance in throwing light upon the origin of this great enterprise. It is interesting to know that the search for a water communication between the East and the West made the circumstance of the near approach of the headwaters of the Allegany to Lake Erie a subject of inquiry shortly after the Revolution, that Washington was quite familiar with the geography of this region, that he became interested in, and acquired special knowledge of our beautiful lake. As a contribution to the history of internal navigation and also that of the Erie canal, and in order to preserve a record of the early investigations respecting the waters of Chautauqua county in connection with the internal navigation of the country by such important personages as Wash-

ington and Jefferson, we will now devote considerable space to Washington's correspondence in 1788 with Thomas Jefferson, and Gen. William Irvine, who, in the Revolution, had been stationed at Pittsburgh. In these letters will be found other interesting and valuable facts relating to the early history of the county and the lake, reference to which has been heretofore made.

Communication between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river had been a subject of inquiry with certain distinguished gentlemen; and Gen. Washington, for information upon that subject, addressed a letter to Gen. Irvine, dated January 10, 1788, inquiring of him:—1. As to the face of the country between the sources of canoe navigation of the Cuyahoga, which empties itself into Lake Erie, and the Big Beaver, and between the Cuyahoga and the Muskingum. 2. As to the distance between the waters of the Cuyahoga and each of the two rivers above mentioned. 3. Whether it would be practicable, and not expensive, to cut a canal between the Cuyahoga and either of the above rivers, so as to open a communication between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio. 4. Whether there is any more direct, practicable and easy communication than these between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio, by which the fur and peltry of the upper country can be transferred.* In answer to this letter, Gen. Irvine replied:

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1788.

SIR: I have been honored by your letter of the 11th instant. I need not tell you how much pleasure it would give me to answer your queries to your satisfaction; but I am persuaded that no observation short of an actual survey will enable you to gratify your correspondents abroad (particularly in relation to your third query,) with such accuracy as to state anything positively. I will, however, relate to you such facts as have come within my own knowledge, as well as accounts of persons whom I think are to be confided in. From a place called Mahoning, on the Big Beaver, to the head of the Falls of Cuyahoga, it is about 30 miles. Although the country is hilly, it is not mountainous. The principal elevation is called Beech Ridge, which is not high, though extensive, being several miles over, with a flat and moist country on the summit, and some places inclining to be marshy. The difficulty of traveling is much increased by the beech roots with which the timber is heavily incumbered. The Cuyahoga above the Great Falls is rapid and rocky, and is interrupted by several lesser falls on the branch which heads towards that part of the Big Beaver called the Mahoning. This information I had from an intelligent person then loading a sloop at the mouth of the Cuyahoga for Detroit. He added, that an old Indian assured him that it was only 15 miles across from the Mahoning to a navigable creek a few miles east of the Cuyahoga; that he had employed the Indian to clear a road, and when that was done he intended to explore the country himself. I presume this service was not performed, as this gentleman, man and his horses, were all destroyed, and his store-house burned, by the Indians. Captain Bady, a partisan officer, informed me that the sources of the Big Beaver, Muskingum, and a large deep creek which empties into Lake Erie, 15 or 20 miles above Cuyahoga, are within a few miles of each other (perhaps four or five), and the country level. Several other persons of credibility and information have assured me that the portage between Muskingum and the waters falling into the lake, in wet seasons, does not exceed 15 miles; some say two, but I believe the first-named distance is the safest to credit. At Mahoning, and for many miles above and below, I found the course of the Big Beaver to be east and west, from which I conclude this stream to be nearest to the main branch of the Cuyahoga; and on comparing the several accounts, I am led to think that the shortest communication

* Sparks' Washington's Writings, Vol. IX., 303.

between the waters of Beaver, Muskingum and Lake Erie, will be east and west of Cuyahoga. I have also been informed by a gentleman, that the sources of Grand river, and a branch of the Beaver called Shenango, are not 12 miles apart, the country hilly. I know the Shenango to be a boatable stream at its confluence with the Beaver 20 miles from the Ohio.

I dropped down the Beaver from Mahoning to the Great Falls (about seven miles from the Ohio) in a canoe, on the first of July, 1784, without the least difficulty. At this season all the western waters are remarkably low; and although some ripples appear, there is nothing to cause any material obstruction. The falls, at first view, appear impracticable at low water; indeed, too difficult at any season; nevertheless, they have been passed at all seasons. I met two men in a flat-bottomed boat a few miles above the falls, who had carried their cargo half a mile on shore, and then warped up their empty boat. They set with poles the rest of the way to Mahoning. The boat carried one and a half tons; but in some seasons there will be water enough for loads of five tons. Canoes, it is said, have ascended 25 miles higher than the Mahoning, which certainly must be near one branch of Muskingum, as it continues in a westerly course; and the most easterly branch of that river, it is agreed by all who have been in that quarter, approaches very near to the waters falling into the lake; all agree, likewise, that the rivers north of the dividing ridge are deep and smooth, the country being level. Following the Indian path, which generally keeps in the low ground along the river, the distance from the mouth of the Big Beaver to Mahoning is about 50 miles; which, from the computed distance thence to Cuyahoga, gives 80 miles in all. But I am certain a much better road will be found by keeping along the ground which divides the waters of the Big and Little Beavers. But this digression I must beg your pardon for. To your further query I think I shall be able to afford you more satisfaction, as I can point out a more practicable and easy communication, by which the articles of trade you mention can be transported from Lake Erie, than by any other hitherto mentioned route; at least until canals are cut. This is by a branch of the Allegany, which is navigable by boats of considerable burthen, to within eight miles of Lake Erie. I examined the greater part of the communication myself, and such parts as I did not, was done by persons before and subsequent to my being there, whose accounts can scarce be doubted.

From Fort Pitt to Venango by land, on the Indian and French path, is computed to be 90 miles; by water it is said to be one-third more. But as you know the country so far, I will forbear giving a more particular account of it; * but proceed to inform you that I set out and traveled by land from Venango, though frequently on the beach or within high-water mark, (the country being in many places impassable for a horse,) to a confluence of a branch of the river called Coniwango, which is about 65 miles from French creek. The general course of the Allegany between these two creeks is north-east. The course of the Coniwango is very near due north; it is about — yards wide. It is upwards of — yards, 30 miles from its confluence with the Allegany at a fork. It is deep and not very rapld. To the Coniwango fork of the Allegany, the navigation is rather better than from Venango to Fort Pitt. I traveled about 25 miles a day. Two Indians pushed a loaded canoe, and encamped with me every night. As the Coniwango is crooked, I think it must be 40 miles from the Allegany to its fork by water. One of the forks continues in a northern direction about seven miles to a beautiful lake. The lake is noticed on Hutchins' map, by the name of lake Jadaque. The map is badly executed. It extends, from the best information I could obtain, to within nine miles of Lake Erie; it is from one to two miles broad, and deep enough for navigation. I was taken sick, which prevented my journey over Lake Erie. The following account I had from a chief of the Seneca tribe, as well as from a white man named Mathews, a Virginian, who says that he was taken prisoner by the Indians at Kanawha, in 1777. He has lived with the Indians since that time. As far as I could judge, he appeared to be well acquainted with this part of the country. I employed him as interpreter. He stated that from the upper end of Jadaque lake, it is not more than nine miles along the path or road to Lake Erie, and that there was formerly a wagon road between the two lakes. The Indian related, that he was about 14 years old when the French went first to establish a post at Fort Pitt; that he accompanied an uncle who was a chief warrior, on that occasion, who attended the French; that the head of Lake Jadaque was the spot

* Washington had visited French Creek in 1753.

where the detachment embarked ; that they fell down to Fort Duquesne without any obstruction, in large canoes, with all the artillery, stores, provisions, etc.* He added that French creek was made the medium of communication afterwards ; why, he could not tell, but always wondered at it, as he expressed himself, knowing the other to be so much better. The Seneca related many things to corroborate and convince me of its truth. He stated that he was constantly employed by the British during the late war, and had the rank of captain ; and that he commanded the party which was defeated on the Allegany by Colonel Brodhead ; that in the year 1782, a detachment composed of 300 British and 500 Indians, was formed, and actually embarked in canoes on Lake Jadaque, with 12 pieces of artillery, with an avowed intention of attacking Fort Pitt. This expedition, he says, was laid aside, in consequence of the reported repairs and strength of Fort Pitt, carried by a spy from the neighborhood of the fort. They then contented themselves with the usual mode of warfare, by sending small parties on the frontier, one of which burned Hannastown. I remember very well that, in August 1782, we picked up at Fort Pitt a number of canoes, which had drifted down the river ; and I received repeated accounts, in June and July, from a Canadian who deserted to me, as well as from some friendly Indians, of this armament ; but I never knew before then where they had assembled.

Both Mathews and the Seneca desired to conduct me, as a further proof of their veracity, to the spot, on the shore of Lake Jadaque, where lies one of the four-pounders left by the French. Major Finley, who has been in that country since I was, informed me that he had seen the gun. Mathews was very desirous that I should explore the east fork of the Coniawango ; but my sickness prevented me. His account is, that it is navigable about 30 miles up from the junction of the north and west branch, to a swamp which is about half a mile wide ; that on the north side of this swamp a large creek has its source, called "Catterauque" (Cattaraugus,) which falls into Lake Erie, 40 miles from the foot of this lake ; that he has several times been of parties who crossed over, carrying the canoes across the swamps. He added, that the Catterauque watered much the finest country between Buffalo and Presque Isle. A letter has been published lately in a Philadelphia newspaper, written by one of the gentlemen employed in running the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, which fully supports these accounts. As well as I can remember, his words are : 'We pushed up a large branch of the Allegany, called Chataghque (so he spells the name,) which is from one half mile to two or three wide, and near twenty long. The country is level, and the land good, to a great extent, on both sides. We ascended the dividing ridge between the two lakes. From this place a most delightful prospect was open before us.' He then dwells on the scene before him and future prospects, not to the present purpose ; but concludes by saying that the waters of Lake Erie cannot be brought to the Ohio, as the summit of the dividing ridge is 700 feet higher than Lake Erie. 'We traveled,' he continues, 'along the Indian path to the lake, which is only nine miles, though very crooked. A good wagon road may be made, which will not exceed seven miles, as the hill is not steep. I regret that this detail has been extended to so great a length, for I fear that it will rather weary than afford you satisfaction. Being obliged to blend the information of others, with that which came within my own observation, in some degree renders it unavoidable.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM IRVINE.

This letter was copied by Dr. William A. Irvine, from the original lent to his father, Callender Irvine, by Judge Washington ; and it contains perhaps the first written description extant of Chautauqua lake and outlet. Chautauqua lake was then rarely visited, except by the Senecas, who came there to hunt, and to capture the excellent fish, for which it is now so justly celebrated, and which its pure waters yielded in great abundance. The few white men that wandered as far as its shores, found it a secluded lake, buried

*The first expedition sent by the French against Fort Pitt, was that commanded by Captain Contrecoeur which compelled the capitulation of Pittsburgh, in April 1754.

in the heart of the wilderness, where the wild fowl gathered unmolested, and where the howl of the wolf could be heard nightly among its neighboring hills. Although the lake was rarely seen by those who could appreciate its beauties, yet it was perhaps then more beautiful than now. In spring, the margin of every inlet and cove, and its whole shore, lay concealed beneath a mass of green foliage which the frosts in autumn changed to those bright and varied hues that belong only to an American forest. Even the rough French and English voyagers that sometimes may have traversed it when a deep solitude was around it, could not have beheld, without admiration, its clear waters and beautiful shores.

General Washington answered this letter from General Irvine thus :

MOUNT VERNON, 18th February, 1788.

SIR : I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 27th ult., and to thank you for the information contained in it. As a communication between the waters of Lake Erie and those of Ohio is a matter which promises great public utility, and as every step towards the investigation of it may be considered as promoting the general interests of our country, I need make no apology to you for any trouble that I have given upon the subject. I am fully sensible that no account can be sufficiently accurate to hazard any operations upon, without an actual survey. My object in wishing a solution of the queries proposed to you, was, that I might be enabled to return answers, in some degree satisfactory, to several gentlemen of distinction in foreign countries, who have appealed to me for information on the subject, in behalf of others who wish to engage in the fur trade, and at the same time gratify my own curiosity, and assist me in forming a judgement of the practicability of opening communication, should it ever be seriously in contemplation. 1. Could a channel once be opened to convey the fur and peltry from the lakes into the Eastern country, its advantages would be so obvious as to induce an opinion that it would in a short time become the channel of conveyance for much of the commodities brought from thence. 2 The trade between New York and that quarter, is subject to great inconvenience from the length of the communication, number of portages, and, at seasons, from ice; yet it has, notwithstanding, been prosecuted with success. I shall feel myself much obliged by any further information that you may find time and inclination to communicate to me on this head. I am, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient, &c.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

General Irvine's later letter to General Washington upon the subject.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6th, 1788.

SIR : I do myself the honor to enclose a sketch of the waters of the Allegany, which approach near to Lake Erie. It is taken from an actual survey made by the persons who ran the line between the states of New York and Pennsylvania. These gentlemen say that the main branch of the Allegany falls in Pennsylvania, and that there is only seven or eight miles land carriage between it and the head of a branch of Susquehanna, called Tioga, which is navigable for large boats at most seasons. The navigation of Caniwango, I know, is much preferable to French creek.

I have the honor to be with the highest respect, sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

WM. IRVINE.

This letter was never published except in "Young's History." It is found in a bound volume of the Washington Papers, and is entered in an index of those papers made by Rev. Jared Sparks. Accompanying this letter was an accurate map of "Chautaugh" lake, and "Canewango river;" also Chautauqua Creek portage from Lake Erie to Chautauqua lake, and also the

portage to Le Boeuf, and other localities. Washington replied to General Irvine :

MOUNT VERNON, 31st October, 1788.

DEAR SIR : The letter with which you favored me, dated the 6th instant, enclosing a sketch of waters near the line which separates your state from New York, came duly to hand, for which I offer you my acknowledgments and thanks. The extensive inland navigation with which this country abounds, and the easy communication which many of the rivers afford, with the amazing territory to the westward of us, will certainly be productive of infinite advantage to the Atlantic states, if the legislatures of those through which they pass have liberality and public spirit enough to improve them. For my part, I wish sincerely that every door to that country may be set wide open, that the commercial intercourse with it may be rendered as free and easy as possible. This, in my judgment, is the best, if not the only cement that can bind those people to us for any length of time, and we shall, I think, be deficient in foresight and wisdom if we neglect the means to effect it. Our interest is so much in unison with the policy of the measure, that nothing but that ill-aimed and misapplied parsimony and contracted way of thinking, which intermingles so much in all our public councils, can counteract it. If the Chautauqua lake, at the head of the Connewango river, approximates Lake Erie as nearly as it is laid down in the draft you sent me, it presents a very short portage indeed between the two, and access to all those above the latter. I am, etc.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It will be seen that Washington, at that early day, clearly foresaw the great importance of obtaining a ready communication between the waters of the East and the West, which was then required only to transport the few furs and peltries collected by the Indians and trappers in the uncivilized western regions ; but which, 45 years later, was needed to bear a tide of emigration that has constantly since then been pouring into the valley of the Mississippi, and to carry back to the East from that fruitful territory surplus products so vast as to require the building of the Erie canal.

The Erie canal was completed and formally opened October 26, 1825, and the first fleet of canal boats left Buffalo for New York. On that day, as they started at the signal of a cannon fired at Buffalo, which was promptly answered by gun after gun stationed at regular intervals along the canal and down the Hudson to New York, where one hour and 25 minutes after the first gun was fired at Lake Erie, the last was fired beside the sea. Immediately an answering gun was sent back from the ocean which reached the lake in another hour and 25 minutes. The canal boats, loaded with distinguished people, and amid popular rejoicing, reached New York November 4th, and proceeded to Sandy Hook under the escort of nearly all the vessels in port, where De Witt Clinton poured a keg of water from Lake Erie into the ocean. The event was celebrated in New York by a grand civic procession nearly five miles in length, a magnificent display of fireworks and a grand illumination. Of such importance was the construction of the Erie canal regarded by the country at the time, and justly, for, as a result, magnificent cities have grown up in the West, and an empire created around the borders of the Great Lakes. The completion of the canal was duly celebrated in Chautauqua county on the 26th of November at Mayville. At 10 o'clock A. M., the board of supervisors and citizens, marshalled by Joy Handy, marched

in procession to the public square, where a national salute was fired under the direction of Major Asahel Lyon. The cannon used was taken from the British on Lake Erie by Commodore Perry. In the evening, still animated by commendable enthusiasm to further celebrate the auspicious event, the supervisors, and a number of gentlemen of the county, assembled at the tavern of Jedediah Tracy, then the most widely-known and popular public house in the county. Thomas Prendergast presided, and Abiram Orton acted as vice-president. It is said "the utmost harmony and hilarity prevailed, toasts interspersed with songs suitable to the occasion were drank with a flow of soul which only the event celebrated could have elicited."

The subject of internal improvements had now a strong hold upon the public mind, and many projects were entertained to develop the resources of the state by constructing canals and building roads. In pursuance of an act of the legislature, surveys and estimates of expense were made of the most eligible roads for navigable communications from Lake Erie to the Allegany river through the valley of the Conewango and from Portland Harbor to the head of Chautauqua lake. However nothing further was done.

Upon the recommendation of Governor Clinton, a law was passed in 1825, appointing three commissioners to explore and cause surveys to be made for a state road from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Nathaniel Pitcher, Jabez Hammond, and George Morrell were appointed. They recommended two routes, to commence at different points on the Hudson river and to extend westward, merging into one at Bath in Steuben county, and thence to extend westward through Angelica and Ellicottville to Gerry in Chautauqua county, and, from this point, it was proposed to have branches, one extending to Dunkirk, and the other to Barcelona by way of Mayville. It was estimated that the expense of making this road would be \$2,000 per mile. Public meetings in favor of the project were held in various parts of the state to be benefited. Among them was one in Mayville. In the southern tier of counties it was regarded with great favor. At the next session of the legislature it was a subject of great importance, and met with determined opposition from along the line of the Erie canal. It was defeated by a close vote. Had the bill passed and the state road been built, the complaints in the south tier of counties that they helped to bear the burthen of the construction of the Erie canal without corresponding benefits would have been removed, for they would not only have been satisfied but grateful for the bounty of the state. As it was, the defeat of the state road was the cause and the beginning of the agitation that resulted 25 years later in the construction of the Erie railroad.

March 25, 1825, Carroll was organized from Ellicott and comprised the present towns of Kiantone and Carroll. James Hall was elected its first supervisor.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE CLOSE OF THE PIONEER PERIOD.

Our hardy pioneers, the men who nursed
Amid the blooming fields of cultured lands,
Forsook the scenes of infancy, and first,
With hearts of lofty daring and strong hands,
Pierced old primeval groves, by hunter bands
And beasts of carnage tenanted alone,
And lit their camp-fires on the lonely strands
Of lakes and seas, to geographer unknown,
Deserve the bard's high lay—the sculptor's proudest stone.

—Hosmer.

WITH the completion of the Erie canal, the material prosperity of Chautauqua county commenced. Practically isolated from the settled portions of the state during the first ten years of the settlement of the county the pioneers had maintained a desperate struggle with the wilderness. They had suffered all the privations and hardships of forest life. When the county was organized this first period in its history was closed. The forest life of the settler was ended, and his political existence recognized, which before had been practically ignored, and, for a time, a bright future for the settler seemed assured. But this hope was soon dispelled by the war, which came with all its scourges, followed by the cold season and its meager crops, and long years of financial depression. The original debt to the Holland Company in most instances remained unpaid with the interest annually accumulating. The settlers had absolutely no market for their products except for black salts and potash sold at Montreal and in England, and pine lumber sold at Pittsburgh and along the Ohio. Their log tenements were fast falling into decay. The prospect before them was gloomy indeed. Such was the condition of the county prior to 1825.

With the completion of the Erie canal a new era commenced. The settler now found a market, was brought into contact with the east, and a period of prosperity began which has continued to the present time. This change in the condition of the people brought a corresponding change in their characteristics and customs. The people who settled in the county prior to the completion of the canal were mostly frontiersmen from the western borders of New York and Pennsylvania. As a rule they were unlettered. Yet among their number were sometimes men of marked ability whose talents

would honor any station. There were also women of refinement whose attainments prepared them to adorn any society. Although the early settlers were uneducated, they were not ignorant or uninformed. They possessed strong practical sense, and native ability fully equal to those who came after them. They possessed that learning which, in the situation that it was their fortune to be cast, best fitted them for a life of usefulness. They were accomplished masters in woodcraft. They could handle the axe as deftly as a fencing master his foil. They were adepts in their calling, and in all that pertained to the task of preparing the way for the westward expansion of civilization. How quickly and how well they performed this duty the green hillsides and blooming valleys of our county attest. They brought with them little skill in husbandry for the gift requisite was that of the woodsman. The land was not sufficiently subdued to yield but small crops and fruit, consequently the scythe and plow remained the whole year round exposed to rust and weather.

Game was abundant in the woods, and trout plenty in all the streams. Hunting was not only a pioneer accomplishment, but a common pursuit. The rifle was found in nearly every cabin. Its use was familiar to all from youth up, and its owner usually possessed a steady nerve and a quick eye.

In those early years the habits and manners of the people corresponded with their rough pursuits and surroundings. Their recreations consisted in outdoor sports, such as a vigorous and athletic people always delight in. Wrestling was a popular amusement, and was universally practiced on raising, training and election days, and other assemblies of the people.

The early pioneers were remarkably generous and hospitable. The latch-strings always "hung out." Isolated in the wilderness, subject to common hardships, participating in the same simple enjoyments, and living in complete social equality caused true friendship and genuine benevolence to be cultivated and universal. Wealth was not regarded as a passport to respectability. Their charity was not manifested in cold ostentatious displays of liberality, nor was it that unaccountable sensibility that only desecrates distress in the distance, that bestows its bounties afar off. It was the unaffected and genuine charity taught in the Scripture. They would themselves repair to the cabin of their destitute neighbor, and with their own hands, and with real kindness, relieve his distress and administer to his wants. If the afflictions they sought to relieve were the result of what they termed "shiftlessness," intemperance or other fault, they would with charity administer a just rebuke, and endeavor to correct the fault by a wholesome and sometimes a rough reprimand. Humanity was their distinguishing trait, yet exhibited in the rough manner peculiar to the pioneer. The new comer was treated with a cordial welcome. No unjust or disparaging reflections were indulged in, but he was received as an equal, and assumed to be in every way a worthy companion until found to be otherwise. All lent a helping hand to assist him to build his cabin

and make his first clearing; and often did it happen that men of doubtful character, who settled among them, by such fair and generous treatment were made good citizens, and maintained ever after fair characters.

The people who emigrated to Chautauqua after the building of the canal differed in certain respects from those who came before them. They were not so poor. The prospect of a market for the surplus products of the soil and other signs of coming prosperity invited people from New England and from communities in other settled localities who brought with them more means, and habits of economy and thrift that prevailed in the east. These new comers were better skilled in husbandry, and consequently better fitted for the changed condition of the county, which had now advanced from a backwoods state, and become a "farming country," although there were several towns almost entirely covered with forests.

Many of the old settlers, unfitted by their habits of life to these changed conditions or pressed with debt, sold their improvements at a loss to the more thrifty new-comers and sought more congenial homes in the West, and the simple and hearty ways of the pioneers that remained were gradually supplanted by the more conventional and less genuine manners of the farmers who followed them.

The completion of the Erie Canal dates the close of the true pioneer history of the county. Yet for many years the characteristics of the pioneer period were very closely interwoven with the ways of the people who came after them. Indeed the methods of life of the pioneer did not entirely disappear until 25 years later, or about the time of the building of the New York and Erie railroad, when communication was still better established with the eastern towns, and a still better market was obtained.

The history of the county would not be complete if an account of the customs of the people who inhabited it during the first 50 years of its settlement should be omitted. We therefore liberally quote from "Pioneer Homes and Characteristics" written by the late Judge L. Bugbee, of Stockton, which contains most faithful pictures of their life. This admirable description was prepared for the Chautauqua County Society of History and Natural Science. The early life of Mr. Bugbee was passed among these old pioneers, and his memory bore to his later years a vivid recollection of the scenes he has so accurately described.

"Let us examine the obstacles to be bravely met by the pioneers, who sought to establish homes in the wilderness of Chautauqua. Jeremiah Griffith settled at Griffith Point in April 1806. His son, Samuel, states that he was at that time 15 years of age. The family consisted of his father and mother and six children, the youngest a babe of six months. They arrived at their destination at sundown on Saturday. Hastily erecting a temporary shelter with crotches, poles and boughs, and kindling a fire in

front, they made themselves comfortable till Monday. Early in the morning Mr. G. and the boys were busy with their axes in cutting the second growth trees from the Indian fields around their wigwams, and soon had a cabin 16x20, covered with elm bark fastened in place with poles and withes, (afterwards covered with pine shingles three feet in length.) The floor was of split chestnut logs, and the door was made of the same material; the fireplace was a notch in the floor at one end of the cabin, made upon the bare earth with stones rudely piled against the wall to protect it from the fire, with split sticks laid up in cobhouse fashion from the chamber floor upwards, being about six feet square at the base and tapering to three feet at the top, the whole wall covered inside and out with mud plaster. A "lugpole" crossed the chimney at the upper floor, from which dangled a chain with several loose hooks, on which the good housewife hung her pots and kettles in cooking. The wood used for the fireplace was usually about six feet in length. A huge backlog often two feet in diameter was brought in on rollers and placed against the back of the chimney; on the top was a "back-stick," about half the size of the former; in front a "fire-stick" with each end resting upon a couple of holders a foot in diameter, the middle being filled with smaller wood, making the most cheerful family fireside the world has ever known. Around this fire sat the family on rude benches with perhaps a few splint bottom chairs for the parents and older portion. This stick chimney was far from being fire-proof, and to protect it a huge squirt gun stood in a bucket of water in the corner, which, with the watchful eyes of the family, was usually an ample protective. Matches were unknown, and the loss of fire was quite a calamity when neighbors were many miles away. But nearly all would own a flint-lock gun and ammunition. With these, and a little tow or "spunk" was found a sure and ample remedy. The gun was also the chief reliance in supplying the family with meat, chiefly from the deer that abounded in the forests. During the winter venison hams could be seen in nearly every cabin suspended on wooden pins to dry around the huge chimney or from the beams overhead. No better dried meats ever graced the table of kings, and when fresh it was equal to the best domesticated animals. The pioneers around Chautauqua lake also relied much on the fish which they captured in any desired quantity with hooks or in their canoes by night with pine torches and spears. Speckled trout and horned dace were found in large quantities in the numerous spring brooks which at that time were flowing the year round. Chautauqua lake was often called the "meat barrel" of the pioneer. It was not uncommon for a couple of men to capture 200 pounds or more of pickerel or bass in a single night.

A great majority of the early settlers with families, came with ox teams on "wooden-shod" sleds. One or two cows and a few sheep followed driven

by the boys. In the winter, they subsisted upon browse, the best of which was elm, basswood and maple tops, on which they would thrive as on the best of hay. In summer or in spring the herbage in the woodlands furnished abundant pasturage. One who has never seen our forests of fifty years ago can hardly conceive of the beauty and magnificence of the scene presented during April, May and June. They were everywhere carpeted with ferns, leeks, and a great variety of wild flowers up to the knees or hips, and along the intervals and water-courses nettles and other wild herbage were often higher than a man's head, forming an almost impassable barrier. For more than thirty years many portions of the county depended upon the woodlands for their pasturage, and the tinkle of the cow-bell was heard at all points of the compass. The milk and butter was usually highly tinctured with leeks, and, to make them passable as an article of food, an onion, leek, or bunch of sives was placed besides the plate of each one of which they took an occasional taste. The courageous and provident pioneer, having sheltered his family in a rude cabin, next cleared away a patch and planted it to corn and potatoes, reserving small portions here and there, where the log heaps had been burned, for cucumbers, melons and other vines.

In order to understand the labor to be performed to clear away an acre of the native woodland, we will state that upon this would be found from forty to forty-five trees from one to three feet in diameter, besides the staddles, underbrush and fallen timber. This applies to the hard timber lands where beech and maple prevailed. A good axeman would chop and prepare an acre of this in six days; an expert axeman would often do it in four. The staddles and underbrush were cut and thrown into heaps, then the larger trees were cut into sections 16 to 20 feet in length for logging or to be drawn and rolled into heaps for burning. The tops were trimmed and thrown into piles and burned in order to clear the way for the ox-team and men which were to follow. A full set required a teamster and three men with handspikes to roll the logs in position. When these log heaps were well ablaze with innumerable sparks dancing and darting upward under an evening sky the scene was cheering and delightful. The timber being consumed the ashes were carefully raked into heaps, then drawn to the leach, water thrown upon them, the lye caught in a trough dug out with an axe from a section of a large tree, then boiled down to a thick black pudding known as black salts. On the oak and chestnut lands it was customary to cut out the small timber and underbrush, girdle the large trees and leave them standing, plant the ground to corn and potatoes or sow to wheat or oats and thus obtain very good crops.

The early mills at Westfield, Bemus creek, on the outlet, Silver Creek and Canadaway were a great blessing to the pioneer, but many were so far away and the roads so bad that they were obliged to grind their corn with a

pestle attached to a spring pole in a hole dug out of a log. All crops committed to the virgin soil cheerfully responded to the efforts of the husbandmen. In especial manner the potato would often give a plump bushel for every six hills. Very little cultivation was necessary. An early settler used often to speak to us the pleasure he experienced when he dug his first hill of great smooth potatoes.

The manufacture of maple sugar was an important industry, and gave to the people an abundant supply of this luxury, and was a convenient article of exchange. The sap was usually caught in troughs made with the axe from the cucumber tree, and boiled down in kettles suspended to lugpoles with large quantities of fuel. The sugar camp was often the resort of the young men and maidens of the neighborhood, who, around the cheerful fire, would pass the fleeting hours in merry glee, over a feast of wax sugar spread upon the virgin snow.

Darius Knapp of Harmony was among its first settlers. He informed the writer that his capital at the time he took an article of his farm consisted of *courage* and his *axe* on his shoulder. He said that he had made the trip on foot seventeen times between sun and sun from Buffalo to Panama. Joseph Sackett at an early day came from Buffalo to his home in Stockton, starting at early dawn, and chopped a cord of wood before sundown. Nahum Aldrich who settled on lot 2 above Long Point, on Chautauqua lake in 1807 was unmarried. His wealth consisted of his axe only and an indomitable will. These men all died wealthy. Aldrich boarded awhile with his neighbor, Deacon John Peterson, but, alarmed at the debt he was incurring, he moved his quarters to his own premises and kept bachelor's hall, cooking his food in a skillet, and lodging for several months in a hollow buttonwood log, his only shelter, his bed some straw with a single blanket. During the summer he captured many ducks with his gun, from the feathers of which and an old shirt for a case he made a comfortable pillow.

The period of bark covered cabins was of short duration. The body of this primitive dwelling was made of light poles that could be placed in position by the help at hand. As soon as the country became well settled and sawmills could be built from which boards could be obtained, the more substantial log house took its place. These were quite uniform in size, usually about 20x24 feet, with a projection of the roof in front of ten feet resting on the beams that supported the chamber floor. This projection was called a "stoop," and under it could be seen pots and kettles, the washtub, the wooden washbowl, splint broom, and many other necessary utensils of the household. This house was the first work of the pioneer. Straight trees and of uniform size were selected and drawn to the place chosen for the dwelling; the neighbors were invited to the "raising," and all made it a religious duty to attend, unselfishly forgetting the duties of home. No foundation was required but

the four logs, the size of the building, laid upon the level ground. When this was done four of the best axemen each took a corner, and cut a saddle and notch to hold the logs in position as they were rolled on skids to the proper place. They were usually made a story and a half, the upper portion being the sleeping room of the family, access to which was a ladder, or pins driven into the logs in the wall of the house, and occasionally rough board stairs. Three or four hours in an afternoon was sufficient time to raise a log house. When the body was up the logs were cut away for the door and windows, the floor laid with unplanned boards, the space between the logs filled with split pieces of wood and plastered with mud, the gables boarded, the roof made of pine shingles, and a stone chimney, with jams and an iron crane for the pots and kettles, made for those days a very comfortable and convenient home. Occasionally, when brick could be obtained, an oven was built at one side of the fireplace, the flue entering the chimney. These ovens were of sufficient size to contain a half dozen loaves of bread, as many pies, and a pan of pork and beans. Fine dry wood was required to heat the oven for baking, but it is doubted if the modern range or cook stove is any improvement in this branch of cookery. Occasionally ovens were built outside the house on a log platform up to the hips. The house without an oven would substitute the bake-kettle, a flat-bottom, straight-sided iron vessel with legs four inches long and an iron cover. The baking was performed by surrounding the kettle with live coals in a corner of the fire-place, changing and renewing as occasion required. A loaf of bread baked in this manner, made of three parts of corn meal and one part of stewed pumpkin, was a great favorite with the pioneer. No better bread was ever made. It was thought that standing in the kettle over night improved its flavor. Remove the cover in the morning and behold a brown loaf with a yellow tinge and aroma that would tempt an epicure. "Johnny cake," or brown bread baked upon a board or spider tilted up before the fire, was also in common use. To cook a spare-rib, duck or turkey they were suspended by a tow string before the open fire-place, with an iron vessel underneath to catch the drippings from which the cook would bathe or baste the parts with a ladle or spoon, giving her charge at the same time a whirl that all portions might receive the benefit of the blazing fire. Plain roast potatoes and salt was often an acceptable and even a pleasing meal for the entire family. The open fire-place introduced the use of andirons on which rested the finer portion of the wood in front of the back log in building the fire. The hearth made of smooth flag-stones three or four feet in width was always a necessary portion of the stone chimney. About 1830 the tin oven superseded the bake kettle. This consisted of a tin frame about two feet long and one foot wide, with a short iron pan with a cover of bright tin, standing at an angle of forty-five degrees when open before the blazing fire, and, when new, performed the

work of baking to perfection. This oven was not popular with the family as it encumbered the hearth and obstructed the cheering effect of the fireside. The windows of the log house were usually made of single sash of six or nine lights of 7x9 glass. The hinges and latches of the doors were of wood. The door opened from the outside by a string passing through a gimlet hole and attached to the latch on the inside. A person not of the household wishing to enter would rap with his knuckles on the door when he would hear from within the universal custom of the day—"Come in." He would pull at the latch-string and enter. The dining room, sitting room and parlor were all in one. If the family were partaking of a meal the stranger was always made welcome to a place at the table.

Nearly all the clothing and linen of the family were manufactured at home. Every farm would contain from a fourth to a half an acre of flax from which was made the summer clothing. Flax-seed would bring in trade about \$1 per bushel, hence it was always premitted to ripen before harvesting. It was then pulled up and bound in bundles so small they could be encircled by the thumbs and fingers of both hands. When dry it was taken to the barn and the seed whipped out by taking the bundle in the hands near the roots and striking the heads on an iron kettle turned bottom-side upwards. The next step was to convey the straw to a clean piece of meadow land where the grass had been harvested and spread it in thin swaths for rotting, which required about four weeks. It was then raked, bound into bundles and reconveyed to the barn. In the early winter it was the business of the farmer to prepare the flax for the spinning-wheel operated by the women. To do this he made use of a simple machine called a brake, which was followed by the hetchel and swingle, producing a soft and pliable mass twisted into a head of flax ready to be spun and woven. In nearly all the log cabins of 50 years ago the big and little wheels were in active operation by the mother and girls. The mother would be seated at the little wheel, distaff in hand, one foot upon the treadle, the other jogging the cradle containing a little rose-bud of humanity, at the same time singing a low soothing lullaby more charming than the music of the spheres. One of the girls would be seated beside a basket of tow, carding into bolts one foot long and two inches wide with a pair of hand cards, while the sister would be moving backward and forward with nimble step beside the big wheel full twelve feet in circumference, and spinning these bolts into yarn. 30 knots was a day's work of flax or tow. Each knot contained 40 threads six feet two inches long, or about 250 feet. The wheel in common use was the "kniddy-knoddy," consisting of a single standard with two transverse heads made of sufficient size to give the desired length to the thread. It was quite a knack to operate one of these and give it the proper flop and swing, it being held in the left hand, but it was quickly made and occupied much less room than the long-

armed fourheaded clock reel. During the winter and early spring the women manufactured sufficient tow and linen cloth for the summer clothing of the family and to replenish the bedding. The male portion were obliged to be satisfied with cloth made of linen warp and tow filling. This cloth was full of shives and for the first few weeks was extremely aggravating, especially the shirts, rasping and scratching the body as if with a thousand needles. The mother and girls claimed the clear linen, and for dresses they would make a piece checked or striped with copperas, and when starched or ironed who will say the girls were not as attractive and winsome as those of the present day? Besides the universal sun-bonnet, the ladies wore for many years the calash, made by covering willow hoops with gingham or some fancy chintz. These bonnets would open and shut like a buggy cover, allowing the wearer to show to advantage her bewitching smiles and flowing ringlets. She usually contrived to own a pair of French morocco shoes, only worn on special occasions and expected to last for several years. During six months of the year she, as well as the men and boys, went about at home with bare feet. Straw hats for the men and boys were braided and sewed at home, and for winter the boys wore full cloth caps, with alternate strips of black and grey or blue, brought to a point at the top, usually tipped with a red tassel. Pocket handkerchiefs were also manufactured at home, several women clubbing together for a piece of their finest linen with checks of copperas and blue and borders of fantastic design. If there was any lack in delicacy and beauty, strength and durability still remained, and constant use was sure to improve the quality.

Weaving was always performed by women, one or more skilled in the work being found in every neighborhood. The price for weaving plain tow, linen or flannel cloth, was about six cents a yard, and from six to ten yards was a good day's work, the quills being wound by the aid of the swifts and quill wheel by one of the children. We have a vivid recollection of winding the quills for a strong healthy woman who wove twenty yards of flannel in one day, but such cases were exceptional, and were only possible where there was great strength and activity, and little breaking in the warp and filling. These tow and linen cloths being manufactured into pants, shirts and frocks for the men and boys, and dresses for the women and girls, sheets, pillow cases and towels for all, they were soon engaged in the manufacture of flannel for winter garments. Every farmer owned a flock of sheep and they were carefully yarded nightly to protect them from the wolves until the great wolf hunts of 1824 and 1826 in which the greater part of the county concentrated its able-bodied men, equipped in the habiliments of war, in the Cassadaga swamp in Stockton, resulting in the extermination of this scourge. The wool taken from the sheep was hurried off to the carding machine where it was made into rolls. Soon the girls are all busy again at the spinning

wheel. A day's work was 30 knots of wrap or 40 knots of filling. Some of the most active would spin twice this amount.* A piece of flannel sufficient for the outer clothing of the male portion of the family was sent to the fulling mill to be dressed and returned for winter wear, the remainder being made into skirts and sheets. For the women a piece of fancy check of black and red was also wove and sent to the mill to be pressed, and when made into clothing was tidy, tasty and comfortable. The main part of this was of home-made manufacture, but most of the young women could boast of one calico dress the most popular styles being figures of blue. These were seldom worn except on extra occasions, Independence or New Years' balls and were expected to last for years. This frugality will not appear surprising when we learn that a young lady could obtain only five shillings a week at the spinning wheel, and that this sum would scarcely purchase a yard of calico. During the period of the log cabin feather beds were considered indispensable. The rough boarding of the gables would warp, and it was no unfrequent occurrence to find the snow several inches deep, covering the floor and bedding of the chambers, a condition demanding extra bed clothing. Hence every well ordered family kept a flock of geese, and every young lady on her marriage expected one or two feather beds, besides the linen and flannel which she had laid aside for that most important occasion of her life. Geese feathers were also a medium of exchange at the stores and with the wagon peddlers, but the equivalent value was always claimed by the women of the household. At an early day Perez Dewey, for many years a successful merchant at Sinclairville, made his annual circuit of the county with his great bay horse and covered wagon filled with Yankee notions, which he sold largely to the women in exchange for geese feathers, receiving a pound for a yard of calico. In order to obtain enough for a dress it was necessary for the young ladies to run in debt for one year's crop, which was always granted by this kindhearted old bachelor. It so happened that one year he failed to make his accustomed visit, and, as nothing could be heard of him, his customers began to congratulate themselves on the escape of payment. But soon the old familiar brown-top covered wagon hove in sight, causing no little flutter among his patrons, as well as a great hubbub and racket among the geese.

The furniture was always plain, consisting of square-legged bedsteads with rope or bark cordage, and an awning overhead, called a "tester," around which was a drooping fringe of net work tipped with tasty little tassels. Sometimes near the window would be seen a chest of drawers, and near it a square-legged stand over which was the looking glass with ornamental frame of jigger work brought by the mother from her eastern home.

*40 threads, each 6 feet 2 inches in length the circumference of the reel) make a knot, 10 knots a skein, and 2 skeins a run. It is stated in the *Censor* of July 9, 1820, that four married women of Portland, in one day, spun and reeled 20 runs of woolen yarn, and each took care of an infant.—*Edson*.

Near by stood the unvarnished cherry or pine cross-legged table and in the spare nooks and corners, when not in use, a number of splint-bottom chairs. On shelves against the wall, or in the tall cupboard, are displayed rows of bright pewter plates standing edgewise, headed by the great pewter platter, always in use at "boiled dinners" piled with cabbage, turnips, beets, potatoes and other vegetables, and near its side lies the bag of pudding stuffed with some kind of wild berries, a tempting slice of which is given to each one at the table, covered with sweetened cream. During the war of 1812 and the consequent suppression of trade, wooden plates, or trenchers, and even tea cups and saucers made of the same material were common. This ware was manufactured quite extensively by Allen Manley of Ellery, and sold in exchange for maple sugar and other truck. On the beech and maple lands every farmer expected to make their sugar or somehow get along without it. Coarse brown earthenware, such as jars, crocks, mugs and milk pans, were manufactured by Whittemore & Fenton of Fluvanna and Caleb Matthews of Gerry, finding a ready market among the inhabitants. Ox teams and "wooden shod" sleds were the principal means of conveyance in taking black salts and other produce to market, as well as in making social visits. It was no violation of the rules of etiquette for young men to club together and convey their girls to and from the places of merriment in this manner during the winter months, all snugly wrapped in quilts and blankets, seated on a good supply of straw. As horses became more plenty, riding double was the practice, the lady mounted behind her partner with her loving arm around his waist. Then no carpets were seen upon the floors; but as long as this was the general rule contentment reigned, and merriment and cheerful song were the heritage of the household. Spinning bees were common, especially when one of the neighboring women, by sickness or want of help, chanced to fall behind in preparing her web of tow and linen cloth for summer use. Some one of the family with a team loaded with flax and tow would visit every house within two or three miles, leaving enough for a day's work at each place, at the same time giving an invitation to supper at home a few days in advance. No one was ever known to refuse her share of the work, and, at the appointed time, each, with her skeins of yarn under her arm, the roses of health on her cheeks and a throb of joy in her heart, would enter this neighbor's house where she was sure to be received with tokens of friendship and love. Hunting for deer was not the general practice during the summer months, or while the leaves were on the trees, and the supply of fresh meats was principally drawn from the sheep fold. Whenever a sheep or lamb was slaughtered the neighbors were always remembered, and a portion sent to each, even when a return of the compliment was known to be impossible.

Religious societies were few and far between, but whenever a wandering

missionary made his appearance and left an appointment to preach at the log school house or private dwelling everybody would turn out to hear him. The general practice on Sunday was to call, with words of welcome and good cheer, on some new neighbor, who had located in the woods, if only a few miles away. The road to one of these primitive homes was made by cutting out the underbrush and fallen timber sufficiently wide for the passage of ox teams and sleds, passing over roots and cradle knolls and winding around trees. Let us visit one of these new homes in June. The Creator, from his store-house, has clothed the woodland in lovely green of various tints and with bright flowers. Soon we come to an opening in the woods embracing a few acres. Up to the very door of the log cabin is seen the vigorous young corn and potatoes, and whatever else may have been committed to the virgin soil, all cheering and hopeful to the husbandman. Dwelling, field, fences, plants, all are new, lending a charm only experienced on the frontier.

Having prepared a shelter for the family the next thing in order for the settler was to add a few acres each year to his improvements. Much of the chopping and clearing would be done during the winter months. Many were compelled to do so in order that the cattle might subsist upon the browse. In the spring the timber would be burned and the ground planted to corn and potatoes. Necessity would often compel children of tender age to pick up the bits of brush and light chunks of rotten wood that would impede cultivation. After the timber had been removed, before planting the crop, it was customary to pass over the ground with a nine tooth drag. This was made of strong timber, often from the crotch of a tree, and the teeth from bars of iron one-inch-and-a-half square. This business was trying on the team as the drag would go hopping and jumping over the roots. One of our neighbors had a sprightly little boy known as Jimmy. When he was but five years of age he drove his father's ox team to drag a field of several acres of new land. He was prepared with a handspike of suitable size so that whenever the drag caught among the roots he could lift it out and relieve the team. It was amusing to see the great honest oxen with their mild eyes watch and obey the words and signals of this little boy. A few years later this little fellow was taught to yoke the oxen in this manner: The yoke would be left on the top of a stump and near it was placed a block of wood about eighteen inches thick. Jimmy would draw out the bows of the yoke, drive up the off ox, draw the yoke along while he stood upon the block, holding up the end while it rested on a prop. The ox would carefully take his place, and stand for the bow to be adjusted, then, getting upon the stump, he would lift the other end and say to the other ox "Come under." These brutes seemed to admire their little master and would cheerfully obey his commands. Boys from seven to ten years of age were required to go to mill, often six to eight miles distant. The father would fill the bag about

two-thirds full, divide it in the middle, throw it over the saddle, strap it on with the stirrup-straps and mount the boy on top of the grist, telling him to look out for the mud-puddles and hang on to the mane. After the grist was ground the miller always went through the same strapping and mounting process.

Flour was seldom kept at the stores and a sack of flour could not be bought; if for sale, few had the money to make the purchase, so everybody went to mill. In times of drouth the Rapids, Dexterville or Kennedyville, were the main dependence of a large section of the county. At such times a wagon would be loaded by the neighbors with a few bushels for each, and with two or three boys for company and a yoke of oxen for a team, would creep away to mill at the rate of about two miles an hour, never returning until the next day. The miller would usually keep us over night. On the road the boys would watch for the vacancies in the corn field where would be found the melon patch, always free for all to help themselves, as they often grew by the wagon load from the new and virgin soil and no market but home consumption.

Logging "bees" were common whenever a man fell behind in preparing his chopping fallow for the spring crop or winter wheat in the fall. Then for several miles away the neighbors were invited with their ox teams to assemble on a certain day. Often as many as 50 men in their tow frocks reaching to their knees, handspikes in hand, would assemble at the lowest edge of the field, where operations were always begun, the logs being drawn and rolled into heaps on a down grade more easily. The chopping was prepared in courses for logging, requiring a team and set of hands to each. When the men got to work there was always a strife to see who would first reach the opposite side of the field, and the encouraging shouts of the teamsters could be heard for miles. The oxen seemed to partake of the excitement, and it was marvelous to see the great logs they were able to move.

Having accomplished the logging, the next thing was to try the activity and strength of the teams by turning them "tail to," with several feet of slack chain, and dropping the hooks together and starting at the word "go." The best in three was declared winner, and usually fell upon the team the first to start. This finale of the logging bee created much merriment. The whiskey jug was an important factor in all these gatherings to give strength and activity to the men, and in no case must the supply be exhausted. Few ever became intoxicated, but every man seemed gay and joyous. 60 years ago nearly every town had its whiskey distillery, some two or three. Every man was expected to keep a good quantity of the stuff in his house, and, if a neighbor happened to drop in, the bottle was always presented, and he must drink before leaving. Indeed whiskey was so popular it was thought a gallon would go further in the family than a bushel of corn. The last

scene in a logging bee was a good substantial supper, when the men would disperse to their homes, happy in the thought that each had bestowed his might to foster good will and encourage his neighbor in the battle of life. These were days of rugged toil in the school of science to develop muscle and brain power in removing obstructions in the pathway of civilization. If there was a lack of refinement we must remember it was the offspring of the peculiar surrounding conditions.

When the day was closed the men would spend the evenings in talking of the events of the day, and relating stories and anecdotes of their eastern homes around the cheerful open fireplaces. In the fall would always be seen long rows of pumpkins, cut in circular strips a half inch in thickness, suspended on poles attached to beams overhead to dry. This was the main dependence for pies and desert for the family until the apple tree came to bearing and added a welcome variety to the comforts of the table.

The first roads were made by cutting out the fallen timber, underbrush and saddles, sufficiently wide for the passage of sleds and winding around the larger trees. The wet and swampy places were made passable by corduroy or log bridges, usually called cross-ways. A wagon would go jumping and bounding over these logs, trying the patience of a Job, and the women would universally prefer to walk. Deep and almost impassable mud holes were frequent along the main highways, and during half the year teams were often "stuck" in the mud. The long lever would lift them out, and, long before night, the men would find themselves besmeared with dirt from head to foot. Along the roads in the newer settlements woodlands prevailed, and the occasional log cabin was always a source of pleasure, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to the weary traveler. Men of to-day may be disposed to condole the pioneer as they read of the hardships he endured, but the old man whoever he may be when questioned will say that he often sighs for the return of those days of simplicity and brotherly kindness. Then there was no favored aristocracy of wealth and so-called refinement that marks the present day, no "upper tens," no sharp lines to sunder the great heart of humanity. Very few felt themselves independent of their neighbors, "to breast alone the tide of life," and so, cherishing the type of the good Samaritan, they proclaimed good will to the world.

The lands being cleared of the timber they were enclosed on three sides by the Virginia zigzag rail fence, first placing a row of bottom logs along the line and on top of these five or six rails to each length, closing up the rear of the field with a slash or tree fence. These bottom log fences would begin to reel and slide about in five or six years by the rotting away of the foundation. The same was noted in the log house whose foundation was subject to the same species of decay and soon had the appearance of an ill used cocked-up hat and a cant as if desirous of running away. Its durability

would hardly exceed 20 years, when it would be vacated for the frame house. The old one would remain a few years longer as a reminder of the hard but cheerful days of their pioneer home in the woods where all agree were passed the most cheering and happy days of their life.

The grain harvest was done with the sickle and the hay crop cut with the hand scythe and gathered into windrows with the hand rake. When the grain was not lodged a good hand would cut, bind and put into shocks one acre in a day. Two acres was a day's work in cutting grass with the scythe, for which the laborer would receive 50 cents. The day would begin at sunrise and often continue till an hour or two after sunset. When several were engaged in cutting grass on the same piece, there was usually a strife with the leader to cut the corners of the men in the rear. Jesse Walker of Gerry informed the writer that in July, 1821, he took his scythe on his back, and went a mile to the residence of Dexter Barnes of Stockton, cut four acres of heavy grass and with his dollar in his pocket went whistling home, where he arrived before nine o'clock in the evening. A plentiful supply of whiskey was always given the laborer with his rations. In those days speculations in stocks were unknown and men were content to earn their bread by honest toil. Occasionally would be seen the log barn, but the frame ones were generally adopted. So far as I have been able to learn, my father, Jonathan Bugbee, built the first barn in Stockton in June 1814. The sills and plates were 16 inches square, the beams 12x14, the ridge pole made of cherry one foot in diameter, the braces of hard wood and pinned at each end, and all else of the same massive proportions. The plates and outside beams projected two inches with an inch groove to admit the upper ends of the siding. Wrought nails were only used hammered into shape by blacksmiths and sold at Mayville for 75 cents a pound ready cash, or four pounds of nails for 100 pounds of black salts. At the "raising" the county was so sparsely settled men were invited from Mayville, the center of Charlotte, and along the east side of Chautauqua lake, many of whom were nine miles distant. Every man invited came to the "raising," and not a few brought their wives on their ox sleds. It was lucky that they had a full moon, as it was midnight before the frame was completed. Of course they were provided with all they required for food and drink. It was customary on the completion of a "raising" for all the men to assemble in rows upon the plates and name the building, then, at a concerted signal, all would hurrah, at the close of which, one of the men selected for the purpose would hurl a junk bottle, filled with whiskey, as far as possible from the building to the ground. There the activity of the men was put to the test to see who would first be able to arrive on the spot and announce its condition. Being tightly corked it was seldom broken unless it chanced to fall upon a stone or other hard substance. As a specimen of the naming of buildings, we give that of this

barn, all others being nearly the same, only changing a few words as the occasion would seem to require :

The pride of the builder and owner's delight,
Framed in ten days and raised at midnight.

The boards for this barn were drawn on an ox sled from Maj. Samuel Sinclear's mill at Sinclairville in June, over the crossways and through the mud holes that prevailed during the greater part of the year. My father used to relate that, while drawing the boards for this barn, on his return trip, a mile and a half from home, the sled struck a sapling, as the oxen shied to avoid a mudhole and broke the yoke in the middle. He knew the workmen would soon be waiting for the lumber and some way must be devised to deliver the load in due time. His only tool for the construction of another yoke was an axe, which was always carried with a team on the road. Seeing a basswood tree the right size near at hand, he cut it down, took out a section the right length, chipped out two notches or saddles for the necks of the oxen, when the very serious problem arose how the holes were to be made to receive the bows and the staple and ring. After a moment's reflection he split the yoke in two in the middle, cut notches of the proper size, put the staple on the rear half, tied the sections together with three substantial withes made of river beech, put the new yoke upon the oxen, the bows through the notches, hitched to his load and drew it home and was only an hour late. This incident must not be taken as showing any peculiar tact or trait of this man, but as illustrating the indomitable perseverance of the Chautauqua pioneer. This barn is 30x44 feet, and is still standing in good preservation, having received its third coat of shingles. The first roof was of shaved pine shingles, and failed in 30 years, being blown off in many places. This will not be surprising when it is known that many of the shingles were fastened with a gimlet and pine pegs. We have been thus minute in the description of this barn that it may be taken as a sample of others to be found all over the county."

CHAPTER XXXV.

1826-1827-1828.

WE HAVE now brought this history to the close of the pioneer period. As the existing records of events transpiring before this time are scanty, and in danger of being lost, we have devoted more attention to their detailed preservation than we otherwise would have done. In the well-kept records of public offices, and in the files of newspapers, which have greatly multiplied since then, are preserved full accounts of more recent events. We shall therefore devote less space to detailed accounts of occurrences of later years.

By the state census of 1825 the population of the 15 towns of the county was 20,639, an increase of 5,371, or more than 33 per cent. in five years. The rapid increase of population, the completion of the Erie canal, and other evidences of coming prosperity, elated the people. They celebrated the Fourth of July at Mayville with much enthusiasm. The day was ushered in by a salute from a six-pounder which was captured by Perry in the battle of Lake Erie, and the oration was delivered by David Mann.

John Quincy Adams, Republican, was chosen president. The defeated candidates were also Republicans. During his administration we may see the beginning of the process that eventually resulted in the formation of the two great parties, Whig and Democrat, which for many years contended for supremacy and controlled the politics of the county. During Adams' administration his supporters were designated as the Adams or Administration party. The friends of Jackson, Crawford and Calhoun, defeated candidates, who had now united in opposition to the Adams or Administration party, were known as the Opposition or Jackson party. In New York DeWitt Clinton, the most distinguished member of the People's party, had from the beginning strongly favored the election of Jackson. VanBuren, the leader of the Regency party in this state, and also a leading member of the Crawford party in the nation, had decided to support General Jackson for the next presidency. A disposition appeared among many of the leaders of these two parties in the state to unite in opposition to Adams, but it was not strong enough to prevent the nomination of opposing candidates to be supported at the fall election. The People's party nominated DeWitt Clinton for governor, and Henry Huntington for lieutenant-governor. The Regency party

nominated Judge William B. Rochester for governor, notwithstanding he was a supporter and friend of Mr. Adams, and Gen. Nathaniel Pitcher favored the candidacy of Jackson. Clinton was again elected governor by a majority of 3,650. His majority in Chautauqua county was 227. The town of *Chautauqua* gave Clinton 137 votes and Rochester 128; *Pomfret* Clinton 360, Rochester 147; *Ellicott* Clinton 126, Rochester 106; *Gerry* Clinton 147, Rochester 76; *Hanover* Clinton 158, Rochester 261; *Portland* Clinton 185, Rochester 112; *Ripley* Clinton 118, Rochester 141; *Harmony* Clinton 79, Rochester 80; *Clymer* Clinton 21, Rochester 56; *Ellery* Clinton 66, Rochester 140; *Stockton* Clinton 66, Rochester 68; *Villanova* Clinton 49, Rochester 82; *Busti* Clinton 112, Rochester 45; *Mina* Clinton 50, Rochester 75; *Carroll* Clinton 87, Rochester 47; *Ellington* Clinton 78, Rochester 48.

Daniel G. Garnsey was re-elected to Congress by a small majority over Albert H. Tracy, after a bitter contest chiefly on personal grounds. In April, 1826, a law was passed reorganizing the senate districts upon the basis of the census of 1825, and apportioning the members of assembly, by which apportionment the county became entitled to two members. At this election Elial T. Foote, the candidate of the Regency party, and Samuel A. Brown of the People's party, both of Jamestown, were elected to the assembly over Nathan Mixer of the Regency, and Philo Orton of the People's party.

In 1827 the town of Sheridan was formed from Hanover. At the first town meeting, held at the house of William Griswold, May 8, Lyscom Mixer was elected the first supervisor. The village of Jamestown was also incorporated. Its population in January of this year was but 393. This was the first village in the county on which corporate powers were conferred.

In 1827, the "Cassadaga Steam-Mill Company" was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. A few years before a dam had been constructed across the outlet of the Cassadaga lake which raised the waters of the lake about four feet above the natural level. A gristmill and sawmill was erected near this point. Sickness caused by the raising of the dam compelled its removal. In order to save the use of the mills the project of propelling them by steam was formed, and this company incorporated; the project was finally abandoned. About this time people in Fredonia obtained the right from the owner of the land to dig a ditch from the north end of the upper Cassadaga lake to a small branch of the Canadaway, to supply the failing waters of that stream. A ditch some 60 rods long, and in no place over six feet deep, was dug, and the lake began to discharge its waters into this tributary of Lake Erie. Parties residing in the vicinity soon filled the ditch, which the Fredonia people reopened. The law was finally invoked, and the ditch-diggers were restrained from diverting the waters of the lake.

In 1827 also "The Cassadaga Navigation Company" was formed and incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 to improve the navigation of the Cas-

sadaga from its source to its junction with the Conewango, and also to improve the navigation of the Conewango to the state line. Merchandise shipped from the east for Jamestown and Warren had then to be transported over the hills from Dunkirk through Sinclairville. Walter Smith, one of the most efficient and enterprising citizens of the county, conceived the plan of opening the Cassadaga and Conewango to keelboats. He was seconded by leading citizens of Fredonia. Some money was expended in the project. Men were hired to clear out the alders, logs and other obstructions to the navigation of these streams. People along the upper Cassadaga also contributed their labor. A keelboat about 25 feet long was constructed. It came up the Conewango and Cassadaga from Warren to Cassadaga lake loaded with salt. It returned to Warren with a light cargo, and again ascended the Conewango and Cassadaga, leaving part of its load at Barras', about three miles from Sinclairville. The Cassadaga was so small when the obstructions were removed (as it dwindled from full banks to an insignificant stream,) and its bends were so short, that navigation was found impracticable. The project was abandoned and the keelboat found its way down the Alleghany river.

\$4,000 having been appropriated by Congress for the building of a lighthouse at Dunkirk, work was commenced upon it in 1827. This was the first expenditure made in Chautauqua county for improving the navigation of Lake Erie. At that time the well-known steam boat "Pioneer," Captain Miles, was carrying passengers, and making regular daily trips between Buffalo and Dunkirk. She would leave Buffalo at 9 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dunkirk the next morning at 8 o'clock. Returning, it would leave Dunkirk at 9 o'clock a. m., and arrive at Buffalo at 2 o'clock p. m. A line of stages between Dunkirk and Erie, by Fredonia and Westfield, connected with the "Pioneer." At Erie this line connected with a line of stages for Pittsburgh, and with another for Cleveland. By these routes passengers from Buffalo could reach Cleveland in two days, and Pittsburg in three.

A new and exciting element was introduced into the political contest of 1827. Freemasonry was an institution originating with the architects and builders of an ancient period, and finally came to be supported by people of other vocations, and in high ranks. It had existed in some form in Europe since the Crusades. Masonic societies existed in most civilized nations, and were even found among people that can hardly be said to be civilized. In 1730 it reached America, where many lodges of Masons were established, and many distinguished people became members. Among them were Washington, Franklin (first grand master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania), and General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and who was at the time grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. DeWitt Clinton, governor of this state, held the highest office in the Grand Chapter of the United States.

In New York many public officers and prominent men of all parties as well as other people were masons. Many citizens of all classes in Chautauqua county belonged to the order, and several masonic lodges had been instituted in the county.

Forest Lodge, at Fredonia, was organized as early as 1816, and was the first one established in the county. Mount Moriah Lodge No. 297, at Jamestown, was the second lodge organized, Heman Bush was named as its first master in the charter, and Solomon Jones as senior, and Theron Plumb as junior wardens. The officers were probably installed October 16, 1817. Summit Lodge at Mayville was organized in 1818. Hanover Lodge was installed at Forestville, February 5, 1824. Luther Thwing was its first master, and Ezra Puffer and Seth Snow were its first senior and junior wardens. Sylvan Lodge No. 303, at Sinclairville, it is believed was organized the same year. Major Samuel Sinclear was the first master, and James Schofield, grand-father of Gen. John M. Schofield, present commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, was a succeeding master. United Brethren Lodge, in Busti, was installed at the house of Heman Bush July 4, 1826. Heman Bush was its master. Albion Lodge was installed August 14, 1826, at Westfield, by E. T. Foote, installing officer, with this committee of arrangements, Jonathan Cass, Aaron Rumsey, Carleton Jones and Joshua R. Babcock. Harmony Lodge was installed August 16, 1826, at Ashville; committee of arrangements, Hiram Alden, Isaac Fitch, John Stow.

In September, 1826, William Morgan, a Royal Arch mason, and a printer by trade, residing in Batavia, who had threatened to publish a book that would reveal the secrets of the order, was abducted from his home and was never seen afterwards. He was traced to Lewiston and Niagara, but no further. The citizens of Batavia and vicinity, with commendable zeal and spirit, took measures to hunt out the perpetrators of this outrage. Governor Clinton offered a reward for the discovery of the offenders, and the legislature appointed a committee to investigate the matter which reported that Morgan was murdered; and such was the general belief, although no positive evidence was obtained that such was the fact. Two of the persons engaged in the abduction were convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned, one for two years and four months, and the other for one year and three months. Intense indignation throughout western New York followed the perpetration of this offence, which was believed to have been committed by persons connected with the masonic fraternity. Morgan's book of masonry, was soon published under the title of "Illustrations of Masonry." A fourth edition was published in Westfield in 1827. It was followed by others, all claiming to reveal the secrets of the order, among them, "Light in Masonry" by Rev. David Bernard, then a resident of Genesee, and afterwards of Chautauqua county. Many citizens determined to hold the whole masonic order responsible for

the abduction and probable murder of Morgan. The masonic fraternity repelled with indignation the charge so implicating them. The excitement increased until it reached the highest pitch ever witnessed in this part of the state. The question entered into the religious and social relations of life, and soon divided churches and violently affected the politics of the state, and established the "Anti-Masonic Party."

In October of this year a convention of Anti-Masons was held at Mayville, of which Abiram Orton was chairman, and Alvin Plumb secretary. Esquire White, Silas Spencer and Alvin Plumb were appointed a committee to report an address against secret societies. The address, published in the *Fredonia Gazette*, was very ably written. Nathaniel Fenton and Nathan Mixer were nominated by this convention as candidates for members of assembly. An address upon the other side of the question was published in the same paper, signed by Thomas A. Osborne, John Crane, James Mullett, Jr., and E. L. Tinker. This was also well-written, evidently by the able pen of Thomas A. Osborne.

The Adams party had no candidate for the assembly in the field. The Jackson party, which may be said to include the Bucktail or Regency party, nominated James Mullett and Thomas A. Osborne, who received respectively 1,232 and 1,101 votes. Fenton received 2,192 votes, and Mixer 2,091 votes, and they were elected. The *Fredonia Gazette* supported the Masonic or Jackson ticket.

The year 1828 was one of the most important in the history of political parties in the county and state, and we may say also in the nation. The Anti-Masons, since the election of 1827, had greatly increased in numbers. They were not generally favorable to General Jackson for president, because he was a mason. They preferred Adams, because he was not. They drew most of their strength from the Clintonian or People's party, notwithstanding De Witt Clinton, the great leader of that party, was strongly in favor of the candidacy of Gen. Jackson for the presidency, and was also a radical Democrat. The masons, on the other hand, generally became members of the Jackson party, which was composed principally of a majority of the old and regular Bucktail and Regency parties. The Adams party was left few in numbers, composed of Clintonians, and of many masons who were unwilling to join either the Jackson or Anti-Masonic party. The Anti-Masons nominated Solomon Southwick for governor. The Adams party nominated Judge Smith Thompson, and the Jackson, or Democratic party, nominated Martin Van Buren for governor, and Enos T. Throop for lieutenant governor. The Democratic party nominated Andrew Jackson, and the Adams party John Quincy Adams for president. Jackson was elected president, Van Buren governor, and Throop lieutenant governor. In Chautauqua county Adams received 2,893 votes, and Jackson 1,556 votes, a majority of 1,337 for Adams.

The result of this election in Chautauqua is very interesting, as it shows how the Whig, the great rival of the Democratic party, began to exist in the county. John Quincy Adams, when he was elected president in 1824, was as truly a Democrat as was Jackson, or, as were his other competitors. Events had now made Adams the leader of that wing of the old Republican party, which was destined a few years later to join with the Anti-Masons and form the Whig party. We give the vote in each of the towns of the county to illustrate this fact, and also to show the existing sentiment of the county upon the exciting subject of Anti-Masonry, as shown in the principal election in which its strength was exhibited.

The vote for governor was: *Chautauqua*, Van Buren, Democrat, 147, Thompson, Adams party, 48, Southwick, Anti-Mason, 135; *Pomfret*, Dem., 107, Adams party, 295, Anti-Mason, 150, *Ellicott*, Dem., 140, Adams party, 63, Anti-Mason, 108; *Gerry*, Dem., 85, Adams party, 37, Anti-Mason, 146; *Hanover*, Dem., 95, Adams, 214, Anti-Mason, 10; *Portland*, Dem., 108, Adams, 65, Anti-Mason, 174; *Ripley*, Dem., 188, Adams, 44, Anti-Mason, 84; *Harmony*, Dem., 43, Adams, 17, Anti-Mason, 187; *Clymer*, Dem., 16, Adams, 5, Anti-Mason, 87; *Ellery*, Dem., 90, Adams, 27, Anti-Mason, 146; *Stockton*, Dem., 85, Adams, 21, Anti-Mason, 78; *Villanova*, Dem., 94, Adams, 63, Anti-Mason, 37; *Busti*, Dem., 45, Adams, 18, Anti-Mason, 149; *Mina*, Dem., 65, Adams, 8, Anti-Mason, 83; *Carroll*, Dem., 89, Adams party, 29, Anti-Mason, 83; *Ellington*, Dem., 72, Adams party, 72, Anti-Mason, 49; *Sheridan*, Dem., 47, Adams party, 109, Anti-Mason, 77. Total: Democrat, 1,520; Adams party, 1,135; Anti-Mason, 1,783.

The Democratic vote for president was but 36 more than the Democratic vote for governor, and the sum of the votes cast for the Adams party and the Anti-Masonic candidates for governor was but 25 more than the votes polled in the county for Adams for president. This proved that while the same voters that voted for Jackson voted also for Van Buren, and that the electors who cast their votes for Thompson and Southwick for governor voted also for Adams for president. One familiar with the history of the politics of the county during successive years of struggle between Democrats and Whigs, and the still later contests between Democrats and Republicans, can trace to the present time in the vote of the county, and in each of the towns of the county, the strong impress that anti-masonic sentiment made in 1828 upon the minds of the people, and we may realize to what extent an isolated and comparatively trifling circumstance will fix men's opinions and determine their actions for generations. We may also observe how much the abduction, perhaps murder, of William Morgan by a few irresponsible and desperate men, had to do with establishing the political complexion of Chautauqua county and Western New York for more than half-a-century.

No paper in the county at the time of the abduction of Morgan is known

to have been edited by a mason. The papers which first supported the new political movement was the *Western Star*, published and edited by Harvey Newcomb of Westfield, and the *Jamestown Journal*, published by Adolphus Fletcher, and edited by Abner Hazeltine. The rapid growth of the Anti-Masonic party in Chautauqua county was due in a great measure to the great influence of Mr. Hazeltine. As Anti-Masonic candidate for member of assembly in 1828, he received 2,056 votes and Nathan Mixer 2,091. Joseph White received 1,458 and John McAlister 1,153 votes as Jackson or Democratic candidates, and James Hall received 1,091 and John Crane 936 votes as administration or Adams candidates. Hazeltine and Mixer were elected. Daniel Sherman was elected sheriff, and James B. Lowry county clerk. Elial T. Foote was appointed first judge.

In his year the Holland Land Company make the first great sale of lands in this county. They sold 60,000 acres in the eastern and southeastern towns to Levi Beardsly, James O. Morse and Alvan Stewart, and employed agents to sell their lands to local settlers. These persons were afterwards known as the Cherry Valley company.

In 1828 Chautauqua lake was first navigated by steam. It was then the highest body of water so navigated in the world. Before the settlement of the county it had been made a means of communication between the great lakes and the Ohio, and immediately after the settlement was much used as a means of transit. In the winter, when the lake was surrounded by a wilderness traversed by but few roads, and those rudely made, the people traveled upon the ice, that then almost invariably covered the lake. In the summer, families with their household goods were carried over its waters to points nearest their destination in canoes. Provisions and goods and other commodities were carried in this way from Pittsburgh to Mayville. A very large canoe, made from a pine tree over five feet in diameter, was launched at "Miles Landing" in 1806. For many years it was the largest craft on the lake, and was considerably used for carrying purposes.* Other flatboats were also placed on the lake. Finally Jared Irwin and Mr. Nixon built the schooner Mink which navigated the lake for a short time. About 1829 it went ashore at Fair Point and was abandoned. Dr. Gilbert Hazeltine gives a voluminous and entertaining account of the early navigation of the lake and of the first steamboat launched upon it in his *Early History of Ellicott*. From it we quote :

There was so much merchandise and so many household goods coming to and passing through Jamestown that in 1824 Elisha Allen concluded to build what was then called a "horse boat." This boat was built on precisely the same ground now occupied by the U. S. Express company's office. It

*Large quantities of salt from the salt springs of New York, were transported southward from Mayville over the lake to Jamestown in a large scow or flatboat built by Judge Prendergast, thence in keel and Durham boats down the river.

was, one might say, a large scow, with a cabin on one side for passengers; and stables for eight horses on the other side. There were small paddle wheels on either side like a steamboat, and a large wheel in the center of the boat connected with the shaft of the paddle wheels by gearing. This center wheel was put in motion by four horses. At the stern was an oar like those used on rafts. The wheel to which the horses were hitched was painted red. The horse boat ran semi-occasionally a year, it may have made a few trips a second year, and then gave way to the schooner Mink, and scows with sails. The horse boat was a complete failure. No four horses could stand it at that wheel over an hour at a time, then they were removed and the other four hitched on, continuing in this way to the end of the trip. The distance from Jamestown to Mayville was never made in less than ten hours, with the wind favorable, and it frequently took a week to make a round trip. The Mink and the scows—the Mink under command of Captain Carpenter, the Palmeter scow under Captain Jacobs, another under Captain Shaw, competed as the steamboats do now for the freight from Mayville to Jamestown and had plenty up to 1823.

Passengers came and went in Ballard's stages. In 1827 Alvin Plumb formed a company and built a steamboat for Chautauqua lake, and, although the first, it was one of the staunchest ever on the lake. It was built of the best white oak by a ship carpenter, Richards, from Buffalo. The timber of the boat was selected and cut by Eliakim Garfield. The plank were sawed by the boatbuilders from logs rolled up on a staging so that one of the sawyers could stand under it. This boat was built partly on the ground now occupied by the old freight station of the N. Y. P. & O. railway and partly west thereof. The main stream then ran where the present freight station stands, and close to the bank under the high hill to a point due south of Maj. Hiram Smith's residence, where it made nearly a square bend to the south. Where the stream formerly was is now solid ground. The steamboat was ready for launching in the following May. That was a great day for the residents of Jamestown and vicinity. The whole surrounding country assembled. Plumb had caused to be brought from Westfield a large cannon belonging to Alex. McClurg. It was planted on top of the hill where Mrs. Charles Stern's house now stands on West Second street. Captain Carpenter was placed in command. Then for the first time the boys of Jamestown heard the roar of artillery. A gun was fired, Capt. Richards gave the word and the huge boat began to move, cabin-end foremost toward the outlet, and as she struck the water, Capt. Carpenter gave us another of his terrific ear-splitting, earth-shaking bangs. As the boat touched the water a lady of Jamestown broke a bottle of currant wine over her bow and said, "I name thee Chautauqua." The steamboat was poled up to where the landing now is, and there speedily finished and painted. A magnificent figure of a female head and bust was placed on her bow in a place built for it. Phineas Palmeter soon arrived from Pittsburgh with the machinery, accompanied by an engineer named Starring, who put it in place, and was engineer of the steamboat the first and, I think, the second year. After Starring, Palmeter had charge of the engine. The last of June she was in readiness for work. Captain John I. Wilson, an old Lake Erie captain who was to command her, came over from Sugar Grove, and she made a trip up into the lake and back.

Everything was pronounced perfect. The first trip to Mayville was made on the Fourth of July, 1828. It was a great day for Alvin Plumb and his friends. There were about 40, who by invitation, went up to Mayville on that first trip. We remember but few besides Plumb, Barrett, Baker, Budlong, and R. Falconer of Sugar Grove who were considered the owners. There were several from Mayville. Besides these S. A. Brown, Joseph Waite, Sheldon Fish, Laban, Abner and Daniel Hazeltine, General Allen and Colonel Dexter were aboard. I think that Frank Waite, A. F. Allen, Niles Budlong and myself were the only boys aboard. The "Chautauqua" was commanded by Capt. Willson the first year, then by Capt. David S. Walbridge, then by Capt. Pineas Palmeter, afterwards by Capt. George W. Kellogg and at the close by Capt. James Hill.

In 1828 an improvement was also made in the facilities for navigating Lake Erie along the coast of Chautauqua county, by the construction of a beacon light at Silver Creek Harbor at the expense of \$3,500. The sum of \$3,000 was also appropriated this year for the construction of a breakwater.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

1829-1832.

AT PORTLAND Harbor, or Barcelona, a lighthouse was erected in 1829, at the expense of \$3,400; it was lighted by natural gas from a spring. The village of Fredonia was incorporated in this year. It was the second village of the county upon which corporate powers were bestowed.

At the fall election, Abner Hazeltine and Squire White, anti-masons, received respectively 2,461 and 2,502 votes. Horace Allen and Benjamin Walworth received 1,835 and 1,837 votes. Hazeltine and White were elected, and represented the county in the assembly for the ensuing year. Judge Hammond in his political history of the state, in speaking of the able men that the anti-masonic party sent to the legislature this year, mentioning the names of Francis Granger, Millard Fillmore and others, says: "To these strong and powerful representatives in the assembly, they this year added Thurlow Weed of Monroe and Abner Hazeltine of Chautauqua."

The year 1829 marks the beginning of the temperance reform in Chautauqua county. Only during a few years before had the pledge of abstinence been circulated and temperance societies organized in the state. In 1829 the "Chautauqua County Temperance Society," as auxiliary to the state society, was organized at Mayville. Judge E. T. Foote was chosen president, and Harry Newcomb secretary. Only 15 persons were present, among

them were Abner Hazeltine, Hiram Crouch, and Thomas W. Harvey. The use of intoxicating liquors, previous to that time, was universal in the harvest field, at house-raisings, logging bees, on training and election days, and on all occasions when there was an assembling of the people. Spirituous liquor was purchased by the gallon, sometimes by the barrel, and kept for family use. On most public occasions it was deemed indispensable, and also in public bodies by officials in the discharge of their duties, as this description of the early meetings of the board of supervisors by Judge E. T. Foote will illustrate :

The members were seated around an ordinary table near the fire, and appeared more like a committee than a deliberative body. No rules, other than a sense of propriety, governed them in their deliberations. The board sat during the day and evening, only adjourning for meals. The only attendant on the board was an aged citizen of Mayville, who was a volunteer janitor, without a formal appointment. He swept the courtroom, built a fire, and made everything ready for the reception of the board. On a side table he placed a pitcher of water and tumblers, with two quart decanters of spirits, and some pipes and tobacco, which were free to all, and of which the janitor was the most liberal patron. Some of the members of those days, even before temperance societies organized, were total abstinent; yet every member at the commencement of the session usually gave the janitor 25 cents, and, if a new member, an extra "quarter" was expected of him. If the contents of the bottles ran low, the janitor would privately invite some member to give him another quarter.

Among the rules adopted by the grand jury in June, 1827, the first provides, "That the foreman of the jury pay one bottle of brandy for the honor of his seat." The second rule was "That the secretary pay one bottle." In almost every town there was a distillery. Taverns at which liquors were sold were very numerous. Judge L. Bugbee, in describing the Holland Purchase Road through the central part of this county, says :

Beginning on the east line of the county, the first hotel was that of Samuel McConnel in the valley of the Clear creek, then, passing over the high Gerry hills, for several years was the "seven-mile" woods, beyond which was the inn of John Love in the valley of the Mill creek, a mile south of Sinclairville. Three miles southwest was the tavern of William Barrows, on the west bank of the Cassadaga, then that of Abel Brunson, Jonathan Bugbee, in Stockton, then Bela Todd, John West, Cary Miles, John Dyer and Peter Barnhart; and, if visiting the land office, two miles to the west is the head of the lake, or Mayville, where the traveler put up with Jeremiah Tracy, for many years one of the most popular inn-keepers in the county.

Even on the less important roads there were many taverns. On the main road, or stage road from Buffalo to Erie, in the northern part of the county, they were still more frequent. Mr. Bugbee further says :—"On the completion of the Erie railroad these (emigrant wagons) all disappeared together with the country taverns. The stage routes running east and west

were abandoned about the same time. In a trip along the "Ridge Road" of Lake Erie the traveler will note the long line of desolation in ghostly hotels, once gay and joyous with ringing laughter, sent to oblivion, and trampled under foot by the iron horse and his train of thundering cars."

The frequency of the tavern in early years was due partly to the rough and muddy roads that were almost impassable in the inclement seasons of the year, which made short distances long for the heavy wagons and slow-moving teams of those days. It would be a mistake to suppose that these taverns were devoted solely to revelry and drink. The great open fireplaces, piled with blazing logs, the tables loaded with good cheer, the kindness and old-fashioned hospitality of the landlord and his wife, made these old hostleries welcome havens of rest to the chilled and wearied traveler who was compelled to face the storms of a Chautauqua winter.

During the five years succeeding the completion of the Erie canal, the population of the county increased with surprising rapidity. The inhabitants no longer suffered hardships and privations, as in the pioneer period, and their improved condition gave decided assurance of future prosperity. By the U. S. census taken this year (1830) the population was 34,671, an increase of 14,032 since the enumeration in 1825, or 68 per cent. in five years. The population of Jamestown had more than doubled during the three preceding years, and was in June, 1830, 884. In no like period of time since 1820 has the population of the county increased so rapidly. The population of Erie county, including Buffalo which had then 8,668 inhabitants, was by the same census found to be 35,719, or about the same as that of Chautauqua. At least 30,000 inhabitants of Chautauqua resided outside of its villages. The country population of this county was considerably greater in 1830 than the country population of Erie county at that time. It is surprising to learn that 30 years after the first settlement of the county—60 years ago—the country population of Chautauqua county was greater than at the present time. Much the larger proportion of the inhabitants are now contained in the cities of Jamestown and Dunkirk and the several villages. The cleared lands, however, in 1830 were far less in extent than the area of improved lands at the present time. The wilderness still covered a large portion of the county, and bears and wolves were often seen, wild turkeys yet roamed in the woods, and the deer strayed even to village limits. Traveled roads were not as numerous as now, and dwelling houses were less frequent along the highways. The numerous population of the country at that time is explained by the fact that families were universally larger than at the present time. Schoolhouses were full to overflowing in districts now depopulated of children, and which have scarcely a sufficient number to warrant the employment of a teacher.

In 1830 the wealth of the county was not great. The stores and

principal buildings of the towns were very unpretentious. The dwellings that straggled along the poorly worked roads often stood amid the stumps in the open fields, a few rods from the highway, or in irregular yards fenced in with rails or logs. Those that were framed usually remained in their original wood color, while a few of the better ones were painted a flaming red. Log houses were in the majority along the main traveled roads, except in the north part of the county, where but few new ones were being built. Upon the back roads they were universal.

The log dwelling or unpainted frame house, with a rain-trough cut from the body of a tree extending beneath the eaves, a pigpen, a shed for the live stock, and hay stack a few rods in the rear, a pile of wood cut sled-length for fuel, an iron washdish near the kitchen door, an ox sled and an ox yoke braced against a stump near by, and the tall well-sweep standing guard over all, complete the picture of the "house and surroundings" of the average citizen of Chautauqua county in the towns along the ridge in 1830.

In 1830 Francis Granger was the candidate of the anti-masonic party, and Enos T. Throop of the Democratic party. Throop was elected by 8,481 majority. The vote for governor in the different towns of the county was: *Chautauqua*, Granger 235, Throop 151; *Pomfret*, Granger 316, Throop 192; *Ellicott*, Granger 241, Throop 205; *Gerry*, Granger 98, Throop 63; *Hanover*, Granger 193, Throop 169; *Portland*, Granger 178, Throop 85; *Ripley*, Granger 128, Throop 106; *Harmony*, Granger 281, Throop 55; *Clymer*, Granger 65, Throop 31; *Ellery*, Granger 201, Throop 104; *Stockton*, Granger 139, Throop 84; *Villanova*, Granger 83, Throop 64; *Busti*, Granger 209, Throop 49; *Mina*, Granger 113, Throop 49; *Carroll*, Granger 101, Throop 93; *Ellington*, Granger 154, Throop 50; *Sheridan*, Granger 75, Throop 55; *Arkwright*, Granger 130, Throop 26; *Charlotte*, Granger 84, Throop 53; *Cherry Creek*, Granger 55, Throop 34; *French Creek*, Granger 49, Throop 5; *Westfield*, Granger 241, Throop 132. Total, Granger 3,470, Throop 1,854. The political complexion of the different towns as shown by this vote substantially indicated the vote in those towns for many years after and may be even traced through Whig and Republican epochs of political history to the present day.

For assembly, John Birdsall who had the previous year resigned the office of circuit judge for the Eight District, and Dr. Squire White of Fredonia, anti-masons, received 3,403 and 3,387 votes respectively, and Elial T. Foote and Ernest Mullett, Democrats, received each 1,958 and 1,884 votes. Every town in the county gave a majority to the anti-masonic candidate for the assembly except Ellicott, Judge Foote having there a majority of 19 over the highest anti-masonic candidate.

In this year a motion made before the board of supervisors to raise money for building a poor house was carried by a vote of 13 to 7. Superintendents

of the poor were directed "to purchase a tract of land not exceeding 100 acres in some central and convenient situation in the county, and to erect buildings at an expense in all not to exceed \$1,500." The village of Mayville was incorporated this year.

At the beginning of 1831, lumbering was the leading industry in the southeastern part of the county. There were many sawmills in operation in Carroll, Poland, Ellicott and other towns in which pine trees grew. The principal ones were those of Judge Prendergast at Jamestown, the Kennedy mills, and the mills at Worksburg and Frewsburg. The Kennedy mills sawed 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of feet annually, as did also the Jamestown mills. This account of the operation of the Jamestown mills was written by Judge Foote from a statement made to him by Horace Allen.:

All the sawmills were run night and day, except Sundays. They required two sets of hands; one set commencing at noon and working till midnight; the other working from midnight until noon. The gang required two hands to work it, or four hands for 24 hours. The single sawmills required one hand each, or two for 24 hours. The men who tended the gang carried out the slabs cut by the slabbing mill, and their own slabs and boards. The largest and best logs were mostly sawed by the new mill, and the smaller and knotty logs by the gang mill. The mills cut with great power. The cranks except those of the gang, were 17 or 18 inches. There was an abundance of water winter and summer; and there were large throats to the water-wheels. The saws were thick, seven feet long, with large teeth, and would bear heavy feed. The boards sawed in the single mills looked rough, as the saws cut from one-half to three-fourths inch at a stroke and made coarse saw-dust. The gang saws had finer teeth; cut more slowly, and made finer saw-dust, leaving the boards smooth even from knotty logs. Gang boards were sometimes used without planing. The quantity of saw-dust shoved into the outlet from these mills in a year was enormous. The mill-ponds below, and willow bars, eddies, etc., received these deposits; and the accumulation of years is still to be seen along the outlet in bends and other places.

Lumbering was hard work, from the time the axe was struck into the tree, until the boards arrived in market and were drawn out of the water. Of the eight or ten men employed in these mills in 1815, and some of them earlier, Nicholas Dolloff, Jesse Smith, Wm. Clark and myself, still survive (1858,) and reside in this county. We were then in the prime of life, and all temperate. We probably cut as many boards on these mills as any other set of hands did in the same length of time, and perhaps more. Most of the logs were sawed for the owners on shares; they taking one-half of the boards. The logs were drawn to the outlet, lake or pond, and floated to the mill. Each owner distinguished his logs by a mark. Marks were rudely made by a certain number of notches on the end or side of the log, or by one or more letters cut on the side of the axe or on a hammer, and struck on the end of the log. The sawyers entered the marks on a slate hanging in the mill, and the quantity of boards made from each log; and these slate accounts were transferred to the mill-owner's books, who was thus enabled to settle with

his customers. The logs were all drawn up from the pond on an inclined plane; the water power turning what was called the 'bull-wheel' with a windlass shaft, which wound up a large chain, one end of which was fastened to the shaft, the other to the log by a dog of hook-like form driven into one side of the log near the small end of the log.

Nicholas Dolloff and Jesse Smith and myself tended the new mill in 1815; Wm. Clark and others the slabbing mill; and John Fent and others the gang mill. In the new mill we were paid for sawing \$1 per thousand and board. We usually cut about 2,000 feet in each turn of 12 hours. The hands on the gang and slabbing mills were paid about \$15 per month and boarded. The logs were cut in the woods almost uniformly 12 ft. 4 in. or 16 ft. 4 in. long, except butt logs, which were cut longer, as the shaky butts were to be sawed off. Besides boards, most of the scantling and other building lumber was sawed in the new mill. Boards were sawed thin for lathing. All lath then used were thin boards, which were split or cracked with an axe or a hatchet, and, while being nailed on the studs, were stretched or spread sufficiently to open cracks for the mortar, instead of being sawed into strips as now. Boards for rafting were put into piles from 10 to 20 feet high, and 12 or 16 feet square; each layer of boards placed edge to edge, and crossing the layer preceding it. The slabs, butts, and "edgings" were carried outside of the mills and board-piles, and thrown into a common pile to be burned and which was kept almost constantly burning winter and summer. Millions of slabs were burned to get rid of them; and the burning did not entirely cease until about 1840, although the best of the slabs were cut into lath or used for other purposes much earlier. Pine was in early days almost the only timber sawed; some cherry, oak, and other timber was sawed for customers for consumption; not much being sent down the river. Hemlock was hardly deemed worth sawing. Some cucumber, maple, and white wood sawed into scantling for bedsteads and other uses. Thus vast quantities of pine were burned to get rid of it, which would now be highly prized."

Of the immense quantity of lumber manufactured at these mills, all except that used for home consumption, for years went down the Allegany to supply the southern market. Often it there sold for no more than it cost to manufacture and transport it. An important part of lumbering was this transportation of the boards and shingles to market. They were rafted down the Allegany and sold at Pittsburgh, or to Cincinnati, Louisville, and other points along the Ohio. Sometimes they were shipped down the Mississippi and sold in New Orleans. The lumber that was gathered along the Conewango, Cassadaga, Goose creek, Chautauqua lake and outlet and the Stillwater was first rafted to Warren. The rafts were all constructed in sections. A tier of 16-feet boards were laid down, and another course crossways upon that, and so on until the required number of tiers were obtained. This was called a "platform" and was firmly fastened together, by means of "grubs." These "grubs" were whiteoak saplings, two inches or a little more in diameter, that had been "grubbed" or dug out of the ground and cut off so that they remained three and one-half to four feet in length, the knobby root forming the

head of the "grub." The stem of the "grub" passed up through the platform between the boards, the head beneath preventing the grub from being drawn out. The upper end of the stem passed through a hole bored in a "binding plank," and, drawn tight by means of a winch, was firmly held in its place by wedges driven into the holes of the binding plank. For a June or "light fresh" or flood, a platform of 12 courses were laid. For a spring or "deep fresh," 26 courses were laid. Five of these platforms in line, hitched together by "coupling planks," usually constituted a sufficient raft for the Cassadaga, and the Conewango above Kennedy's mill. Below Kennedy's two of these rafts were usually coupled together, one behind the other. Manned by two men, they would run down to Warren. On account of the difficulties caused by the dams and the rapids of the outlet, the rafts that came from Goose creek and the borders of the lake usually consisted of but few platforms.

At Warren, six of these Conewango rafts, containing about 60 platforms, would be united by "coupling planks," and made to form one solid raft which was called an "Allegany fleet." Near the middle of each end of a large raft would be mounted a great oar to guide it as it descended the river, and kept it off the banks, shallows and islands, and steer it through narrow channels. The stem of each oar was from 30 to 36 feet long, with a blade at the end 16 inches wide in the widest part. The raft was also provided with a "cable" or coil of rope, which was used to "snub" or stop the raft when required, by making one end of the cable fast to the shore. At Warren shanties were erected upon the raft for the convenience of the occupants. An "Allegany fleet" was usually manned by a pilot, 10 men, and a cook. When the raft arrived at Pittsburgh, two, and sometimes as many as five, of those large Allegany fleets would be coupled together to form an Ohio fleet.

To guide the raft, strong athletic men were needed for a crew, those who could pull quickly at the heavy oars when required. Much skill, and a thorough knowledge of the river, was necessary for the "pilot," or person in charge of the raft. The want of these qualifications often resulted in shipwreck and the loss of the lumber to the owners. Pilots were picked men, who made it the business of their lives to run the river during the rafting season. They knew all of its windings, its channels and its shallows. The Indians of the Allegany reservation were good raftsmen and often made good pilots. Among the many good pilots whose services were in constant requisition were James Young, Freedom Morey, John Sheldon, John Fenton, Luther Clark, "Joe" Jemison, "Hank" Johnson and Jesse Dean.

Harrison Persons, familiarly known as "The Old General," a fine typical specimen of a river pilot, still lives in the town of Ellery, which has been his home for nearly 70 years. His first voyage down the Allegany upon a raft was made in 1827. For fifty years he followed this vocation without a single year's omission. In one year he went down the river as many as

nine times. After the third year he went in charge of the rafts as pilot, receiving from \$100 to \$200 for his services each trip. His last voyage was made in 1876 when he was 68 years of age. He has made in all 247 trips down the Allegany and Ohio. Before the period of railroads and stage-coaches, raftsmen were accustomed to walk to their homes at the headwaters of the Allegany after their trips. On his return journeys Mr. Persons has walked from Beaver, below Pittsburgh, to Chautauqua county 143 different times. In 1840 he walked from Wellsville, Ohio, to his home in Ellery in three days, averaging 60 miles a day. When in his prime, he was a powerful and resolute man, 6 feet and 6 inches in height, straight and well proportioned, and he is still strong and hardy for a man of his years, after his long and arduous life and service as a raftsman.

The raftsmen were often rough men, accustomed to hard fare, and not averse to hard blows. No vigorous young man within the lumbering districts regarded his education as complete until he had had a taste of the rough life of the raftman, had a pull at an oar, and had encountered the hardships and sometimes perils of the river. Most young men desired at least once to look upon the beautiful and picturesque scenery of the Allegany, to descend with its smooth flowing current, now gliding in the shadow of some lofty headland, now drifting along some gently sloping shore, and finally to float out on the broad waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Before steam communication was established the most practicable route to the west was by the river, and the raft was the most feasible transport for passengers. It was common, for young men seeking their fortunes and families seeking homes, to embark upon this craft for the far west. Rafts were also used in early years for the transportation of merchandise down the river. Shingles, lath, tubs and pails, window sash, agricultural implements and other articles were shipped in immense quantities to southern markets.

The business of lumbering in its various branches, from cutting the trees in the forest until it was marketed down the river, was a school in which a host of energetic business men were educated. The prosperity of Jamestown and all the southeastern part of the county, is due to the active enterprise of these men, commencing with Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy, Edward Work, James Prendergast, John and James Frew. A long list of names follows which stand for business talent and energy: The Pentons, Garfield, Silas and Jehial Tiffany, the Budlongs, the Halls, Alvin Plumb, the Myers, the Dexters, Joseph Clark, Dolloff Aikin and many others.

For many years Benjamin Chamberlin, of Cattaraugus county, and Guy C. Irvine of Warren county, were the lumber kings of the upper Allegany. Their rival operations and the struggle for business supremacy between them and Nathaniel P. Lowry of Jamestown will not soon be forgotten. They were all men of strong will and great capacity. Lowry possessed unusual force

of character as well as financial ability. Their operations were extensive. The dealings between them were sometimes more like contests between strong powers than ordinary business transactions. Their rivalry led to sharply contested lawsuits and bitter controversies, resulting tragically in the stabbing of Lowry in the streets of Jamestown. His life was despaired of, but, after remaining for sometime in a critical condition, he recovered. Jeremiah C. Newman, of Pine Grove, Pa., was arrested for the assault. His trial excited great public interest, and was one of the most celebrated in the history of the county. Richard P. Marvin and Madison Burnell assisted the district attorney in the prosecution, and James Mullett appeared for the defence. Newman was convicted and sentenced to states prison for 5 years and 3 months.

The reputation of these enterprising men of the county who received their business training in the lumber trade often extended beyond the limits of the county. Many of them were known throughout western New York and in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Some acquired a state and even national reputation in other fields. Reuben E. Fenton, governor of New York, and U. S. Senator gained his first success as a lumber man. Philetus Sawyer, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, in early life worked as a hand in the sawmills at Kennedy and at Jamestown. The production of lumber in the country constituting the head-waters of the Allegany, has now dwindled to a small amount, and the transportation is principally made by railroad. Occasionally a timber raft, and, sometimes, an old-fashioned raft of boards, may be seen passing Oil creek in the rafting season, where, 40 or 50 years ago, 50 and even 100 rafts would pass in a day. At Cincinnati, then the great lumber market of the west, one could walk for 8 or 9 miles without interruption upon the rafts as they were tied to the shore.

The business of the county in 1831 had grown so great, especially in the lumber section, that the people began to feel the need of a bank to facilitate commercial transactions. Jamestown had then about 1,000 inhabitants, 11 stores, 1 woolen factory, 1 gristmill, with three run of stone, 1 gang sawmill, 3 common sawmills, 2 printing offices, and a number of mechanic establishments. It was the commercial center of a tract of country as large as Chautauqua county, which included a part of Cattaraugus and Pennsylvania, that was exporting annually 40,000,000 feet of boards, plank and sawn timber, \$50,000 worth of lath, shingles, sash and other merchandise to southern markets. Large amounts of pot and pearl ashes, in which Walter Smith was the principal dealer, and many horses and cattle were also annually exported from the county. It was estimated that about \$250,000 worth of merchandise was annually imported into it.

The United States branch bank at Buffalo and a state bank at Lockport were the nearest banking institutions. There was no bank in the southern

tier between Orange on the Hudson and Lake Erie. Lumbermen were obliged to send to Buffalo, Canandaigua, and, sometimes, even to Catskill to procure cash to pay their hands and other expenses of shipping their lumber. Judge E. T. Foote was at this time a member of assembly for Chautauqua county. Through his energetic efforts, assisted by those of J. E. and Benjamin Budlong, Samuel Barrett, Alvin Plumb, Henry Baker, Guy C. Irvine, Silas Tiffany, Samuel A. Brown and others, the first bank was established at Jamestown. The enterprise was set afoot partly as a political move, undertaken by the Democrats with a view to advance the interests of the party in the county, by securing to the people the benefits of a banking institution. With much difficulty it was accomplished. It was called the "Chautauqua County Bank," and was incorporated by an act of the legislature passed in 1831. It was organized under the safety-fund act, with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of issuing bills to twice the amount of its capital. Elial T. Foote was the first president, and Arad Joy cashier. This bank is the oldest in the county, and has now existed more than 63 years.

The legislature, in April 1831, passed an act abolishing imprisonment for debt. This change in the law produced a most favorable effect upon the business conditions existing in Chautauqua county.

At the November election, John Birdsall of this county was chosen senator. There was no opposition to the anti-masonic party in this county, and Squire White and Theron Bly were chosen as members of assembly, Benjamin Douglas sheriff, and James B. Lowry clerk.

In 1832 a law was passed incorporating the New York & Erie Railroad Company. This was the first step taken towards the material development of the counties lying along the southern border of the state. Dunkirk was fixed as the western terminus of the road, and the expectations of the people of Chautauqua county were naturally excited. Long years of waiting and suspense were destined to elapse before these expectations were realized. Nearly twenty years later this great work was consummated, the road completed, and another era of prosperity commenced like that which opened to the people of the county when the Erie canal was completed.

Other projects were entertained for the building of railroads in the western part of the state. The same year an act was passed to incorporate the Mayville & Portland Railroad Company with a capital of \$150,000, which was to build a railroad from Portland Harbor to Mayville. Nothing was done however towards its construction. The Buffalo & Erie Railroad Company was also incorporated the same year. The route of this road was surveyed and located, and nothing further was done.

In this year the county poorhouse was erected. By a law, which went into effect January 1, 1830, requiring the appointment of superintendents of the poor, in November of the same year the board of supervisors, in joint ses-

sion with the judges of the court of common pleas, chose Abiram Orton, William Prendergast, Solomon Jones, Thomas B. Campbell and Jonathan Hedges, superintendents of the poor. All were men of worth and prominence. These were the first persons chosen to fill this important office, a position which during the succeeding years has been filled by many of the most competent and trustworthy men of the county.

The succeeding year, the supervisors purchased the farm near Dewittville, and near the east shore of Chautauqua lake, which is now owned by the county, for \$900. In 1832, at expense of about \$3,500, they erected there a substantial brick county-house, 94 feet long and 32 feet wide. December 21, 1832, the poor house was opened to paupers. Its first boarder was Jacob Lockwood, a lunatic, who remained there a permanent boarder for over thirty years. The first keeper of the poor house was William Gifford. He received a salary of \$260 for the first year, and remained in the county-house until the close of 1840. He was succeeded by William M. Wagoner, of Gerry. John G. Palmiter, Nicholas Kessler, A. M. P. Maynard and Willard Wood were early keepers of the poor house.

The board of supervisors at its November meeting passed an important resolution abolishing the distinction between town and county poor, and made the support of all the poor after the 1st of July, 1833, a county charge.

Besides building the poor-house, measures were taken this year to further increase the public buildings by the addition of a jail. The prison rooms in the old courthouse were too contracted, had become dilapidated and insufficient for the detention of prisoners, and the legislature in 1831 authorized the board of supervisors to erect a new jail. This they refused to do, notwithstanding that it had been presented by the grand jury as a nuisance. By an act of the legislature passed March 22, 1832, the board of supervisors were required "to raise the sum of \$3,500 by tax for the purpose of building a jail." Even then the appropriation passed the board by a majority of two only. \$1,500 more was subsequently required to be raised for its completion. The jail constructed under this act is the present structure of brick, 60 feet in length, 35 in width, and two stories high. It was well constructed, and was then believed to be "impervious alike to assaults from without, or pent up knavery within."

At the presidential election in 1832, the democrats nominated Andrew Jackson for president and Martin Van Buren for vice-president. The Adams party known as National Republicans, supported Henry Clay for president, and John Sergeant for vice-president. The Anti-Masons had now become a national party, which supported William Wirt for president, and Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania for vice-president. These candidates of the two last mentioned parties and their political friends were decidedly opposed to General Jackson, and, as there was no reasonable expectation of the election of

Mr. Wirt, it was fully believed that the Anti-Masonic strength would ultimately go to the support of Mr. Clay.

In New York the Democrats nominated William L. Marcy for governor and John Tracy for lieutenant-governor. The Anti-Masons again nominated Francis Granger for governor, and Samuel Stevens for lieutenant governor. The National Republicans of New York, in a convention held at Utica, adopted the Anti-Masonic state and electoral ticket, although they passed resolutions supporting Clay and Sergeant. Thus a union was partially effected between the National Republicans and Anti-Masons, which was finally consummated and resulted in a new party called the Whig party. Jackson was elected president and Marcy governor. In Chautauqua county, the National Republicans and Anti-Masons gave a majority over Jackson of 1,716. Granger's majority over Marcy was 1,736. Alvin Plumb and Nathaniel Gray, Anti-Masonic candidates, were elected to the assembly by about 1,600 majority over Albert H. Camp and Robert Whiteside the Democratic candidates. Abner Hazeltine was elected to represent this congressional district over Alson Leavenworth, of Cattaraugus county, by a majority of 1,580. Orris Crosby was elected presidential elector, and was the first one chosen from Chautauqua county. Elial T. Foote was re-appointed first judge of the county courts. This was his third appointment.

The cholera for the first time visited Chautauqua county in 1832, and three persons died from this disease.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

1833-1837.

IN 1833 the homeopathic practice of medicine was first introduced into Chautauqua county. This interesting account of the first homeopathic physician is by Judge E. T. Foote:

In the summer of 1833 Joseph Birnstill, M. D., a homeopathic physician recently from Germany and a graduate from a German university, came to Dunkirk, and commenced practice. At that time the term homeopathy had scarcely been heard of in the county, and, even where known, was received only with ridicule. Dr. Birnstill was "a stranger in a strange land," and most unfortunately his knowledge of the English language was so limited that he could converse intelligibly only in the German language. There was hardly a person in the county then that could speak German. Dr. Birnstill made some prescriptions, mostly in chronic cases, and, it is said, was quite successful. After about eight months he removed to Westfield and

commenced practice. He was gradually acquiring the English language, and his business increased, especially in chronic cases abandoned as hopeless by other physicians. Still he met with no sympathy from other physicians, and in about two years he removed to Buffalo, but, after spending a few months there, he returned to Westfield. He had performed some cures too palpable to be doubted, and some intelligent families had entire confidence in his method of practice and recommended him to others. He finally applied to the Chautauqua County Medical Society for membership, and presented his parchment evidence, duly authenticated, of his having received the degree of M. D., but I well recollect he was rejected solely on the ground of his homeopathic practical views. He was threatened with penal prosecution for illegal practice, for, as the law then stood, he was liable to prosecution and a fine. Still he continued to prescribe, and I know from gentlemen of the highest respectability that he performed some important cures, which ought to have done honor to any physician; and, but for his poverty and foreign birth, and the ridicule of allopathic physicians, he would have risen in public estimation and favor, but he finally became discouraged and removed to Erie, Pa., in 1839.

The election in 1833, owing to the apathy of the Anti-Masons in Chautauqua county, resulted in favor of the Democrats. James Hall and Thomas A. Osborne, Democratic candidates for the assembly, were elected over Waterman Ellsworth and Austin Smith, Anti-Masonic candidates.

When the National Republicans assumed the name of Whig, the Anti-Masons immediately disbanded. Although the National Republican party contained many masons, and the avowed object of the Anti-Masons was to oppose all such for office, the Anti-Masons quickly amalgamated with the National Republicans under their new name. The masonic lodges in western New York had, however, given up their charters, and the institution of masonry for a time ceased to exist there. In Chautauqua county, by reason of the violence of anti-masonic excitement, meetings of Mount Moriah Lodge in Jamestown were suspended about 1830. Hanover Lodge was discontinued about 1828. Sylvan Lodge of Sinclairville about the same time surrendered its charter. All the other lodges in existence in the county previous to the abduction of Morgan were also probably overborne about the same time.

In the fall election of 1834, William H. Seward was supported for governor by the Whigs, and Silas M. Stillwell for lieutenant-governor. William L. Marcy and John Tracy were the Democratic candidates. Marcy and Tracy were elected. In Chautauqua county Seward received 4,533 votes, and Marcy 2,942. Abner Hazeltine was re-elected to congress over Oliver Lee, William Sexton sheriff over Daniel B. Parsons, George W. Tew county clerk over Norman Kibbe, and John Woodard, Jr., and Owen McCluer to the assembly over Joseph Wait and John Z. Saxton.

By the proceedings of the board of supervisors for 1834, it appears that

two certificates were granted by justices for killing wolves. One being informal was rejected. Notwithstanding these evidences that wild beasts had not ceased to contest the right of occupation with man, the signs of improvement and progress were plain, particularly in manufactures and agriculture. In 1834 E. Risley & Co., commenced the business of raising garden seeds in Fredonia. At first they used but six acres of lands, putting up 700 boxes of seeds. Their business increased during many years until they became extensively known as seedsmen.

A county poorhouse and jail, both creditable buildings, had recently been built. Twenty years had elapsed since the courthouse was erected, and many citizens felt the need of a larger and better structure, and now, upon their petition, an act was passed directing the building of a new courthouse. By this act Thomas B. Campbell, William Peacock and Martin Prendergast were appointed commissioners to contract for and superintend its erection, and the board of supervisors were required to assess and collect \$5,000 for the purpose. The commissioners contracted with Benjamin Rathburn of Buffalo for erecting the exterior of the building. This work was done the same summer, and was accepted by the commissioners. The board of supervisors, at its adjourned meeting in December, 1834, by a resolution "disapproved of the act of the commissioners in expending the whole of the sum of \$5,000 upon the exterior of the building," and asked the legislature "to remove William Peacock and Martin Prendergast from the commission, and appoint Elial T. Foote and Leverett Barker in their stead." The legislature thereupon passed an act requiring the raising of an additional sum of \$4,000 to complete the building, and, instead of removing the two commissioners, appointed Mr. Foote and Mr. Barker as additional commissioners. With this appropriation the courthouse was completed.

About the last trial held in the old courthouse, now about to be abandoned and torn down, was the most celebrated that ever took place in the county. On the 24th of April, 1834, about four o'clock in the afternoon, North Damon came into the village of Fredonia in great haste, and requested doctors Walworth and Crosby to go immediately to the residence of his brother Joseph, who lived about three miles from that village, not far from Norton's station on the D. A. V. & P. R. R. When they arrived there they found an assemblage of excited and horror-stricken neighbors. Upon entering the house they saw the dying wife of Joseph Damon, lying upon a bed in the corner of the room, her hair, face, and the pillow upon which her head was laid, clotted with blood, while Damon stood by, red stained with the evidences of his guilt. A fire-poker which stood by the fire-place bore unmistakable signs that it had been made the instrument of the bloody deed. The bystanders, by the direction of Dr. Walworth, who was a judge of the county court, immediately took Damon into custody. He was indicted, and, at the

September term held in 1834, was arraigned for trial for murder. By the evidence given it appeared that Joseph Damon and his brothers followed the business of quarrying and cutting stone at a place still known as Damon's quarry; that he was a rough, drinking man, and there was some evidence that he at times cruelly treated his wife. Late in the afternoon, on the day of the murder, Joseph went to the house of his brother Martin, who lived with their father and mother a few rods away, and upbraided them for making disturbance in his family and upholding his wife. He soon went out and a few minutes later called to Martin, and said, "For God's sake, come in, I am afraid I have killed my wife." Martin immediately went into the house and found Mrs. Damon lying upon the floor bearing marks of many violent blows and bleeding profusely from wounds upon her head. This was substantially all that was known about the murder. The two children of Damon, one a little girl aged eleven and the other a boy somewhat younger, were just outside the house or near by, but were not sworn on the trial.

Although there was nothing in the circumstances attending the commission of this crime, or in the character of the criminal calculated to excite an unusual interest, yet no tragedy of the kind ever occurred in the county that made so deep and lasting an impression. Over thirty years had passed since the first settlement, and no great crime had been committed by any citizen. The people were generally simple-minded and uncorrupted. Their moral sense was greatly shocked by Damon's crime. The eloquent plea of James Mullett in defence of Damon contributed to render the case memorable, and the public execution that followed the jury's verdict, the only one that ever occurred in the county, and which was witnessed by a great crowd of people, deeply branded it upon their memories. Addison Gardner, circuit judge of the Eighth Circuit, presided at the trial. Philo Orton, Thomas B. Campbell, Benjamin Walworth and Artemus Hearick, county judges, were associated with him. The jurymen were Solomon Jones, Thomas Quigley, Aretus Smith, Walter Woodward, Don S. Downer, Anson R. Wyllis, Daniel S. Richmond, Thomas R. Treat, Samuel S. Forbush, Isaac Cornell, Harvey Eggleston, Nathan A. Alexander. Samuel A. Brown, of Jamestown, the district attorney, opened the case to the jury, and Sheldon Smith, also of Jamestown, made the able closing plea in behalf of the people. Ten years before, in the city of Buffalo, was witnessed the remarkable spectacle of the public execution of three brothers, Nelson, Israel and Isaac Thayer, for the murder of John Love, a tragedy that has been celebrated in prose and doggerel verse, and is as memorable in the annals of Erie county as is the hanging of Damon in Chautauqua. Sheldon Smith, then a talented young lawyer of Buffalo, had assisted in the successful prosecution of the Thayers, and was now the principal counsel in the prosecution of Damon. Jacob Houghton opened the case for the prisoner and James Mullett closed the case in his behalf.

Mr. Mullett's address to the jury was probably the most eloquent and powerful one that had ever been delivered at the bar of Chautauqua county, and will compare favorably, even in graces of style, with the best efforts of forensic oratory. Mr. Mullett was then in his prime. He had no peer as an advocate in Chautauqua, and no superior in western New York. He was a man of the people. There was no affectation in his hearty greeting to the old settler, or in his expressions of interest in his humble affairs. His sympathetic nature, his innate love of justice, and even his rough manner and speech, contributed to his popularity. He had a Websterian form and face, a deep strong voice and great power of speech. He was always eloquent and impressive. Even when he administered an oath or made a proclamation, he gave to the words of the formula a new and eloquent meaning. In former years, the judge's charge to the grand jury on the first day of the court was the important event of the term. It was not regarded (as in later years) as a mere formal proceeding. The courthouse was filled, and the presiding judge was expected to make the best display of his abilities, with the bar as his critics. Mr. Mullett, when judge of the supreme court, on such occasions appeared to the best advantage. Strong and expressive language, delivered in his leonine manner, never failed to impress the grand jury with the dignity of their duties and the majesty of the law.

Judge Mullett was the most conspicuous member of the Chautauqua county bar. He continued to be its leader for many years without a rival. The early settlers of the county were physically and mentally equal to the more educated people that followed them. Although illiterate, they were intelligent, and possessed a great deal of ability. Mr. Mullett was a popular and representative man among them. He fully understood and heartily sympathized with the old settlers, and they in turn were justly proud of his talents and accomplishments.

In his address in defence of Damon, Mr. Mullett admitted the shocking character of the prisoner's act, but sought to allay the prejudices of the jury, to excite their compassion, and to prepare their minds for the defence of insanity, which was but weakly supported by evidence. To show his eloquence we quote from this part of his plea :

But I entreat you, that, in the exercise of the superhuman powers which the law pretends to give you over this unfortunate man, the errors or improprieties of his advocate may not be added to the misfortunes which now thicken around him. Enough of calamity and misery are already his. His awakened consciousness now perceives the desolation which rests upon all the joys of life ; his home is torn from him and in the hands of strangers ; his children, beyond his reach, lone, motherless, and dependent on the charities of those who can not feel a mother's love ; himself a public spectacle, branded with the name of crime and shunned by those who know him ; she who used to pillow his aching head upon her bosom, in all the gory horrors

of her death appears to swim before his disordered vision, but to mock his despair; and when he raises his hand to his throbbing temple and tearless eye, he finds it red with the blood of his wife, and himself the mysterious author of his own ruin. To his recovered reflection, a dark cloud seems to rest upon the termination of his joys, through whose gloom he is unable to trace the intricate motives of his own action. No wonder then that he looks to you in perfect despair of your inability to comprehend the causes of the horrid transaction on which you are about to pass, and that he feels, that, with the best intentions, you cannot have a wisdom proportioned to the powers which you are asked to assume.

The lucid charge of the judge, the able argument of the counsel for the people, and the common sense of the jury, rendered the powerful effort of Judge Mullett to save the life of a human being unavailing. Damon was convicted of murder. The exceptions taken to some of the rulings of the court on the trial were reviewed by the supreme court, without a favorable result to the prisoner. Sentence of death was pronounced at the oyer and terminer held in March, 1835, and "the 15th day of May following" was appointed for his execution.

At the time fixed a great crowd of people, estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000, assembled at Mayville. One-fourth the population of the county, including many women were present. The execution took place in the open field at Mayville, on the west declivity of the hill, not far from the Union School building, and on the easterly side of the street extending westerly from the courthouse. The sheriff, William Saxton, called out the 207th regiment of militia, commanded by Col. William D. Bond, to serve as guard on the occasion. Elder Sawyer, at the request of Damon, preached at the gallows the customary sermon from the 11th chapter of Proverbs, 19 verse. "So he, that pursueth evil, pursueth it to his own death." At the gallows Damon had considerable to say; among other things he claimed he was unconscious at the time he committed the crime. When the drop fell, the fastenings to the rope gave way, and Damon fell to the ground. He appealed to the sheriff to suspend his punishment, but the rope was readjusted, and the hanging completed. The extraordinary occasion, the incidents of the execution, and the solemn sermon of Elder Sawyer, made a deep impression, which is still vivid in the memory of those who survive and were present at the melancholy scene. About ten years before these events, David D. Howe had been executed at Angelica for the deliberate murder of Othello Church, a former citizen of Chautauqua county, who had settled at Cassadaga in 1809, and subsequently removed to Allegany county. The execution of Howe in Allegany, of the three Thayers in Erie, and of Damon in Chautauqua, have always been regarded as important events in those localities, and the trial of these offenders, as among the celebrated causes of western New

York. "Before Damon was hung" is supposed to represent a period of time very remote in the mind of the old settler.

The hanging of Damon was the last public execution in the state. It was a subject of so much interest at the time and since that a few more facts respecting Damon and his relatives may be of interest. Joseph Damon was born at Worcester, Mass., March 18, 1800. He was the son of Stephen and Hannah Damon. He came with his parents and his three brothers, Stephen, Martin and North, to Chautauqua county in 1816. They all lived upon a farm in Pomfret near the residence of the late Elisha Norton. Little is known about Stephen. He was a half-brother of the others. Martin was a stone cutter, and fashioned many of the gravestones that are so numerous seen in the early burial places of the county, particularly the old cemetery at Fredonia. These gravestones are readily recognized by the style of the work, as well as the material out of which they are made. They are usually in a good state of preservation, and are valuable as fine specimens of early skill. Martin carried on his business for a short time in a shop at or near Fredonia. He was the most respectable of the family, and his work proves him to have been a man of ability in his business, possessing skill and taste. There is an unique and almost grotesque specimen of his work in the old cemetery at Fredonia. Upon an ancient stone set at the grave of Capt. Thomas Abell, who died in 1814, he has represented the Day of Judgment. The angel Gabriel is seated on a great cloud, with a great trumpet nearly as long as his body, out of which issues the words, "Ye dead arise," "Come to Judgment." Other angels are seated on the cloud, hiding their faces in their hands as if weeping. Beneath them tombstones are represented as falling into confusion, and the dead, with bald heads and curious, chubby faces, appear to be ascending out of open graves. The execution of this remarkable design is fine, much of the work being in high relief. The stone is fast going to decay. It would be well to preserve a fac-simile of this curious piece of workmanship as a relic of the past. It is told of Martin, who had a ready and sarcastic wit, that a leading Fredonia physician, who saw him at work, jocosely asked him if it was his custom to letter the gravestones before the person for whom they were intended had died. Martin grimly replied, "Not unless I hear he is your patient." Joseph quarried stone on the farm. Soon after the execution North Damon went to Canada. Subsequently dark rumors came back that he, too, had been executed for murder. Martin died soon after the death of Joseph.

At the election in the fall of 1835, Chauncey J. Fox, Whig, was elected state senator over Benjamin Walworth of Chautauqua, Democrat, by a small majority. In Chautauqua county, Dr. Walworth received seven majority. Richard P. Marvin and Benjamin Douglass, Whigs, were elected to the assembly over Thomas B. Campbell and Bela Tracy, Democrats. By the

state census of 1835 the county had 44,869 inhabitants, an increase of 10,212 in five years.

In 1835 the Holland Land Company contracted their unsold lands, and lands of which there were outstanding and unexpired contracts, to Trumbull Cary and George W. Lay. It was understood that such of the settlers as could not pay for their farms would be compelled to renew their contracts, and pay a certain sum per acre in addition to the original price, and such interest as had accumulated thereon. This proposed exaction was called the "Genesee tariff." As soon as this fact became known to the inhabitants of the county it produced great excitement. A large public meeting was held at Jamestown at which a committee was appointed, consisting of Elial T. Foote, Oliver Lee, Samuel Barrett, Leverett Barker and George T. Camp, to confer with the proprietors at Batavia, and ascertain definitely their intentions towards the settlers. The committee so appointed were unable, however, to obtain satisfactory information as to the matter. A second public meeting was held at Mayville January 8, 1836. The people were now greatly aroused, and this meeting was even more numerously attended than the former one. Leverett Barker was chosen president, and John M. Edson, secretary. James Mullett addressed the people in an impressive speech. Speeches were also made by Judge Foote and others; a committee of seven was appointed by the chairman, to which was added the chairman and secretary of this meeting, to confer with William Peacock, the agent of the company for Chautauqua county. Mr. Peacock received the committee coldly, and the little information he gave them was very unsatisfactory. The result of this conference produced great excitement, and the excesses which followed the proposed exactions were such as might have been expected.

The early settlers had braved a wilderness, and wrought for themselves homes, such as only extreme toil, privation and hardship could accomplish. They had rallied at the call of danger, shed their blood, and perilled their lives in defence of the soil. The owners had grown wealthy by the industry of the settlers, and their agents rolled in fatness; to impose such terms, at a time, and under such circumstances, as, in a majority of instances, would deprive the settlers of their farms, and compel them to abandon their possessions, while a course of fair dealing, and equitable requirements on the part of the owners, would enable them, after a few more years of toil, to call the soil on which the fire and vigor of their manhood had been expended their own, was more than they would submit to or endure.—*Warren.*

There were small gatherings of the people in Gerry, Ellicott and Ellery, in which the subject was discussed. The more it was talked over, the more were the people incensed and inclined to resort to harsh measures. As the result of these gatherings, a meeting was called at Hartfield, which was not well attended. This was adjourned by common consent to the 6th of Feb-

ruary, and it was understood, but without a formal declaration to that effect, that the purpose would be the tearing down of the land office. Notice of this meeting was circulated through the interior towns of the county. On the 6th of February, from 300 to 500 people assembled at Barnhart's inn at Hartfield. They were principally from Gerry, Ellery, Charlotte, Stockton, Poland, Ellicott, Busti and Harmony. Roland Cobb of Gerry was chosen chairman. Gen. George T. Camp was solicited by several to become their leader in the contemplated enterprise, but he declined, and in an earnest speech, endeavored to induce them to abandon their violent intentions. The chairman also said that the Land Company might yet be willing to make terms, should another conference be had with them. Nathan Cheney, an intelligent and resolute old settler, who stood leaning upon a sled-stake while the speeches were being made, now abruptly and effectively addressed the meeting in these words: "Those who are going to Mayville with me fall into line." The whole assemblage at once obeyed the order, chose Cheney for their leader, George Van Pelt from Charlotte for lieutenant, formed into line and marched a short distance west of the Barnes' store in Hartfield and halted. Cheney then called for 25 of the stronger men to do the work of demolishing the land office. The number called for promptly stepped forward. Among them were Harrison Persons, (the Allegany pilot,) "Zeke" Powers, (noted for his strength, and afterwards a soldier in the Mexican war where he lost his life), "Coon" and Jim Decker, "Bill" Pickard, Peter Strong and John Coe (from Pickard street in Ellery), and other strong and resolute men. The people then resumed their march in double-file for Mayville, the sappers and miners with Persons and Powers as leaders in advance. The only arms they carried were axes and crow-bars, and some hoop-poles taken from a cooper's shop on their march. Two kegs of powder were taken along, although no use was made of them. When the party arrived at the Land Office (which was at about 8 o'clock in the evening), Cheney posted the sappers and miners upon three of its sides, and paraded the rest of the party around these workmen to guard them from outside interference. As a light was burning in the building when they arrived, admittance was first demanded to which no response was given. Cheney, in a strong voice then gave the order to strike, which was obeyed, and all the windows came out with a crash. The door was broken down, and an entrance to the building effected. A costly clock was disposed of by the blow of an axe. A valuable map of the county, upon which every farm was delineated, was destroyed. The axemen made light work of the furniture and woodwork. They cut the posts and canted the building over. They found some difficulty in opening the vault that contained the safe, which was made of solid mason-work or cut stone. Van Pelt pried out the keystone with an iron bar; others took one of the pillars of the building and used it as a battering ram, and strong

arms soon battered down the door of the vault. The iron safe enclosed was pried open, and half a cord of the books and papers of the company were taken out, placed on a sleigh and carried to Hartfield where a bonfire was made and they were burned. Some of them, however, were carried away by the people and have been preserved. The party dispersed and went to their homes about midnight.

The most of those engaged in this affair held contracts for the purchase of land, and, in many instances, would have suffered ruinous consequences from the company's exactions. The proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner, and those engaged were generally sober, resolute men. No liquor was used except while the work of demolishing the building and opening the vault was going on. While the people were on their way from Hartfield to Mayville, Peacock was notified of their coming, and left his office and took refuge at the house of Donald McKenzie, and after remaining a short time longer in Mayville, he went to Erie. No further communication was had between the Holland Land Company or their agents and the settlers until 1838, when a sale was made of the company's lands to Duer, Morrison and Seward, who opened an office in Westfield where their business was conducted without disturbances or dissatisfaction.

In 1836 the Chautauqua County Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated. Its place of business was Fredonia. The Westfield and Nettle Hill Turnpike Company was incorporated in this year for the purpose of constructing a turnpike road between Westfield and Nettle Hill. Upon the supposition that the New York & Erie Railroad would be constructed along the valley of Cassadaga creek to Cassadaga lake, and thence descend the northern face of the Ridge to Dunkirk, a charter was granted for its construction "from a point near the junction of the Cassadaga creek with the Chautauqua outlet, through the village of Jamestown, westwardly to the western boundary of the state in the direction of Erie in Pa." A company with a capital stock of \$12,000 was also chartered for the purpose of building a railroad from Fredonia to Van Buren Harbor. None of these projects were ever carried out.

At the general election held in the fall of 1836, Martin Van Buren, Democrat, was elected president over William Henry Harrison, Whig. William L. Marcy and John Tracy were nominated by the Democrats for governor and lieutenant-governor, and Jesse Buel and Gamaliel H. Barstow were nominated by the Whigs. After it became evident that the United States bank would not be re-chartered, great pressure was brought to bear upon the legislature to obtain charters for state banks, and the influence which it was seen monied institutions could exert upon the legislature when they combined, alarmed thinking men, and led them to inquire into the propriety of the granting of exclusive rights to any class of men whatever. This brought

into existence the "Equal Rights" party opposed to monopolies. The individuals composing it were mostly residents of the city of New York. At a political meeting held in Tammany Hall in 1835, a struggle occurred between the anti-monopolists and their opponents for the control of the organization of the meeting, in the course of which the gas lights were suddenly extinguished. The anti-monopolists had provided themselves with loco-foco matches and candles, and the room was instantly relighted. The anti-monopolists were thereafter called Loco Focos. They nominated Isaac S. Smith of Buffalo for governor, and Moses Jaques for lieutenant-governor. In the fall election in 1836, this party polled a strong vote in the city of New York; the next year they united with the Democrats. The result of the election was that Marcy and Tracy were elected governor and lieutenant-governor. In Chautauqua county the Whigs polled 3,895 votes, and the Democrats 3,120. The Whig majority was but 775. Buell received 3,855 votes, Marcy 3,153 in Chautauqua county. Buell's majority in the county was 702. Richard P. Marvin, Whig, was elected to congress over Oliver Lee, Democrat, his majority in Chautauqua county being 1,076. Alvin Plumb, Calvin Runsey and William Wilcox, Whigs, were elected to the assembly over Thomas B. Campbell, James Hall and Daniel B. Parsons, Democrats.

In 1837 an act was passed appointing commissioners and authorizing the survey of a road from Fredonia to Jamestown through the valley of the Casadaga creek. The survey was made but nothing further was done. The village of Dunkirk was incorporated this year.

At this period speculation was rife particularly in real estate. The country had been during the years immediately previous in a state of unexampled prosperity. The nation's credit stood high in all countries. Money was abundant and the farmer and laborer were receiving full compensation for their toil. Lands, both uncultivated and improved, began to rise in value, which was first observed in 1833. Speculation in real estate was now under full headway. Along the lakes, wherever there was a harbor or the sign of one, a city was laid out, and its proprietors for the time being were supposed to possess great wealth. In the end these speculations resulted disastrously to the whole country. They affected Dunkirk more seriously than the rest of the county.

The termination of the New York & Erie railroad at this place, pointed it out, to those most deeply affected with the contagion, as a spot on which operations of the kind might be carried on, for a while at least, with success. The rage for corner lots and eligible sites was rife, and ran to so high a pitch, that men of all pursuits—farmers, mechanics, merchants, lawyers, and even ministers of the gospel, embarked upon the wild sea, without rudder or ballast, with nothing to propel them but a whirlwind that soon scattered them in broken fragments upon a lee shore. The general result has been a stagnation of trade, depreciation in the prices of all kinds of property, the

ruin and entire prostration of many families who had been in prosperous circumstances and on the high road to competence and even independence, and the hopeless bankruptcy of thousands of others. Though affected to a greater degree, this village (Dunkirk) was not alone in its madness. Most of the other villages were more or less influenced by the mania that swept over the land, and suffered in proportion to the extent of their operations.—*Warren.*

An increasing interest in the subject of agriculture had been manifested for several years. The society that had been formed in 1820, went down in a few years for the want of patronage by the state. It was now revived. Some citizens had met at the courthouse in Mayville, in October 1837, to organize an agricultural society. Jediah Tracy was chosen president, and William Prendergast, 2nd, secretary. This meeting was adjourned to the 4th of January, 1837, when the "Chautauqua County Agricultural Society" was organized. William Prendergast, 2nd, was chosen president; Henry Baker Timothy Judson, Thomas B. Campbell and Elias Clark, vice-presidents; E. P. Upham, secretary; Jediah Tracy, treasurer.

At the annual election in 1837 the Whig candidates were elected. Judson Southland was chosen sheriff over John Z. Saxton by 959 majority. George W. Tew, county clerk, over Joshua R. Babcock by 1,136 majority, and George A. French, Abner Lewis and Thomas J. Allen were elected to the assembly over Otis Skinner, Gideon Evans and Pearson Crosby. Thomas B. Campbell was reappointed, and Thomas A. Osborne was appointed judge of the county court.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

1838-1844.

IN THE winter of 1837 and 1838 occurred the "Patriot War." Many of the people of Canada were discontented with the British government, particularly the French inhabitants of Lower Canada. An armed rebellion broke out there, which was finally suppressed with some loss of life. Uprisings of a less serious character occurred in Upper Canada. The little steamboat "Caroline," owned by a citizen of Buffalo, was captured by the British at Schlosser on the Niagara river, set on fire and sent over the Falls. One person was killed and several wounded. This affair caused much excitement in Chautauqua county. A meeting was held in January at the courthouse at Mayville of which William Peacock was chairman, and George W. Tew, secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions with reference to the outrage at Schlosser. Strong resolutions were passed

condemning the act, and in favor of military preparations to protect the borders of the country against further outrages. Gen. T. J. Sutherland, a patriot leader, visited the county. Some enlistments were obtained. Secret lodges of "hunters," were formed along the frontier of Canada to collect munitions, and aid the "patriots." 200 or 300 stands of arms had been gathered, and were stored for the use of the "patriots" at Fredonia. A body of U. S. troops under General Worth, was sent up Lake Erie to suppress these unlawful proceedings. They stopped at Dunkirk, and marched to Fredonia to break up the "hunters lodge" there. Several wagon-loads of arms and army supplies were captured. Among those who ventured into Canada and took up arms in the patriots' cause, was Linus W. Miller, who resided in Stockton. He was taken, tried, condemned, and punished by transportation to the island of "Van Diemen's Land." After an absence of nearly eight years, he returned to this county. The story of his captivity is told in the "Notes of an Exile," which he published.

The winter of the "Patriots' War" (1837 and 1838) was one of the mildest that has ever visited Chautauqua county. Vessels navigated Lake Erie during the winter, even in January.

An amusing episode occurred this year in Ellington, the "Indian War," which is well remembered by many people in the eastern part of the county. This account of it is written by the Hon. T. A. Case of Ellington:

Probably no event has ever occurred in the history of Ellington which, for a brief period, more thoroughly aroused the people, or produced greater sensation than the "Indian War." In the forenoon of January 6, 1838, a single Indian from the neighboring Cattaraugus reservation, had strayed over into the Bentley neighborhood, west of Olds' Corners on the old Chautauqua road, ostensibly in pursuit of some lost stock. In that neighborhood lived John Niles, a dissipated fellow, who had that day been imbibing too freely, and had sat down half-reclining by a log near the roadside in the edge of the forest in a drunken stupor. Just as the Indian had passed this point, the granddaughter of Niles, a simple-minded girl named Mercy, a daughter of Eldred Bentley appeared upon the scene. She saw her grandfather lying apparently lifeless by the roadside, his parted clothing disclosing a red shirt. She saw the retreating form of the Indian as he disappeared along the forest road, and, with scarce a second look, her excited imagination peopled the forest with Indians, and turned her grandfather's red shirt into a blood-stained garment. She ran to the house of the nearest neighbor, John Hall, telling him in her excitement that the Indians had murdered her grandfather, that the woods were full of them, and that they were murdering all the white people. Hall, startled by the girl's story, and not stopping to learn of its truth, sprang upon his horse and started on a run west along the old Chautauqua road, calling loudly at every house that "the Indians were over in the Bentley neighborhood, and were murdering all the white people." He continued his wild race west to the Bates settlement, then, turning, rode down the valley through Ellington village to Clear Creek, and back to Olds'

Corners, shouting the terrible news as he ran. Upon reaching the latter place his horse expired and the chase ended. But the story, taking on additional terrors, spread with alarming rapidity. The men in the several neighborhoods, after gathering their families in some central place of refuge, proceeded with such weapons as they possessed to the place of conflict. Col. Knapp, of Clear Creek, who had command of the militia, with commendable forethought ground up his sword preparatory to the conflict. Women heated water with which to scald the invaders. The principal place of rendezvous was at the house of Benj. Ellsworth, a mile or two west of the scene of the outbreak. A messenger was sent to Sinclairville to warn out the militia, but, as the inhabitants gathered together to do battle for their families and their homes, a messenger came announcing the cause of the trouble, whereupon the heroes assembled, after congratulating one another upon their military prowess, and their success in their campaign against the Indians, formally declared peace, and returned to their affrighted families and once more peaceful firesides.

On the 14th of June, 1838, the steamboat "Washington," on her downward trip to Buffalo, when about twelve miles below Dunkirk but several miles from shore, was discovered to be on fire. She immediately steered for the nearest harbor, Silver Creek, but the flames spread so rapidly that she soon became crippled, and was sinking when the steamboat "North America" hove in sight, took her in tow, and succeeded in getting her within two miles of the shore when she sunk. Twelve of the 70 on board were lost.

In the fall elections of 1838 William H. Seward was the candidate of the Whigs for governor, and William L. Marcy of the Democrats. Seward was elected. His majority in Chautauqua county was 1,909. Richard P. Marvin was reelected to congress over Charles H. S. Williams; Abner Lewis, Waterman Ellsworth and Timothy Judson were elected to the assembly over Rodney B. Smith, Elias Clark and Ethan Sawin. Elial T. Foote was reappointed first judge, and Joseph Wait district attorney.

At the election in the fall of 1839 Abram Dixon, Whig, of this county was elected to the state senate. His majority in the county over Isaac R. Elwood, the Democratic candidate was 1,337. George A. French, Odin Benedict and William Rice were elected to the assembly over Thomas B. Campbell, James Hall and Jonathan Patterson. At the meeting of the board of supervisors of this year, certificates were granted for wolves killed in Busti and Clymer. The year 1839 closed with the heaviest fall of snow in the record of the county. This snow storm is still fresh in the recollection of all old residents. About Christmas in a short time the snow fell to the depth of four feet. The wind heaped it into drifts, rendering the roads entirely impassable. All communication was cut off, even between the nearest neighbors. Flocks were buried in the drifts, and physicians were interrupted in their duties, resulting in some instances in the death of their patients.

In 1840 the temperance cause was greatly promoted by the efforts of the

"Washingtonians." Great numbers of people who were in the habit of drinking signed the pledge, and many drunkards were reformed. The "Washingtonians" were succeeded about 1850 by the "Sons of Temperance," who accomplished much good. A marked improvement by this time manifested itself in the habits of the people with regard to the use of intoxicating drinks. Spirituous liquors were banished from many places where before they had been regarded as indispensable. The more ardent friends of temperance now begin to invoke legislative aid to promote the cause, but whether with more success than by the earlier methods of moral suasion is by no means certain. Compulsory laws excite opposition. Virtue, morality and religion are not the products of force, but the results of kindness, reason and education. At present the leading temperance organization is the "Good Templars." It has lodges in most of the towns, which are exerting a good influence with the young. The most potent influence to promote temperance reform, is, however, the home influence, especially that of the mother, with the son in his youth. If, through the inefficiency of parents, this fails, little is to be expected from the weak machinery of temperance organizations, and less from the still weaker expedients of the law.

By the census taken in 1840 the population of the county was found to be 47,551, being an increase of but 2,672 in five years. By the census of 1835 the increase of population had been 10,212 during the five preceeding years. This remarkable falling off in the increase of population from 1835 to 1840, is believed to be due to the fact that emigration from Chautauqua county to the west had been unusually large. According to this census 12,195 citizens of the county were engaged in agriculture, 2,088 in trades and manufactures, 341 in the learned professions, 344 in commerce, and 104 in navigation.

The presidential election of 1840 was perhaps the most exciting and memorable political contest ever held in the county. William Henry Harrison and John Tyler were nominated by the Whigs for president and vice-president. Martin VanBuren was nominated for president and Richard M. Johnson and James K. Polk were nominated by different states for vice-president by the Democrats. The Whigs were most active and successful in carrying on the canvass. Several new and novel features were introduced in this political campaign. Immense mass-meetings were held throughout the state and nation. At New York, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie and other places they were attended it is said by 10,000, 20,000 and 30,000 people. Men of influence and ability as speakers traveled through the state, and came from other states to address the people. These meetings were enlivened and enthusiasm was excited by stirring campaign songs and convivial entertainment. The gentler sex gave countenance to and attended the meetings, which was regarded by many as an unwonted innovation. This exciting canvass has

sometimes been called the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" campaign. Those terms were used in compliment to General Harrison, whose life had been mostly spent among the pioneers of the West. Hard cider was the ruling beverage. Log cabins were erected through the country, and moved on wheels from one mass-meeting to another. "Coon" skins were conspicuously displayed, and the people loudly shouted for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The people were all absorbed with the approaching presidential election. Nowhere was there more excitement and enthusiasm than in this county. A barbecue and large mass-meetings were held at various places.

At this election the opponents to slavery, the "Liberty" party, placed candidates in the field. At the "Western New York Anti-Slavery Society" meeting held the year before at Warsaw, James G. Birney, of N. Y., was nominated for president, and Francis J. Lemoyne of Pennsylvania for vice-president.

The result of these extraordinary exertions was to bring out almost the entire vote of the country. The Whigs gained a complete triumph in the state and nation, electing Harrison and Tyler, president and vice-president. In this county Harrison received the extraordinary number of 5,985 votes, Van Buren 3,345 and Birney 23, the Whig majority being 2,617. William H. Seward, the Whig candidate for governor was also elected. He received in this county 5,755 votes, W. C. Bouck, the Democratic candidate received 3,485 votes, and Gerrit Smith, the "Liberty party" candidate, 20 votes. Amos W. Muzzy, Whig, was elected sheriff over David McDonald, Democrat, John G. Hinckley, Whig, clerk over George A. Green, Democrat, and George A. French, Robertson Whiteside and Benjamin Douglas, Whigs, were elected to the assembly over Ira F. Gleason, Orsell Cook and William Colville, Jr., Democrats. Elisha Ward and John Chandler were appointed judges of the county courts.

President Harrison appointed Daniel Webster secretary of state. He was the only officer of Harrison's cabinet who served in Tyler's administration. While he was in the cabinet, the question respecting the northwestern boundary of the United States was under consideration. Daniel Webster at this time visited this county to interview Donald McKenzie, at Mayville. McKenzie was born in Scotland of distinguished lineage, came to Canada early in the present century, for eight years was engaged in the fur business. In 1809 he became one of the partners of John Jacob Astor in the fur trade and was established at the mouth of the Columbia River, where he remained until 1812. In 1821 he joined the Hudson Bay Company, and was one of the council and chief factors, with his headquarters at Fort Garry, and was afterwards governor of the Company. In 1832 he removed to Mayville, and resided there until his death in 1851. His life was full of adventure and peril. When Webster visited McKenzie, he came from Buffalo to Barcelona

and thence to Mayville in a covered carriage. His purpose was to ascertain such facts bearing upon the northwestern boundary controversy between the United States and England as were in the possession of McKenzie. His visit was a government secret, and known at the time by but few. Judge William Peacock was among the number. Webster remained one day and two nights at the residence of McKenzie.

In 1841 a very large wolf was killed in Villenova. He was the last of his species that haunted the forests in the eastern part of the county. It had killed a flock of 12 sheep belonging to a Mr. Hunter in the Conewango valley, and, being pursued, took refuge in the wilderness country in the northeastern portion of Charlotte. From thence it sallied forth against the sheepfolds in the lake settlement, killing three sheep one night, and one the next. Its track was then followed night and day by many people. Horns were blown at intervals to mark the direction of its travels. So successful was it in avoiding pursuers, that it was not destroyed until after being hunted 31 days. The writer remembers to have seen the stuffed skin when a school-boy. The people, particularly the school-children, were given an opportunity to see it. It was mounted upon a sleigh, and carried through several towns on exhibition. We have official record of the occurrence. The proceedings of the board of supervisors of this year show that "a bounty of \$10 was allowed Sewall Spaulding for killing a full grown wolf in the town of Villenova." This is the last record of the kind entered upon its minutes.

The same portion of Lake Erie where three years before the steamboat "Washington" was lost, was the scene of the most terrible catastrophe that ever occurred on the waters of Lake Erie. August 9th, 1841, the steamboat "Erie," Captain Titus, left Buffalo at 3 o'clock P. M. for Chicago, with over 250 persons on board. When off Silver Creek, about 3 o'clock, a carboy of copal varnish which had been placed on the upper deck near the smoke stack, became heated and burst. The boat had been painted and varnished, and in a few moments the whole of the upper part of the vessel was enveloped in flames. At once the dreadful alternative of death by fire or water was forced upon the passengers. They all leaped into the lake without life preservers or the slightest article of buoyancy to sustain them, save one, who it is said laid himself out to die on the beam of the engine. About 240 perished, of whom 150 were Swiss emigrants. Swiss mothers were seen to throw their children into the lake and then to plunge in themselves. When the flames were discovered, the "DeWitt Clinton," which had put into Dunkirk a short time before, the little steamboat "Sylph," which was also lying there, and other small boats hastened to the relief of the burning boat. They saved only about 35 persons, who were found clinging to the burning wreck or floating on pieces of boxes, furniture and timber. The people of Dunkirk gathered at the landing and shore and witnessed the appalling scene.

The lurid flames illuminating the night, the fearful thought that human beings were perishing, sent a thrill of horror through every heart. The burning vessel appeared to them to be near Battery Point, while in fact it was several miles out. George and Sampson Alton and Andrew Wood put out in a little boat with a mere rag of a sail, and saved young Lamberton of Erie, who had swam two miles from the wreck. Others did what they could, but there was little to do more than to rescue from the waves the bodies of the lost. The corpses of the drowned continued to float ashore for two weeks or more. The greater number were interred at Dunkirk, many in Silver Creek, seven in Sheridan, some in Irving, and a few at VanBuren. Four of the lost had been residents of the county.

At the annual election in November, Rossiter P. Johnson, Emory F. Warren and Austin Pierce, Whigs, were elected to the assembly over James Hall, John McWhorter and Suel H. Dickenson. Francis H. Ruggles was appointed judge of the county courts, David Mann, district attorney. Lorenzo Parsons was elected deputy superintendent of common schools by the board of supervisors. Odin Benedict was elected chairman of the board of supervisors, and Richard Willing, clerk.

Among the industries that have been cultivated in this county was included at one time the raising of silk. As early as 1827 a small number of black mulberry trees, *morus nigra*, now cultivated for ornament and shade, were grown, and a small quantity of silkworms were raised. A smaller tree, the white mulberry, *morus alba*, was also brought into the county about the same time. About 1834 the Chinese mulberry, *morus multicaulis*, the leaves of which were best suited for food for silkworms was introduced. In 1841 an act was passed providing for the payment of a bounty of 15 cents for every pound of cocoons raised, and 50 cents for every pound of reeled silk made from cocoons raised in the county. The effect of this law was to stimulate for a short time the growing of silk. Mulberry groves were common, and silkworms for a while were grown in considerable numbers. 100 pounds of silk were raised in the county in 1842. The business proved to be a losing speculation.

This year William C. Bouck and Daniel S. Dickenson received the nomination for governor and lieutenant-governor, on the Democratic ticket. Luther Bradish and Gabriel Furman received the same nominations from the Whigs. Alvan Stewart was the Abolition candidate for governor. The Democrats won. Buck received in this county 3,485 votes, Bradish 5,070 and Alvan Stewart 67. Emory F. Warren, Odin Benedict and Adolphus F. Morrison, Whigs, were elected to the assembly over Woodley W. Chandler, Elijah Miller and Erastus Holt, Democrats.

In the spring of 1843, Capt. Nathan Brown, of Jamestown, sent down the river the first of his store boats. Until the building of the railroad to James-

town, these boats furnished the principal means for the transportation to market of the articles manufactured there. From the year 1843 to 1880 Mr. Brown built 154 of these boats, loaded them with worked building material and other wood-work, and sent them down the river, selling his cargo at points along the Ohio and other rivers, and finally selling his boat. They were finely painted, three-ply decked flatboats, with the words, "Yankee Notion" painted on each. The enterprise of Mr. Brown made him and his boats familiarly known along the Allegany, Ohio and Mississippi rivers for many years.

At the county convention held by the Whigs to nominate candidates for county officers, John G. Hinckley and Alvin Plumb were candidates for the nomination of county clerk, and Mr. Hinckley received the nomination. Mr. Plumb was much dissatisfied with the result, claiming that it had been accomplished by unfair means. Charles J. Orton was nominated for sheriff over Orrin McClure, who was also dissatisfied with the result. Samuel A. Brown, Timothy Judson and Valorous Lake were the Whig candidates for the assembly. The friends of Plumb and McClure united with the Democrats in a county convention, at which McClure was nominated for sheriff, Plumb for clerk, Elijah Waters (a Whig), Marcus Simons and Forbes Johnson, (Democrats), were nominated for the assembly. A bitter and long-remembered contest ensued, one of the most memorable local political campaigns of the county's history. The result was that McClure was elected sheriff over Orton by 706 votes. Wiseman C. Nichols, the candidate of the Abolitionists, received 218 votes. Plumb was elected clerk over Hinckley by a majority of 585. William Hedges, the candidate of the Abolitionists, received 164 votes. Waters, Simons and Johnson, the candidates upon the irregular ticket, were all elected. This year Thomas A. Osborne was appointed first judge, and John M. Edson judge. Worthy Putnam was elected deputy superintendent of common schools.

Projects for a division of the county commenced with its very organization. The moment that the county-seat was established at Mayville, a movement was made to accomplish the division of the county which has been from time to time renewed. In 1831 efforts were made to secure this object. In early years the attempts were made by the residents of the northeastern towns. Bills have several times been reported to one or the other branch of the legislature for this purpose. Early in 1844 petitions were in circulation in its favor, and remonstrances against it. The movement seems to have originated with the people of Fredonia. A well-attended public meeting, at which the most of the towns were represented, was held at the courthouse at Mayville, January 25, of which John M. Edson was chairman. Resolutions were passed, and effective measures taken with a view to prevent the disaster.

In March, 1844, Alvan Cornell was tried at Mayville before Justice Dayton for the murder of his wife by cutting her throat with a razor in Jamestown. He attempted suicide by cutting his throat but failed. The prosecution was conducted by David Mann, the district attorney. He was defended by Samuel A. Brown, was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 14th of March, but was not executed.

The presidential election in 1844 was nearly as exciting and memorable for the enthusiasm displayed by the people as that in 1840. Just one month after Gen. Harrison was inaugurated president in 1841, he died, and John Tyler, the vice-president, became president. The favorite measure of the Whig party, that of chartering a United States bank, had passed the Senate and House of Representatives. In opposition to the unanimous advice of his cabinet, President Tyler vetoed it. This and other acts of President Tyler entirely alienated his party, which finally openly declared war against him, and the Whigs reaped no fruits from their great success in 1840. In 1844 the Whigs nominated their favorite leader, great orator, and eminent and patriotic statesman Henry Clay, for president, and Theodore Frelinghuysen for vice president. The Democrats nominated James K. Polk for president, and George M. Dallas for vice-president. The Liberty party had previously nominated J. G. Birney and Thomas Morris for president and vice-president.

The presidential election resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. In Chautauqua county the Whigs received 5,612 votes, the Democrats 3,407 votes and the Abolitionists 314 votes. Millard Fillmore and Samuel J. Wilkin were nominated by the Whigs for governor and lieutenant-governor. Silas Wright and Addison Gardner were nominated by the Democrats for the same offices. The Liberal party nominated Alvin Stewart for governor. The Democratic candidates were elected. In Chautauqua county Fillmore received 5,587 votes, Wright 3,462 votes and Stewart 314 votes. Abner Lewis, Whig, was elected to represent the 31st district in Congress over Thomas B. Campbell, Democrat. Samuel A. Brown, Henry C. Frisbee and Jeremiah Mann, Whigs, were elected to the assembly over Horace Allen John I. Eacker and George Goodrich, Democrats. Caleb O. Daughaday was appointed judge.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—CODE OF PROCEDURE—PIONEER BAR, ETC.

THE state census was taken in the summer of 1845. The returns show the population 47,584, a falling off since 1840 of 993. The cause of this decrease was the continued emigration to the west from this county. May 13, 1845, a law was passed submitting to the vote of the people at the next annual election to be held in November of 1845, the question "Whether there shall be a convention to form a new constitution?" The act provided that the number of delegates should be the same as members of the legislature, and that the election for the choice of delegates should be on the last Tuesday of April 1846. This act having been adopted by the people, on the first Monday of June, 1846, the constitutional convention commenced its session in Albany. George W. Patterson and Richard P. Marvin (elected at the special election in the preceeding April) represented this county. The constitution framed was adopted in the fall by a majority vote of more than two to one, which gave evidence of its excellence. The new constitution gave the people still more power than was granted by that of 1821. It provided for the election of many officers who had been before appointed by the governor. It provided for the election of senators and members of assembly in separate districts. In the place of the court for the correction of errors, the court of appeals was established; courts of chancery and circuit courts were abolished and the supreme court established in their places. The county court was established in the place of the court of common pleas which had been so long in existence. The most important innovation made was the provision for the election of all the judges by the people. Feudal tenures were abolished, all leases of agricultural lands for a longer period than twelve years were declared invalid, and many other important changes were made.

In the fall election John Young, the Whig candidate for governor, was elected over Silas Wright. In Chautauqua county Young received 4,516 votes, Wright 2,703, and Henry Bradley, the candidate of the National Reformers, 414 votes. Dudley Marvin was elected a representative to Congress from this district, Francis H. Ruggles state senator for this district, and Madison Burnell and Charles G. Orton members of assembly, all Whigs. The agitation for a division of the county continued, notwithstanding the meeting held in opposition to it in 1844. On the 11th of February a meet-

ing was held at the courthouse in Mayville again to remonstrate and take measures to defeat it. Gen. Leverett Barker was chairman. All or nearly all of the towns were represented. It is to be hoped that a division of the influential and prosperous county of Chautauqua may never be accomplished.

Under the constitution of 1821 the government of the state was entirely remodeled. By the constitution which went into effect January 1, 1847, important changes were made, but they were not nearly so radical in their nature as those made by that of 1821. The judicial system, which, under the later constitution was the least altered of any of the departments of government, had under the constitution of 1846 undergone changes of the most radical character. Besides the entire reorganization of the courts, a most daring innovation was made in making the judges elective. In addition to the changes in the judicial system, a statute known as the "code of procedure," was passed April 12th, 1848, and went into operation July 1st, 1848. This enactment entirely revolutionized the practice of the various courts. It abolished the distinction between suits at law and suits in equity, the whole system of pleading was reformed, and many other changes were made of radical and important character respecting procedure in civil actions. The changes made by the code in practice and pleading much affected the legal profession. Lawyers who had mastered the settled principles that had governed the practice were now obliged to devote much study to the perplexing questions that arose under the new system. Attorneys then past their prime were naturally disinclined to renew their studies, and many of the older lawyers ceased to take as active a part in the profession as before and some entirely retired from it. Another circumstance which grew out of these changes in the law materially affected the constitution of the bar in this county. To choose all the newly designated judicial officers created a special election was held throughout the state January 7, 1847. At this election James Mullett and Richard P. Marvin, who had been for many years leaders of the bar, were elected judges of the supreme court, and ceased the practice of law. Abner Lewis was elected county judge, Abner Hazeltine, district attorney, and Orton Clark surrogate.

For these reasons the time when the code went into effect marked the close of an era in the history of the Chautauqua bar. The first period of its history (properly called the pioneer period) commenced with the organization of the county, and continued ten years, until the constitution of 1821 went into effect, during which time the old court of common pleas was the principal legal tribunal. Four years of this time this court was held in John Scott's log tavern, and afterwards in the old courthouse. Zattu Cushing was the first judge, and presided in the common pleas during all this period. Judge Cushing, although he had no superior advantages of education nor legal training, possessed the other qualities of an excellent judge.

He was possessed of a superior mind, personal dignity, firmness and force of character, and was benevolent and pure in his life. In every respect he honored the position. It is fortunate that through the thoughtfulness of Judge Walworth the portrait of this estimable pioneer judge now adorns the court-room of the county. It is also fortunate that we have of him an excellent memorial sketch from the pen of Oscar W. Johnson in which his life and character are as truly delineated as are his features in the portrait. Had we a transcript of the strong faces of all of the old lawyers who practiced in his court it would be an invaluable possession for the generation of future years,—of Anselm Potter, Jacob Houghton, James H. Price, James Mullett, Dudley Marvin, Sheldon Smith, Abner Hazeltine, Samuel A. Brown, Ernest Mullett, John Crane, Abram Dixon, David Mann, and others, some of whom have been mentioned in previous chapters. Although the field of their labors was close to the borders of the wilderness, they were men skilled in their profession. Several of them were college graduates, some were men of unusual natural capacity; all were well read in legal principles and practice. For ability and a knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law they would not suffer by a comparison with their brethren of the profession in succeeding years. In 1820 there were 13 of these pioneer lawyers in the county.

The court of common pleas continued after the constitution of 1821 and until that of 1846. For nearly 20 of the 25 years of this period Dr. E. T. Foote was its first judge. Like Judge Cushing he was not a lawyer by profession, but was a man of ability, and well fitted to preside in this popular court. He took great interest in the early settlers, and, during his active years, a leading part in every enterprise designed to promote the prosperity of the county, not only as regarded its business interests, but for the moral and religious advancement of the people also. Although for many years during the later portion of his life he was not a resident of the county, he never ceased his efforts to preserve the facts of its history and zealously to guard its honor. Upon retiring from the bench his associate judges, the members of the bar, and the chief officers of the county joined in presenting to him an address in the highest degree complimentary to the ability and integrity with which he had discharged his official duties. The grand jury at the last court held by him passed a like resolution, and expressed a desire that his portrait be placed upon the walls of the courthouse, and his picture now hangs opposite Judge Cushing's, a fit memorial of his long and valuable service to the county. Judge Thomas B. Campbell, who at the same time resigned the office of judge, was in the same manner remembered by the bar and public officials.

Thomas A. Osborne succeeded Judge Foote as first judge of the common pleas, but held that position during 1843 and 1844 only. He was a good

lawyer, and was best qualified by reason of his legal attainments to fill the position of any who have held the office. Mr. Osborne was an accomplished writer, particularly upon political subjects. He was a Democrat, and his strong and finely written articles maintaining the principles of his party often appeared in the *Mayville Sentinel* and in other papers of the county.

Thomas B. Campbell, also a Democrat, succeeded Judge Osborne as first judge, and held that position for two years, and until the court of common pleas ceased to exist. The court suffered no deterioration with Judge Campbell as its presiding officer. Although he was not a lawyer, he was a strong-minded, able and upright man, who, like his predecessors, had an aptitude for the law. By his strong and practical good sense he commanded the respect not only of its suitors at law but of the members of the bar who practised in his court.

The old common pleas in 1847 ceased to exist as a court. When it expired it was composed of Thomas B. Campbell, first judge; John M. Edson, Caleb O. Daughaday, Niram Sackett and Franklin H. Wait, judges. This had been the court most familiar to the people from its organization. Court week to the old settler, was a period of recreation, best suited to his peculiar taste. His constant struggle for existence with the forest and with unpropitious seasons had trained him to take his greatest pleasure in trials of strength, of skill and of brain. He took delight in witnessing the sharp encounters and trials of wit that a lawsuit brought forth. This old court was also a school of instruction. There he obtained his ideas of the law and learned the principles of our government. The judges were to him the best examples of dignity, justice and wisdom, the closing plea of his favorite lawyer his highest ideal of eloquence, and he was not without reason for this opinion. James Mullett, Dudley Marvin and Madison Burnell as forensic orators were without superiors in western New York. The remarkable genius of Judge Mullett, his rare wit, and his powerful and impressive eloquence, never failed to carry away and control his audiences. The logic, the eloquence, the will of Burnell dominated the courts and wrenched verdicts from juries.

Some account of these early lawyers ought to be preserved. We have had occasion (page 335) to speak somewhat of Judge Mullett. His genius and eloquence made him the master of the jury box. His youth was possessed of but few advantages, and he commenced the study of law late in life. But his industry, ability and love for his profession supplied this lack of early opportunity. Nor did he rely too much upon his natural gifts. He was a patient student, making a diligent study of Blackstone, and of the old authors within reach. By careful study he acquired great power of expression, using strong, original and well-chosen language. He was able to crush

a witness or an opponent with a phrase. Mark Rork, a good citizen and a worthy member of the early church militant, arrested a party of young miscreants, who were making a disturbance at a camp-meeting, and brought them before a justice of Fredonia for trial. Mullett in his plea in their defence christened Rork "Zion's Bulldog," a title which afterwards obstinately clung to him. Mr. Mullett was also celebrated for his wit and keenness in retort. Many stories are told of his skill at repartee. While trying a cause in Buffalo, Mr. Mullett called the attention of the jury to the circumstance that the wealthy party whom he was opposing was able to employ an array of accomplished lawyers of whom Millard Fillmore was the "right bower." Mr. Fillmore, with an assumed air of ignorance of the term, facetiously inquired what he meant by the "right bower." Mullett replied "the biggest knave in the pack." Mr. Mullett did not carry his wit and eloquence about to be used on holiday occasions only. Seldom did he try a cause, however dry or unimportant, that he did not leave some strong, original expression or keen witticism to be remembered and told long afterwards. It was his custom to express himself in elevated, impressive and good language. His democratic character and his popular associations enabled him to adapt his eloquence to suit the occasion and taste of his audience. One who had the bad luck not only to have a horse lawsuit, but also to have Mr. Mullett as opposing counsel, tells how he introduced his witnesses to the notice of the jury. A. D., his first witness, Mr. Mullett described as "the genius of mischief, who could swap characters with any man in Gerry and make in the transaction." Of S. B., who had been present the evening before on a convivial occasion in which Mullett had also participated and had been on intimate terms with the witness, indulging quite as freely as he in its festivities, Mr. Mullett said: "fresh from the heel-taps of a bacchanalian revel, breathing through hogsheds of whiskey, mistaking the disordered fancies of his muddled brain for memories of the truth, old S. B. staggers on to the witness stand,"—a wealth of eloquence seldom wasted on a horse lawsuit.

Of some of the early attorneys we have already spoken. Samuel A. Brown was not only the first lawyer to establish himself in Jamestown, but was the one who practiced longest in the courts of the county. He came to Chautauqua in 1816. He entered as clerk in the office of Jacob Houghton, then the leading lawyer. For many years Mr. Brown was one of the best known of the early members of the bar. He was not strong in elementary law or prominent as an advocate, but was a "case lawyer," and was a good lawyer, acute and successful. He transacted a large amount of legal business. For ten years he served creditably as district attorney. He was well read in the law, familiar with the practice of the courts, and was remarkable for his great industry and the care with which he prepared his cases. He had many excellent qualities both as a lawyer and a citizen, and deservedly

possessed public confidence. He was very genial and many anecdotes are still told of his quaint humor and dry wit.

Sheldon Smith, a talented young man from Manlius, Onondaga county, was the second lawyer to settle in Jamestown. He was admitted to the bar at Mayville at the June term of 1818. After a few years he removed to Buffalo, where he became a brilliant and leading lawyer. He assisted the district attorney of Erie county upon the trial of the three Thayers, and afterwards assisted Samuel A. Brown in the trial of Damon. He died in Buffalo within a year after in his 47th year.

Abram Dixon was the first lawyer of Westfield. He graduated at Yale in 1813, and in 1817 settled at Westfield, where he resided until his death. For four years commencing with 1840 he was a state senator.

David Mann was also an early lawyer of Westfield. He was a man of ability and a good lawyer. He served six years as district attorney.

Abner Hazeltine for more than 60 years was a leading lawyer of the county. He came to Jamestown about the same time that Mr. Brown did and, like him, he first entered the office of Jacob Houghton as a clerk and student. He, like Mr. Brown, was remarkable for his industry, and was even more remarkable for his patient and untiring application to his profession. Others were more distinguished as trial lawyers and advocates, but none had a better disciplined legal mind, or was better grounded in the fundamental principles of the law, and none could, in a legal argument, better elucidate and apply the principles involved to the questions at issue, or state them in better or clearer language. The legal attainments of Mr. Hazeltine, his high sense of honor, his integrity and unassuming character have made his name one of the most honored of the county. But few persons have so entirely possessed the confidence of the people. Without solicitation on his part he was chosen member of assembly, district attorney, county judge, and for two terms member of Congress.

Richard P. Marvin settled in Jamestown in 1829, and, for 18 years was in the continuous practice of law, except while in the performance of his official duties as member of Congress and other public positions. At the end of this time he was elected justice of the supreme court which office he held for over 24 years, being all of the time a resident of Chautauqua county. Judge Marvin was one of the ablest advocates that the country has produced, and was recognized as a leading lawyer of Western New York, but, having served during the greater part of the active portion of his life as justice of the supreme court, his judicial reputation is best known. He was one of the most distinguished of the early judges under the constitution of 1846, and his decisions and written opinions are regarded with great respect. Although he was a most industrious lawyer and judge, he found time to indulge a

literary taste and a love for historical studies. Judge Marvin's ability and honesty and his devotion to the interests of the county early secured him the confidence of its people, which he always retained, and they have been justly proud of his accomplishments and of the distinction he attained.

Gen. Charles H. S. Williams came from Cazenovia about 1836, and practised law in Fredonia for ten years or more. He was able and brilliant, had a large practice and took the first rank as an advocate and trial lawyer along with Richard P. Marvin and the other able lawyers of the county. He removed to Buffalo and became the district attorney of Erie county. He afterwards removed to California where it is said that he ended his life by suicide.

Many able lawyers of Buffalo first commenced practice in Chautauqua county. James Mullett and Sheldon Smith were of this number. Chauncey Tucker's early practice was in this county. He removed to Buffalo and became one of the most distinguished members of the Erie county bar.

Dudley Marvin was one of the eminent lawyers who resided here only a portion of his life. In his early life, while living at Canandaigua, he had often been employed as counsel in important causes in Chautauqua. The most of his active life, however, was spent in practice in Canandaigua, New York and Brooklyn, and he did not come to this county to reside until 1843, and when he came it was with the intention of discontinuing practice. He was, however, often engaged as counsel in important suits, yet juries did not have the opportunity to listen so often to his oratory as to that of Mr. Mullett and Mr. Burnell. But he was their peer and a man of great ability. His services were esteemed so valuable that he "rode the circuit," and served as counsel associated with lawyers of inferior ability. Mr. Marvin was a thorough lawyer in every respect, sagacious in the preparation and conduct of his cases, skilled in the examination of witnesses, and witty and eloquent before a jury. Many stories illustrative of his wit and talent are still told. He was a personal friend of Henry Clay, and was very distinguished as a political orator. His son, Selden Marvin, now a resident of Erie, Pa., was for several years an able judge of this county.

But Madison Burnell was one to the manor born, his birth place being in the county. It was the scene of all his labor, and his life ended here. Of no name identified with its history, however distinguished, have we more just cause to be proud. Mr. Burnell was born in what is still a retired part of Charlotte, less than three years after its first settlement. His youth was spent in the backwoods, he helping to clear his father's farm, following the plow, and sharing in the toil of the farm. His opportunities for an education were limited to those of a country school district. One-half a term at Fredonia and a term at Middlebury Academy, Wyoming county, completed it. His father was a judge of the court of common pleas, a justice of the

peace and a Methodist preacher. His library consisted of a few law books and some religious and theological works. To most young men they would offer but little entertainment, but Madison studied them with zest, and read all other books that came within his reach. Judge Burnell's house was a stopping place for Methodist ministers. Their discussions of theological questions, and the proceedings in the law suits that came before his father awakened his talent for disputation. When about twenty-one Mr. Burnell entered the law office of Marvin and Warren, where he studied with unusual diligence, and tried causes in justice's court with great success. Justice's court lawyers in those days were troublesome opponents. They were often men of ability, keen and shrewd. Young Burnell soon proved to be more than a match for the best of them. When he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in the higher courts, he became at once its most formidable member. He had great versatility, and possessed more of the varied accomplishments of a good lawyer than are usually found even among those most distinguished. He was particularly celebrated for his skill in cross-examination. He was possessed of a deep insight into human nature, and few men on the witness stand, however sagacious and crafty, could conceal the truth under his searching and ingenious questioning. His power as an advocate was extraordinary. No one has been so successful at the Chautauqua county bar before a jury. His sympathies were strong and genuine, and when they were awakened he would appeal with power to the sympathies of the jury. He was very formidable in argument, whether discussing the law before a court, or reviewing the facts before a jury. But it was for his powers of invective that he was most distinguished. He despised a liar and a fraud. In a case involving the turpitude of a party or a witness, by his sarcasm, his scorn, and the keenness of his thrusts, he could pierce the thickest skin, and make the most hardened villain wince. One could almost pity the rascal against whom his wrath was unloosed, and sometimes feel that the scorching punishment inflicted by Mr. Burnell was ample retribution for his offense.

Mr. Burnell's language was not always the most polished, but was always strong and effective. His grammar and his rhetoric were sometimes open to criticism. Yet a cultured man could not listen to his expressive language without according a full pardon for his offenses against the rules of grammar. His power over juries became so supreme that Judge Sill once remarked in open court that "There is no lawyer at the bar that can cope with him, that the facility with which he makes himself believe that his cause is just causes his influence with the jury to be dangerously great, and that it is the duty of the court to prevent what may become a perversion of justice." In the trial of a case he was self-forgetting to a remarkable degree. From the beginning to the end of the trial he gave his whole energies to his client. No case was so unimportant, even a suit before a backwoods justice,

as not to command all his effort. He had great powers of endurance and was untiring. Near the close of a long and arduous legal contest, when his associates and the opposing counsel would be worn and weary with the strain of the struggle, he would return to the assault as fresh and vigorous as if it had just begun, and win his case through sheer endurance. He was also remarkable for the facility with which he could adapt himself to the new views and features developed during the trial.

It was an extraordinary peculiarity of such a nature that he was quite modest and even timid. He had a great distrust of his own powers, and would approach an important trial with misgivings. Not until the case was opened was he fully himself. In the words of Dr. Gilbert Hazeltine, "then the lion that was in him came out of his lair, shook himself and stood in all the proud majesty of his legal strength." Mr. Burnell from childhood took a deep interest in public questions, was one of the most popular political speakers in Western New York, and always the favorite of his county. His political friends sought and followed his advice, having implicit faith in his disinterestedness and in the wisdom of his judgement. While ready to assist those he thought worthy to public positions, he never sought office for himself. He was not willing to compromise his sense of honor by resorting to the ordinary methods of politicians to obtain it. He was in the best sense of the word an honest man. He was twice elected to the assembly, and this was the only office ever held by him.

There were other well-known and successful lawyers, now deceased, of whom biographical sketches should be fully preserved before the record of their lives is lost. Among them were William Smith of Mayville, an early surrogate, Ernest Mullett, Joseph Waite, who commenced the study of law in Jamestown after he was 36 years of age, became a successful lawyer and served three years as district attorney. He was the father of Davis H. Waite, now governor of Colorado, and formerly a well-known editor and citizen of Jamestown. Franklin H. Waite, the eldest son of Joseph Waite, was admitted to the bar in 1836, practised law in Jamestown, was a judge of the Chautauqua court of common pleas, and subsequently moved to Minnesota and became a judge there. John Birdsall of Mayville, more distinguished as a judge of the supreme court of the eighth judicial district of New York, and afterwards as chief justice and attorney general of the Republic of Texas. Also among them were Eben D. Edson, George A., Richard O., and William Green, brothers, and well-known lawyers of Mayville; John G. and Watson S. Hinkley, brothers, equally well-known lawyers of Westfield; E. B. Forbush, Albert Richmond and S. Mervin Smith of Sinclairville; James D. Strang of Ellington. Strang was admitted to the bar of Chautauqua in October, 1836, practiced law in Ellington, where he was postmaster for a time. He joined the Mormons and became a leader among them. When

the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo in 1845 they were divided into three factions: The "Twelveites," who emigrated to Utah, the "Rigdonites," who followed Sidney Rigdon, and the "Strangites," who followed James D. Strang. When Joe Smith was killed, Strang claimed to have a revelation from God appointing him his successor. Strang and his followers made Beaver Island in Lake Michigan their headquarters. After a while an organized force of fishermen and others attacked them and the Mormons were driven from the island. Strang received wounds from which he died soon after at the Mormon village of Vorce in Wisconsin.

The list of distinguished deceased members of Chautauqua county bar will not be complete without mention of still other names. Elisha Ward of Silver Creek was noted for his independence of thought, his unconventional manners, his ability and a mind remarkably well furnished by reading the classics and best authors. He was a judge of the court of common pleas and at one time state senator. Francis H. Ruggles of Fredonia a state senator, and Abner Lewis of Panama a county judge and member of Congress were lawyers of ability. Benjamin F. Green once justice of the supreme court of the eighth district was a lawyer of Fredonia. In later years, Col. James M. Brown, who fell at the battle of Seven Pines, Col. William O. Stevens, who fell at Chancellorsville, and Col. John F. Smith, killed at Fort Fisher, were all able lawyers in active practise at the commencement of the Civil War. The last two had been district attorneys, and were both brilliant and distinguished in their profession. Among the well-known and able lawyers of the county who have died since the Civil War are Phillips S. Cottle, Thomas P. Grosvenor, once county judge, William M. Newton and Walter W. Holt.

We had not intended to speak of living members of the Chautauqua bar in the brief space allotted to these sketches. Some, however, of these now living and who sometimes appear in the courts were the contemporaries of the earliest lawyers of the county and should be mentioned in this connection. Of this number is Austin Smith of Westfield. He is the Nestor of the Chautauqua county bar, having been in practice over 60 years. He and Madison Burnell were at one period considered its ablest practitioners. Orsell Cook, always a prominent lawyer of the county, is still at the head of a leading law firm in Jamestown, and has been at work at his profession nearly 60 years. He was for eight years county judge. Clark R. Lockwood one of the older rank of living lawyers has practised over 40 years. Until his health became impaired, he was one of the most industrious, energetic, and successful lawyers at the bar. The law firm, Cook & Lockwood, of which he was a member, for years was one of the best known in the county. With improved health he is still in practise. Emory F. Warren was for over 40 years a well-known lawyer, a member of assembly, surrogate and county judge. Daniel Sherman has been for many years in practise at Forestville.

As Indian agent and as district attorney he has conducted many important litigations. He ceased practise when he was elected surrogate of the county, which position he now fills. George Barker, before his election as a justice of the supreme court, was an able lawyer with an extensive practise. He was for six years the district attorney. His long service upon the bench, and as presiding justice at the general terms of the supreme court has however made him more widely known as a distinguished jurist. Lorenzo Morris, for over half a century a member of the Chautauqua bar, was for many years its leader and most able advocate. He is a leading Democrat, whose advice has always been sought and highly valued by his party. In 1866, notwithstanding the Republicans were greatly in the majority, he was elected state senator by the Democrats. Of the same political faith are Charles D. Murray and Henry C. Kingsbury, who, notwithstanding the fact that their party in the county has always been hopelessly in the minority, have stood by its principles with unwavering fidelity. They are younger than Mr. Morris and came later into the profession and are still leaders among its members. Oscar W. Johnson, is not only distinguished for his legal ability but also as an accomplished writer. His fame as such is not confined to the limits of the county. F. S. Edwards, Walter L. Sessions and Porter Sheldon were all prominent members of the profession and have had years of legislative experience in congress. John S. Lambert, present justice of the Supreme Court, and Warren B. Hooker, the present member of congress, of Fredonia, and Almon A. Van Dusen of Mayville, county judge, are well-known and prominent lawyers, extremely popular and among the youngest men that have held those positions since the county was organized. Of the other living lawyers of the county it is not our purpose to speak in this place. They will be more appropriately mentioned in the history of the towns of their residence and at some time by the future historian. The bar of the county in 1820 numbered 13 members, in 1830, 16, in 1840 it had increased to 43 and it has now about 90 members who will compare favorably for character and ability with the bar of any county in the state.

CHAPTER XL.

MEXICAN WAR, ERIE RAILROAD, CIVIL WAR, ETC.

AT THE meeting of the board of supervisors in the fall of 1848, Reuben E. Fenton was elected chairman and Daniel Sherman clerk.

A treaty of peace was concluded at this time between the United States and Mexico. Several residents of this county were soldiers in the war. The presidential election occurred in 1848. The Whigs nominated Zachary Taylor for president and Millard Fillmore for vice-president. The Democrats nominated Lewis Cass for president, and William O. Butler for vice-president. Those Democrats called Barnburners, who favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory acquired from Mexico as the result of the Mexican war, held a convention at Utica, and nominated Martin Van Buren for president, but, in order to unite all opposed to the extension of slavery, a mass convention was held in Buffalo, August 9, 1848, which was largely attended by people from every northern state, and also from Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. It was held in a great tent on the courthouse park. The multitude assembled chose Charles Francis Adams as their presiding officer. The convention nominated Martin Van Buren for president, and Charles Francis Adams for vice-president. The creed of these "Free Democrats" commonly called "Free Soilers," as laid down in their resolutions, was comprehensively expressed in the phrase, "No more slave states, and no slave territories." This was the only convention of national interest ever held in Buffalo. It was a convention of great importance in the history of the country, as it was the first to take decisive grounds against slavery. It was largely attended, and sustained by the sentiment of a considerable number of the people. The action here taken exerted a powerful influence in strengthening the opposition to slavery which up to that time was comparatively weak. Many Chautauqua county citizens attended. The election resulted in the choice of Taylor and Fillmore. Taylor received 4,207 votes, Cass 1,911 and Van Buren 1,648, in this county. Hamilton Fish, Whig, was elected governor, Elijah Risley representative to Congress, Silas Terry and Ezekiel B. Gurnsey members of assembly, Noah D. Snow, sheriff, Orson Stiles, county clerk.

At the annual meeting of the board of supervisors in 1849, Odin Benedict was elected chairman and D. Sherman as clerk. At this session it was voted to raise \$1,000 as the contributive share of the county towards the

building of a bridge across Cattaraugus creek at Upper Irving. At the adjourned meeting an order was made authorizing the Westfield and Clymer Plank-Road Company to construct a plank road from Westfield, through Sherman and Clymer, to the state line near Columbus. An act was also passed, in pursuance of the powers first vested this year in boards of supervisors, by which the taking of fish from Chautauqua lake by means of a seine or net was made unlawful, and the person violating such law liable to a penalty of \$25.

At the election held this fall John P. Hall and Samuel Barrett were elected to the assembly and Daniel Sherman was elected district attorney.

The discovery of gold in California caused much excitement throughout the country, and many citizens emigrated thither in 1849 and succeeding years.

1850. At the meeting of the board of supervisors Reuben E. Fenton was elected chairman, Charles Chadwick clerk. Its "proceedings" this year were first published in pamphlet form much to the advantage of the people. May 4, 1850, a meeting was held at Sinclairville (John Love, of Gerry, president) to promote the building of a plank road from Fredonia south through Sinclairville and Gerry, to meet a contemplated one extending northward from Jamestown. These companies were organized and the roads built; they formed one of the most important highways in the county. For several years nearly all merchandise for Warren, Jamestown, and the southeastern part of the county, was transported over them. In the fall election Washington Hunt was elected governor, Austin Smith and Daniel W. Douglas were elected to the assembly, James Mullett was reelected justice of the supreme court, Emory F. Warren, surrogate. The population of the county this year was 50,493. Hanover was the most populous town, having 5,144 inhabitants. Pomfret, which included Dunkirk, had a population of 4,483, and Ellicott, which included Jamestown, but 3,523 inhabitants. The least populous town was French Creek, with but 725 inhabitants. This year's census shows an increase of population from 1845 of 2,945.

1851. At the meeting of the board of supervisors in the fall, Reuben E. Fenton was elected chairman, and Charles Chadwick clerk. The board passed a resolution changing the time for holding town meetings, from the first Tuesday of March to the third Tuesday of February, and fixed the regular meeting of the board of supervisors on the second Monday of October of each year. At the fall election, Elisha Ward of Silver Creek was elected state senator, Austin Smith and Jeremiah Ellsworth members of assembly, Selden Marvin county judge, Philip S. Cottle special county judge, Francis S. Edwards special surrogate, Alpheus S. Hawley, sheriff, Richard O. Green clerk.

The completion of the Erie railroad in 1851 marked the beginning of an era

in the history of the county as completely as did that of the Erie canal 25 years before, and its opening to Dunkirk was celebrated in a grand manner by thousands of people of the county, the officers of the road, President Fillmore and cabinet, and many distinguished guests (see Dunkirk). The canal although it did not extend to the county, brought all western New York into communication with the east. The Erie railroad brought direct and quick communication with New York city. In 1852 the Buffalo & State Line railroad was completed from Buffalo through Dunkirk to the state line. The use of this road materially increased the facilities for transporting products to market, and stimulated improvements in every part of the county. A plank road was built from Westfield south through the western towns, and one from Dunkirk south through the eastern towns, which greatly facilitated conveyance of merchandise from the railroads to the southern towns, and of products from those towns to the railroads. These increased facilities advanced at once the price of butter, cheese, and all farmer's products, and also made a market for many articles that before had none. Now signs of prosperity appeared everywhere. Many of the farmers had paid for land, and were improving their farms. Neat white frame-houses were built in the place of the decaying log houses, and the primitive red or unpainted frame-houses of early days. Straggling rail fences enclosing gardens and front yards were replaced by board and picket fences, while substantial rail fences took the place of the brush and log fences around the fields, and the picturesque well sweep gave place to the more convenient pump. In many portions of the southern towns, the pine stumps were extracted to do duty as most homely but enduring line and road fences. Churches and school houses were in progress. Old roads were improved and new ones laid out. These changed circumstances influenced the farmers to take better care of their animals and to seek to improve the breeds of stock, and led them to a more careful cultivation of the soil, and the use of better farming implements. Schools and the education of children received more attention than before. With the increase of wealth and leisure, social conditions changed also. People began to dress in better taste, and the conventionalities and the proprieties of life better observed. The rude methods of the pioneer entirely disappeared. Gone too were his simple characteristics, his hospitality, unselfishness and unaffected friendship. Can it be truly said that all the seeming gain has compensated for so real a loss?

During the ten years that followed the completion of the Erie railroad the rapid progress of the county continued, and events occurred of sufficient consequence to entitle them to be fully recorded did space permit, but we are now approaching a most momentous period in the history of the country, which left its impress deeply here, as well as elsewhere, and overshadowed all the occurrences of peace.

The presidential election of 1860 was the most interesting and exciting that had ever been held. Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the Republicans, Stephen A. Douglas by the northern Democrats, John C. Breckenridge by the southern Democrats, and John Bell by the "Constitutional Unionists." A campaign of intense political excitement followed. The destiny of the nation was held in the balance. Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin were elected president and vice-president. In Chautauqua county, Lincoln received 8,481 votes, Douglas, Breckenridge, and Bell, represented by the Union electors, received 3,670.

1861 was the most memorable year in the history of the United States. It began with the secession of many of the southern states. On the 12th of April the great civil war commenced, General Beauregard on that day opening fire upon Fort Sumpter. On the 14th it surrendered. On the 15th President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 men for three months. The whole country was thrown into the wildest excitement. In every city, town and village in the north, the banner of the Union was raised. When the exciting news reached Chautauqua county, public meetings were immediately held to enlist volunteers and to raise money for the support of their families. At Fredonia a public meeting was held on the evening of the 20th. It was addressed by Oscar W. Johnson, Frederick A. Redington, George Barker, Lorenzo Morris, Ezra S. Ely, Orson Stiles and George Cranston. Patriotic resolutions were passed, and \$2,870 was subscribed to a fund for the relief of the families of the volunteers. On the 29th of April a great mass-meeting was held in Jamestown. The stores and business places were closed, and flags were universally displayed. Samuel A. Brown was chosen president of the meeting. Horace Allen, Jehial Tiffany, Levi Barrows, Sardius Steward, D. G. Powers, Daniel Williams, John A. Hall, Emri Davis, David Wilbur, H. N. Thornton, John Markham and S. E. Palmer vice-presidents. The meeting was addressed with patriotic and effective speeches by its president, by Hon. R. P. Marvin, Rev. S. W. Roe, H. H. Stockton of Panama, T. H. Rouse, Rev. Levi W. Norton, Henry Benson, and J. Leslie, Capt. James M. Brown, Madison Burnell, Rev. Isaac George, Wm. H. Lowry and Theodore Brown. A large fund was raised. In Westfield April 20th, a meeting was held in Hinkley Hall which was densely packed. Hon. George W. Patterson was called to the chair, and addressed the citizens assembled in a stirring and patriotic speech. He was followed by Henry A. Prendergast, Rev. Jeremiah C. Drake, H. C. Kingsbury, John C. Long, Mr. Adams, Geo. W. Palmer, Capt. Thomas Baker and others. A large number of men enlisted and \$1,000 was subscribed. On the 3d of May, President Lincoln called for 42,000 volunteers for three years. While such stirring scenes were occurring in the North, at the South the people were no less enthusiastic. Everywhere

troops were enlisted and preparations made to resist every attempt to force the Southern states back into the Union.

On July 21 the North suffered defeat at Bull Run. The South were exultant at their victory in this, the first great battle of the war, and regarded it as an omen of final success. The North on the other hand was depressed by the disaster, and made to realize the magnitude of the rebellion it had undertaken to suppress. The people of the North prepared to put forth most extraordinary efforts to subdue it. 500,000 men were called for. War meetings were held all through the North. Chautauqua county was prompt to respond to the call of the president. In July three enthusiastic gatherings were held at Jones Hall in Jamestown. The first on Friday evening, July 25, followed by others on the succeeding Saturday and Monday evenings, each addressed by earnest speakers in thrilling speeches. Among them were Madison Burnell, Capt. John F. Smith, Major Wm. O. Stevens, Capt. Tuckerman, Rev. L. W. Norton, Capt. A. J. Marsh, Rev. Henry Benson, Col. Henry Baker, Rev. T. H. Rouse, Theodore Brown, Col. A. F. Allen and others. 46 soldiers were enlisted, and \$2,600 subscribed. There were meetings in many other parts of the county. At Sinclairville, meetings were held, of which Caleb J. Allen was chosen president, and which were addressed by Madison Burnell, C. J. Allen and others. At Ellington, Poland, Carroll, Kiantone, Busti, Harmony and in the middle and northern parts of the county, earnest meetings were held, soldiers enlisted, and money subscribed.

The first troops that Chautauqua sent to the front marched early in the summer of 1861, and were incorporated as a part of the 72nd New York, commanded by Col. Nelson Taylor. They consisted of one company recruited at Jamestown, three companies from Dunkirk and vicinity, one of which was commanded by Capt. W. O. Stevens, and one company sent from Westfield. Late in the summer Chautauqua county recruited and sent forward four companies which were constituted a part of the 49th Regiment of New York volunteers, commanded by Colonel Bidwell of Buffalo. In the fall of 1861 a company was recruited in Chautauqua and incorporated into the "100th Regiment," afterwards commanded by Col. James M. Brown, whose home was then in Jamestown; and, in November, the "9th Cavalry," partly composed of Chautauqua county troops, left for the front. During 1861 the war was carried on with varied success. But few great battles were fought. The most severe occurred at Bull Run and Wilson Creek in Missouri, where Gen. John M. Schofield, a native of this county, and now commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, first distinguished himself in the war. The year closed without any material advantage being gained by either party.

The year 1862 opened with the surrender to the British minister of Mason and Slidell, confederate commissioners who had been captured by Captain

Wilkes from the British mail steamer *Trent*. Their capture came near involving the United States in a disastrous war with England. February 16th the Union armies under Gen. Grant achieved their first great success by the capture of Fort Donelson and 15,000 Confederate soldiers. In March occurred that remarkable battle between the ironclads *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. In April followed the great battle of Shiloh, and also the capture of New Orleans by the Union forces. The same month McClellan commenced his advance upon Richmond, during which were fought the severe battles of Williamsburg, where Captain Patrick Barrett of this county was killed, and Seven Pines, where Col. James M. Brown, also of this county, met his death at the head of the 100th regiment. When McClellan was compelled to retreat before superior numbers, seven days of terrible battles followed—a series of the most desperate engagements ever fought on this continent. Lee, having assumed the offensive, moved northward for the purpose of taking Washington. His march was checked by the northern army under General Pope in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Manassas and Chantilly. Again was McClellan placed in command, and the victories of South Mountain and Antietam were won, the enemy compelled to cross the Potomac, and the safety of Washington secured. Many other battles were fought during the year scarcely less sanguinary and important than those mentioned. The disastrous defeat at Fredericksburg closed the campaign in the east. In the west the close of the year was signalized by the desperate and bloody battle of Murfreesboro.

In July President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to serve three years, and in August for 300,000 more to serve nine months. Chautauqua county was required to raise 1,806 men under these calls. A large and enthusiastic war meeting, presided over by Judge R. P. Marvin, was held on the 12th of July at Mayville. A military committee was appointed for Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, of which A. F. Allen was chairman. The members of this committee were A. F. Allen, George W. Patterson, John G. Hineckley, Milton Smith, John F. Phelps and Charles Kennedy for Chautauqua county; H. C. Young, J. P. Darling, A. G. Rice, D. E. Sill and J. C. Devereaux for Cattaraugus county. Rev. W. L. Hyde in his "History of the 112th Regiment" says:

"The work of recruiting was now entered upon with vigor. In all the large villages, and in almost every school district, public meetings were held. Every man who could influence others was set at work. The ladies worked. The war scarred veterans of the army worked. The state and general government had offered what at that time were considered adequate bounties. It was resolved, however, to offer still larger inducements by towns and individuals. In some towns this was done by a direct tax, in others by individual subscriptions. In Jamestown, Col. A. F. Allen offered ten dollars to every recruit from the 6th district, up to its full quota 55. In Dunkirk and Fredonia a fund of

several thousand dollars was raised and paid out ; besides this, at the meetings, watches, diamond rings and pictures (the gifts of ladies in many cases) were sold and contributed to the fund. For weeks, in many villages, the places of business were closed early in the afternoon, and men and women repaired to the war meetings. At Delanti a monster gathering of 3,000 was held around a bonfire, and the quota of Stockton was filled at once. At Chautauqua J. G. Palmiter, one of her most respected citizens, exempt by age, came forward and volunteered, and her quota was soon complete. In Dunkirk, a protracted meeting was held afternoon and evening, for nine days, Sunday included. As the result of these labors, 700 men were recruited in the county by the 22d of August, and on the 29th it was reported that many towns had raised both quotas."

This apportionment was adopted by the military committee at its meeting August 14th. Arkwright, population 1,103, quota 34 ; Busti, 2,011, 62 ; Carroll, 1,525, 47 ; Charlotte, 1,711, 53 ; Chautauqua, 2,837, 88 ; Cherry Creek, 1,350, 42 ; Clymer, 1,330, 41 ; Dunkirk, 5,616, 174 ; Ellery, 1,751, 54 ; Ellicott, 5,112, 158 ; Ellington, 1,937, 60 ; French Creek, 968, 30 ; Gerry, 1,315, 41 ; Hanover, 4,254, 132 ; Harmony, 3,606, 112 ; Kiantone, 552, 17 ; Mina, 1,200, 37 ; Poland, 1,794, 55 ; Pomfret, 4,293, 133 ; Portland, 1,983, 61 ; Ripley, 2,613, 63 ; Sheridan, 1,716, 53 ; Sherman, 1,394, 43 ; Stockton, 1,887, 58 ; Villanova, 1,514, 47 ; Westfield, 3,640, 113. Total population, 58,422. Quota, 1,806.

The men who enlisted for Chautauqua county in 1862 composed the 112th regiment, two companies of the 154th, and one company of the 7th Sharpshooters. These men were mustered in and marched to the front in September 1862. Some of the volunteers gallantly enlisted at the first call, and went earlier to the front than others, and some who went unheralded were carried by the fortunes of war into the very heat of the conflict to bear the brunt of battle. No comparisons should be made between them, for, at the close of war, the depleted ranks of every organization to which they belonged told of desperate service rendered. All did honor to themselves and their country, under whatever regimental colors they marched. Yet, as the 112th regiment contained many more citizens of the county than any other military organization that represented it, more general interest was taken in its fortunes. This regiment, previous to departure from the county, was encamped upon the old fairground south of Jamestown, which was called "Camp James M. Brown" in honor of gallant Col. James M. Brown who had fallen at the head of his regiment a little while before. A large concourse of people assembled at Jamestown when the 112th left for the front. A stand of regimental colors was presented by the state. Judge Marvin made the presentation speech which was responded to by Colonel Drake. The deep interest and anxious solicitude manifested for the departing soldiers, rendered the occasion unlike anything that had before been witnessed in the

county, and was not soon to be forgotten. The day of their departure is still sadly remembered in many homes. On the 12th of September, they left for Washington upon the Atlantic & Great Western railroad, on the 17th landed at Fortress Monroe, and soon marched to Suffolk, Va. At the meeting of the board of supervisors held in October, a resolution was passed donating the flag belonging to the county to the 112th. It was sent by express to the regiment with an appropriate letter.

Prior to the calls for men which were made in July and August, but few if any bounties were paid, and the men who first enlisted received none. Under these later calls town bounties were paid to each man enlisting in the 112th and other regiments. The money was sometimes raised by subscriptions, but more often by means of a note signed by many citizens of the respective towns, and the money was paid in equal bounties to men enlisting to fill its quotas. The signers of the note trusted to the fairness of the people of their town to reimburse them, in which they were never disappointed. At the meeting of the board of supervisors in the fall of 1862, the subject was considered of raising the bounties paid by levying taxes in the towns. It was found that the board had no such power, and the clerk was directed to assess and extend the tax in a separate column in the assessment roll. Notwithstanding the people were divided in their political views, and party spirit ran high, the tax was paid in the whole county without dissent, although it had no legal validity, and no power existed to enforce it.

January 1, 1863, was made memorable by the issuing of the president's emancipation proclamation. In the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville which occurred May 9th, the Chautauqua county troops suffered severely. Co. F. of the 154th regiment in this the first battle in which it was engaged, lost 5 killed, 7 wounded and 13 prisoners. The gallant Col. W. O. Stevens of the 72d regiment was killed. Gen. George Stoneman of the regular army, a native of this county, coöperating with Gen. Hooker in the attack upon Chancellorsville, made a brilliant raid into Virginia, cutting the enemy's communication in every direction. July 3d the great victory of Gettysburg was gained by the Union army. This battle was the turning point of the war, and ended all attempts by the South to invade the North. Many Chautauqua county troops were engaged in the battle. In June 1863, when the confederate army was invading Pennsylvania, the 68th New York militia from Chautauqua county, under Col. David S. Forbes was ordered out, and went to Gettysburg. After the rebel army was repulsed, they returned home having seen about one month's active service. They were in no engagement. The Fourth of July was celebrated by the surrender of Vicksburg to the Union army. On the 19th and 20th of September was fought the battle of Chickamauga. On the 24th of November occurred the storming and cap-

ture of Lookout Mountain. These constitute the leading events of the war in 1863.

The country having failed to meet the calls of August, 1862, for 300,000 men, congress, March 3d, 1863, for the purpose of filling the quota of soldiers passed an enrolment act, by which all able bodied male citizens, and aliens who had declared their intentions to become naturalized, between the ages of 20 and 35, and all unmarried men between the ages of 35 and 45 were made to constitute the "first class" subject to the draft, and all others, the second class. A commutation clause provided that a payment of \$300 would be received in lieu of service. The act also provided for exemptions. The draft took place in August. The draft in Chautauqua county as every where else failed to produce men. In Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties only 108 of the 2,623 men drafted reported for duty, and 1,352 were exempted. The remainder furnished substitutes or commuted. In the city of New York the draft resulted in great riots. On the 17th of October a further call was made for 300,000 men.

1864 was the great year of battles. We can only refer to its principal events. The western army under General Sherman advanced southward towards Atlanta, and, after a series of desperate battles, he captured that city in September. He then commenced his celebrated march to the sea, arrived near Savannah on the 10th of December, and occupied that city on the 21st. The 154th regiment constituted a part of his forces, and participated in many battles of his campaign. At Rocky Face Ridge, May 8th, 1864, 14 of its men were killed and 42 wounded. While Sherman was engaged in his march to the sea, the Confederates under Hood invaded Tennessee. Among the battles fought was that of Franklin, in which the Union forces commanded by Gen. J. M. Schofield were victorious. The army of the Potomac broke camp May 3, and moved towards Richmond. During the spring and early summer were fought the sanguinary battles of the Wilderness, Proctor's Creek, where Lieut. Col. E. F. Carpenter of the 112th regiment was killed, and of Cold Harbor, in which the 112th lost its brave commander, the lamented Col. J. C. Drake, and 153 men, of whom 40 were killed. In October, the *Albatross* was sunk by Lieutenant William B. Cushing, grandson of Zattu Cushing.

On account of the heavy losses of men sustained in 1863, the president issued four calls for troops in 1864; the first one February 1, to make up the deficiency under the last call, and for 200,000 additional men. February 9th a law was passed by the state legislature giving ample authority to towns to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers. Under this act special town meetings were held in different towns from time to time during the year for that purpose. A special meeting of the board of supervisors was held at Mayville, March 15, to take action under the bounty law, and over \$175,000

in the aggregate was assessed upon twenty towns of the county. July 26 another special meeting of the board of supervisors was held, and action was taken for raising further sums under the bounty law. March 14th a call was made by the president for 200,000 men. As a call for a greater number of men was contemplated by the government than had been made at any one time before, a draft was ordered, that the quotas of the various localities should be filled preparatory thereto. A draft was accordingly made in this county in June. As many of the men that were drafted were subsequently exempted, new drafts were made, until the quotas of the towns were filled. The men drafted usually commuted or furnished substitutes. On the 18th of July a call was made for 500,000 men, and, on the 19th of December, a call was made for 300,000 more. This was the last call made for men during the war.

In the presidential election that occurred in 1864, Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republicans and Gen. George B. McClellan that of the Democrats. Lincoln, the successful candidate, received in Chautauqua county 8,708 votes and McClellan 3,992. Reuben E. Fenton, of Chautauqua county, the Republican candidate for governor, received 8,762 votes in the county, and Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate, 3,952.

1865 witnessed the close of the war. One of the early events of 1865 was the capture of Fort Fisher. The 112th participated in the desperate assault, and lost 13 killed and 31 wounded; among the killed was Col. J. F. Smith. On the 8th of April, General Lee and his whole army surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, which substantially closed the Civil War.

Limited space has permitted only a brief account of the part taken by the soldiers of Chautauqua county in the war of the Rebellion. A record of their honorable service should be fully preserved, including personal experiences and incidents, which now rest only in the memory of those living. The history of the 112th has already been admirably written by its chaplain, Rev. Wm. L. Hyde, who has told the story of his regiment conscientiously and without exaggeration. He has prepared for this history these sketches of the different regiments represented by soldiers of this county, which give a condensed and comprehensive account of the service that they rendered.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Late in the summer of 1861, four companies were recruited at Fredonia, Westfield, Forestville and Jamestown. These companies were incorporated September 16th at Buffalo with six other companies as the 49th Regiment, under the command of Colonel, afterwards Brigadier General Bidwell, of Buffalo. Besides these, Lieut. T. T. Cluney took a number of men that he had recruited in Jamestown which were assigned to Co. A. The staff officers were: Lieutenant Colonel, W. A.

Alberger ; Major, G. W. Johnson ; Q. M., H. D. Tillinghast ; Adjutant, W. Bullymore ; Surgeon, J. A. Hall ; Assistant Surgeon, W. W. Potter. Co. A. was commanded by H. N. Marsh, captain ; P. S. Cottle and T. T. Cluney, lieutenants. Co. G., J. C. Drake captain, P. Stevens and J. G. Tomson lieutenants. Co. I., E. D. Holt captain, J. A. Boyd first lieutenant. Co. K., A. J. Marsh captain, A. J. Bowen and E. F. Carpenter lieutenants. Two weeks after it left the county this regiment was part of the army of the Potomac, "on the field." All of the history of the gallant Sixth Corps they shared in the making. In all the severe struggles through which the Army of the Potomac passed from McClellan's first campaign against Richmond to the final issue at Appomattox under Grant the regiment had its part. Sergeant R. F. Smith has a list of 23 battles in which the regiment was engaged, besides numerous lesser conflicts. It furnished several general officers to other regiments. The term of enlistment expired while fighting in the Shenandoah Valley, September 17, 1864. Many returned home. Enough reënlisted with the recruits to preserve the regimental organization, which did good service till the close of the war. The losses were heavy from the beginning of the campaign of '64. Total killed, or died from wounds, 521, out of a total enrolment of 1,312.

THE ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH REGIMENT was recruited in this county in the summer of 1862, in response to the two calls of President Lincoln, each for 300,000 volunteers to serve three years or during the war. The quota of this state was apportioned to the several senatorial districts. In the 31st district (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties) the military committee, at first, resolved to raise one new regiment, and with the rest of the quota recruit the organizations previously formed in the district. Afterwards this plan was changed, and it was deemed most practical to raise two new regiments. The quota assigned to this county under both calls was 1,806, or one out of every sixty of its entire population. War meetings were held in the villages, the school districts were canvassed. Large bounties were held out as inducements to enlist. This vigorous recruiting campaign resulted in raising 13 full companies of 100 men each. Ten of these constituted the 112th regiment. Two were joined to the 154th (Cattaraugus,) and one was organized as a company of "sharp shooters," and temporarily attached to the 112th. The companies were officered by those who had done the principal work of recruiting in the localities where they were raised. Capt. J. C. Drake of the 49th N. Y. V., who had left the ministry of the Baptist church in Westfield to take part in the great struggle for the Union, was chosen colonel. The regiment was composed of the best material the county could furnish, largely from the rural districts, and from all walks of civil life, young, vigorous, patriotic. It was mustered into U. S. service Sept. 11, 1862, and the next day started for the seat of war.

The officers of the colonel's staff were F. A. Redington, lieutenant-colonel ; E. F. Carpenter, major ; S. E. Marvin, adjutant ; F. Waters, Q. M. ; C. E. Washburn, surgeon ; E. Boyd and J. R. Thomas, assistant surgeons ; Rev. W. L. Hyde, chaplain. Non-commissioned staff : A. M. Lowry, sergt. major ; W. H. Shaw, Q. M. S. ; Geo. F. Parmelee, C. S. ; George Comstock, H. S. ; Hiram Vorce, A. S. The line officers were Co. A., J. F. Smith, captain ; A. Dunham, 1st lieutenant ; H. R. Barrows, 2d lieutenant. Co. B., W. H. Chaddock, captain ; J. H. Maynard, 1st lieutenant ; J. C. Russ, 2d lieutenant. Co. C., N. S. Scott, captain ; G. L. Pierce and G. S. Talcott, lieutenants. Co. D., E. A. Curtis, captain ; R. A. L. Corbett and A. M. Thayer, lieutenants. Co. E., Frank Waters, captain ; S. H. Myrick and N. Randall, lieutenants. Co. F., J. H. Matthews, captain ; L. Andrews and C. W. Hoyt, lieutenants. Co. G., P. Stevens, captain ; G. W. Barber, G. W. Fox, lieutenants. Co. H., J. G. Palmiter, captain ; L. T. Damon, E. F. Smith, lieutenants. Co. I., C. H. Oley, captain ; L. J. Parker, C. A. Crane, lieutenants. Co. K., E. A. Ludwick, captain ; G. F. Mount, Geo. Colville, lieutenants.

The regiment was sent to Suffolk, Va., where it suffered severely from sickness. It was further depleted by permitting batteries of artillery to be recruited from its ranks. It did good service at the siege of Suffolk, and was afterward sent to Charleston Harbor to take part in the siege operations of General Gilmore. It was transferred to the army of the James in the spring of '64, and in June temporarily to the army of the Potomac. It shared in the operations against Petersburg, was engaged with the army of the James, north of the James river, in the fall of '64. The next winter it took part in the successful assault on Fort Fisher, N. C. It was "mustered out" June 29, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C. It was engaged in 16 battles. There were killed and died of wounds, officers 9, men 122 ; died of disease 193. Total enrolment 1,481.

THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT was principally recruited in Cattaraugus county during the summer of 1862. Two companies, E. and F., were recruited in this county. Co. E. had for its captain J. B. Fay, of Portland, lieutenants Isaac T. Jenkins and Alexander McDade. Co. F., Thomas Donnelly captain, John C. Griswold and Dana P. Horton lieutenants. The regimental staff was : Col., P. H. Jones ; Lieutenant-Colonel, H. C. Loomis ; Major, D. H. Allen ; Adjutant, S. C. Noyes ; Surgeon, H. Van Aernam ; Q. M., T. A. Allen ; Chaplain, H. D. Lowing. The regiment left for Washington, D. C., September 29, 1862. It was first attached to the 11th army corps of the army of the Potomac, afterwards it was connected with the 20th army corps and participated in its service during the war. As part of this corps it shared in Sherman's grand march from Atlanta to Savannah and thence to Raleigh, N. C. It also took part in the grand review in Washington 1865, and was mustered out June 11, 1865. Among the many

battles in which it participated were Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Mill Creek, Dallas, Pine Knob, Kennesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah. The greatest loss it sustained in a single battle was at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8, 1864, when 14 were killed and 42 wounded. The total number of deaths in battle, prison, and disease was 278, of which 90 occurred in Confederate prisons.

SEVENTH SHARPSHOOTERS. In the summer of 1862, while recruiting for the army was going on, many expert riflemen in the south of the county thought that a sufficient number of accurate marksmen could be found to form a company of sharpshooters. Their quest was successful and an organization formed. Joseph S. Arnold was made captain, Mr. C. J. Hall and Clinton Perry, lieutenants. There were originally 13 non-commissioned officers and 83 privates. In October, 1863, the company received 12 recruits. The company was at first attached to the 112th regiment. At Suffolk it was detached, and assigned to its proper army organization. It did good service at the siege of Suffolk, and afterwards with the army of the Potomac. Its duty was full of peril. It was always at the front, alert and watchful to resist the first onset of the enemy. Its casualties were 9 killed, 11 died of wounds or disease.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—Chautauqua county responded promptly to the call of President Lincoln, May 3, 1861. By the 28th of May, Captain J. M. Brown had recruited 110 men, (Co. B,) in Jamestown and vicinity, and left for the rendezvous at Staten Island. He was soon followed by Captains W. G. Stevens, Patrick Barrett and S. M. Doyle, with three companies from Dunkirk and vicinity, and Captain H. J. Bliss from Westfield with a company recruited there. These companies were constituted part of the 72d regiment of the famous Sickles' Brigade. The original organization was: Col. Nelson Taylor, Lieut. Col. I. Moses, Maj. W. O. Stevens, Surgeon C. K. Irwin, Chaplain Rev. L. W. Norton, Adj. S. M. Doyle, Q. M., F. W. G. Frey. On the completion of the regiment Company B had as its captain Darwin Willard, Alfred S. Mason and S. Bailey lieutenants, 84 men. Co. D., Captain C. K. Abel, lieutenants, Hugh H. Hinman, John H. Howard, 76 men. Co. E., Captain Patrick Barrett, lieutenants Wm. Toomey, G. W. Wallace, 87 men. Co. G., Captain H. J. Bliss, C. W. Bliss, J. A. Smith, lieutenants, 72 men. Co. H., Captain S. M. Doyle, L. Marcus, D. Loeb, lieutenants, 76 men.

The Regiment arrived at Washington July 26th, being one of the three first regiments to reach the capital after the first battle of Bull Run. It formed part of the Third Corps, afterward the Second Corps of the army of the Potomac, with which it was connected during its term of service. The regiment had its full share of the severe work of the gallant army of the Potomac. Its losses were heavy. Colonel Stevens, (promoted from major),

was killed at Chancellorsville, Va., Captain Willard at Fort Magruder, Captain Barrett at Williamsburg. The total of killed during the war was 165, or twelve and one-eighth per cent. of enrolment. 89 died of disease. The regiment was engaged in 15 battles, and present at 7 more. At the expiration of its term of service those who reënlisted and the recruits were, June 23, 1864, transferred to the 120th N. Y. Vols.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT. In the fall of 1861 this regiment was recruited in Buffalo and vicinity. At the same time Captain James M. Brown of Co. B. 72d N. Y., was in Jamestown on recruiting service. He was an officer of fine military bearing, had had experience in the Mexican war, a man of untiring energy and a rigid disciplinarian. The colonelcy of the One Hundredth was tendered to him and accepted. Enough men to make a full company went with him to this regiment, which was first assigned to General Casey's Division, army of the Potomac. Colonel Brown fell at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, while making a desperate charge at the head of his regiment. The One Hundredth participated in many battles during McClellan's peninsular campaign; was sent to Charleston harbor in March, 1863, where it took part in the reduction of forts Gregg and Wagner. It served with the army of the James in 1816, and afterwards with the army of the Potomac until the close of the war. It has the honorable record of 26 battles in which it participated.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—"The Peoples Ellsworth Regiment." This command was organized at Albany and mustered into the U. S. service September 24, 1861, for three years or during the war. * * It was composed of volunteers from nearly every town or ward in the state, and contained a superior class of young men all being under 30 years of age. (History of Cattaraugus County, page 205.)

NINTH CAVALRY—This regiment was organized at Albany and mustered into the service of the United States from September 9 to November 19, 1861, for three years under field officer Colonel John Beardsley, Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Hyde, and Majors William Sackett, Charles McL. Knox, and George S. Nichols. The regiment left for Washington November 26, and is credited with participating in the engagement of Cedar Mountain, Brandy Station (where it lost 4 killed and 25 wounded and missing,) Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Gettysburgh, Rappahanock Station, Opequan, Trevilian Station (where 4 were killed and 46 wounded and missing,) The Wilderness, Coal Harbor, Deep Bottom, Winchester, Culpeper, Cedar Creek, Petersburg and Richmond. The deaths numbered 223; 90 were killed and died of wounds. On the expiration of their term of service the original members not veterans were mustered out. The 4th N. Y. Cav. was then transferred to the 9th as Companies B, E, and L, and the whole, veterans and recruits mustered out July 17, 1865. (Catt. Co. Hist.)

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY—This regiment organized for three years at Syracuse was composed of companies raised in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie, Genesee, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange and Tompkins counties. It was mustered into service from August 8, 1863, to January 14, 1864, and, June 17, 1865, was consolidated with the 6th Cavalry as the "Second N. Y. Provisional Cavalry." It lost altogether 168 men.

We have now brought the story of the county to a period which is within the memory of people not past the prime of life and who have been actors in its history. Familiarity with events divest them of historic interest and render a detailed narrative tedious. Since the civil war the county has advanced in prosperity to an extraordinary degree. By the census of 1865 its population was 58,528; by the census of 1890 its population was 75,202. Its growth in wealth has been more extraordinary. The assessed value of real estate at the close of the civil war in 1865 was \$12,904,010. In 1893 it was \$26,590,395. To the growth of the grape industry, and the founding of the Chautauqua Assembly, this increase is largely due. These have been the important events that have occurred here in later years. The grape industry has greatly advanced the value of real estate in the northern towns. The Chautauqua Assembly has caused thousands of people to gather here annually and the value of property around the lake has enhanced, new and beautiful towns along its shores have been founded, and the population and wealth of those before established has increased. The high rank that the county holds for intellectual and moral influence, is also in a great measure due to the Chautauqua Assembly. The work of Bishop Vincent and his compeers has been of inestimable value to our people. They have made the name of Chautauqua famous.

Many highly distinguished men have been numbered among our citizens while many others whose lives have passed elsewhere were born within our borders. Prominent among these was Reuben E. Fenton, who served 10 years in Congress, once elected United States senator and twice governor of New York; he was born in Carroll, and had his residence all of his life in the county. George Stoneman, also born here, was educated at West Point, in the civil war distinguished himself as a general of cavalry, and in 1863 made a famous raid in Virginia. After the war he was elected governor of California. Davis H. Waite, the distinguished governor of Colorado, was a native of Chautauqua county where he spent the greater part of his life being for many years the editor of the *Jamestown Journal*. George W. Patterson, lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, and twice speaker of the assembly, was many years a citizen of Westfield where he died. John Bidwell, a resident of California, the prohibition candidate for president of the United States in 1892, was born in Clymer. Gen. John M. Schofield was born in Gerry, was graduated at West Point, served in the civil war, commanded the

Union forces at the battle of Franklin in which he defeated Hood, was for a short time Secretary of War, and is now commander in chief of the United States army. William B. Cushing, famous for his daring deeds among which was the destruction of the Albemarle, was a grand-son of Zattu Cushing. He once made it his home in Chautauqua where his father Milton B. Cushing was born. Among the distinguished editors that the county has produced is Frank W. Palmer. He was born in Jamestown and was the editor of the *Jamestown Journal*. He subsequently became the editor of the *Inter-Ocean* at Chicago and post-master of that city. Elliot F. Shepard was born in Jamestown, married a daughter of William H. Vanderbilt of New York, was well known as the editor of the *New York Mail and Express*. Beman Brockway for many years in the earlier part of his life was the editor of the *Mayville Sentinel* and influential in the politics of the county. Horace Greeley in his early life lived for a short time in the county and set type for the *Fredonia Censor*. Philetus Sawyer, United States senator from Wisconsin, once owned and operated a sawmill in Poland. George M. Pullman, of Chicago, famed as the inventor of the "Pullman" cars was born in Portland. Sir Charles L. Webster, the publisher, who was knighted by the Pope and who received many favors from royalty, was born in this county. Ransom Burnell a native of Charlotte, a brother of Madison Burnell, became a prominent lawyer in California. Stephen H. Allen, born in Sinclairville, is now one of the judges that constitute the highest court in Kansas.

For many years Albion W. Tourgee the well-known author has made his home in Mayville. He has invested certain portions of our county with romance. Button's Inn will be read and its author remembered when others whose claims to distinction rest merely upon public position will be forgotten. Richard T. Ely, who as an author and political economist has a national reputation, is the son of Ezra Ely of Fredonia and was born in Ripley. He is a graduate of Columbia college and of Heidelberg University, Germany. Philip Phillips, the famous "Pilgrim Singer," whom Bishop Vincent speaks of as "a world wide traveler who has compassed the globe and reached a larger number of hearers than any other religious singer of the day," was a native of Stockton. Belle Weaver Cole, a singer of world-wide celebrity, was born near Mayville. The list of judges, members of congress and eminent men who are esteemed for their talent or distinguished for their achievements, and whose birth place or homes have been in Chautauqua, might be still further extended.

CHAPTER XLI.

SYLVA OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

BY JAMES T. EDWARDS, D. D. LL. D.

SIEUR LA SALLE and his followers were the first Europeans who looked upon the frost-clad hills of Chautauqua county. This was during their voyage through Lake Erie in 1679; this wilderness, however, was rarely traversed by the white man until a hundred years later. Probably no other portion of our country was more uniformly covered with a heavy growth of timber. The earliest settlers found few bare spaces, and the whole surface was essentially one unbroken forest. The county is bounded by straight lines on the south, east, and west, and on the north for a few miles by Cattaraugus creek to its outlet, thence by the shore of Lake Erie, which, from this point, runs in a southwesterly direction. Nearly parallel with this shore, at a distance of from five to ten miles, is a ridge which divides the county into two parts, one belonging to the Saint Lawrence basin, the other to the Mississippi Valley basin. This ridge enters the county near Mina, thence by Summit and Prospect crosses the Cattaraugus line near Nashville, in Hanover. A tier of five small lakes follows closely along this ridge. From this watershed start forth numerous streams which by winding and diverse paths seek the ocean. The surface of the county varies from 700 to 1,500 feet above sea level, thus its topography is highly favorable to forest growth. North of the ridge the climate is tempered by Lake Erie, and cherished, in addition to the hardier trees, some which usually flourish in a more southern latitude. The same conditions proved highly favorable to the growth of fruit trees, and have made this region famous as the "grape belt," which yields annually over \$1,000,000 worth of this delicious product. Sixty-five native species of trees are found in this county, and only 107 in the whole state. The broad-leaved varieties are vastly in the majority, numbering sixty species. Of the narrow-leaved, or conifers, there are but five kinds—the white pine, hemlock, pitch pine, balsam fir and tamarack. Although few in number, the conifers have been of far greater commercial value, but the hard woods in former times yielded no small revenue to the hardy pioneers. Their employment now in furniture and finishing not only opens up a new source of profit, but marks a distinct advance in good taste, for the beautiful grain and markings of the natural wood are incomparably more pleasing than cheap coverings of paint.

The area of the county is 1,099 square miles, or 703,360 acres. Good judges estimate that this was originally covered with an average of 15,000 feet of sawing timber per acre. This would make an aggregate of 10,550,400 feet. At \$3 per M. this would amount in value to \$31,651,200. Most of the valuable timber has been cut, although no small amount of hard wood fit for sawing still remains, and it is probably safe to say that about one-tenth of the area is still covered with forests. North of the Ridge, however, the percentage is somewhat smaller. The preservation of these woods is a subject well worthy the consideration of every intelligent citizen. The relation of trees to climate, fertility of soil, health industries and beauty of landscape is now commanding the attention of some of the best minds in our country.

Most of the forest area of this county was cleared without regard for the value of the timber. The primary idea was to get rid of it and thus prepare the land for agricultural purposes. Brush was piled, the trees cut into convenient lengths and rolled or "skidded," into great heaps for burning. Neighborly coöperation usually lightened the labor of logging, but the toil of conquering the forest was always heavy, and corn, wheat, and potatoes contested with huge stumps for the right to occupy the soil. The destruction of the forest was not by any means an entire waste. Three uses were served by the slaughtered trees—they were needed for log houses and other purposes on the farm. The ashes were a source of revenue, and, in time, the more valuable kinds of lumber were marketable at home and in the great cities along the Allegany and Ohio. It is most interesting to converse with early settlers in regard to the prominence of the "ash-kettle" in pioneer days. Ashes were carefully collected, and, strange to say, constituted for years the readiest, and often the only, means possessed by the settlers for obtaining money. These ashes were leached, and the lye boiled down to the consistency of thick "hasty-pudding." This formed the "black salts" so well known to pioneers, which, by intense heat at the asheries, was converted into pearlash. Pot and pearlashes always commanded good prices. For these the farmers could get cash to pay taxes. The extent and value of this industry was remarkable. One merchant in Mayville averaged, for months, a payment for this article of \$800 per week. A merchant in Dunkirk declared that the cash received for goods at the time of sale did not exceed ten per cent., the remainder being "charged," and to be paid for in "black salts," or house ashes. The annual sale of pot and pearlashes at his store during six years varied from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

As the trees from one acre produced only about ten dollars' worth of ashes it will be seen how rapidly the forests passed into the ash kettles. The timber thus consumed was mostly hardwood. Many of the towns in this county were originally covered with a magnificent growth of white pine. This was especially true of Carroll, Kiantone, Busti, Poland, and Ellicott.

Vast quantities of this timber were sold down the river at prices which today seem insignificant.¹¹ The best clear-stuff lumber, which now sells for \$40 or \$50 a thousand, then brought not more than \$5. If the original pine timber stood on many a farm in this county today, it would be worth several times the present value of the farm with its buildings and improvements. But the insatiate axe and saw have, after all, served a noble purpose, and carved the way to greater comfort and a richer, fuller life.

Perhaps a few giants of the greenwood deserves a passing notice. The largest tree that ever grew in the county flourished on the banks of Walnut creek near Silver Creek. It was a black walnut 31 feet in circumference. It was 70 feet from the ground to the lowest limb. In 1822 it was blown down; being hollow at the butt, about twelve feet was cut from the lower end, and the inside cleaned out so as to leave a shell about four inches thick. For sometime it was used as a café in New York city, and afterwards was sold to parties in London, according to a New York paper for \$3,000.

Two years ago a careful study was made of the trees on the Assembly grounds at Chautauqua which embrace nearly two hundred acres. Some of the figures obtained may be of interest in this connection, as suggesting the distribution of species, and the relative proportion of kinds upon a given area. These statistics must not be taken too literally for two reasons; first, many of the large trees were cut in the early days of the Assembly, and second, the proportion of kinds of trees is always dependent upon the particular situation in the forest that they may occupy.

We give the circumference of a few of the trees: chestnuts, 15 feet 3 inches, 17-1, 18-10, 15-6, 15-3, 17-1, 15, 19, 20, 17-8, 17, 20-4; elms, 19-4, 15-8; rock maple, 12; black oak, 19-3, 17-5, 18-8; soft maple, 12-6; white-wood, 13; hemlock, 14-4, 15, 18-3; cucumber, 15-7; red oak, 23. Some of the stumps measure: whitewood, 17-8; chestnuts, 21-5, 16-4, 20, 19, 11, 19-5, 19-9, 18-3, 16-2, 27; oaks, 21-8, 20-8, 16-3, 17-5, 15-9, 19-10, 18-7, 16-9, 14-11, 13-5, 19-10.

LIST OF SPECIES AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS. Cucumber tree, mountain magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*), 30; tulip tree, white-wood (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*), 45; lime tree, basswood, American linden, lin (*Tilia Americana*), 170; prickly ash, toothache tree (*Nanthoxyllum Americanum*), 6; striped maple, striped dogwood (*Acer Pennsylvanicum*), 20; sugar maple, sugar tree, hard maple (*Acer saccharinum*), 1,915 (*var. nigrum*), 1,185; soft maple, white maple, silver maple (*Acer dasycarpum*), 56; red maple, swamp maple (*Acer rubrum*), 450; box elder (*Negundo aceroides*), 4; staghorn sumach (*Rhus typhina*), 80; dwarf sumach (*Rhus copallina*), 10; common locust, false acacia (*Robinia Pseudacacia*), naturalized, 110; wild plum (*Prunus Americana*), 6; wild red cherry, pigeon cherry (*Prunus Pennsylvanica*), 20; wild black cherry, rum cherry (*Prunus serotina*), 15; American crab, sweet-scented crab (*Pyrus Coronaria*), 5; mountain ash (*Pyrus Americana*), 35; white thorn, scarlet haw (*Crataegus Coccinea*), 4; black thorn, pear haw (*Crataegus Tomentosa*), 10; shad-bush, junberry (*Amelanchier Canadensis*), 13; witch-hazel (*Hamamelis Virginica*), 28; flowering dogwood (*Cornus Florida*), 10; white ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), 207; black ash, hoop ash (*Fraxinus Sambucifolia*), 245; sassafras (*Sassafras officinale*), 20; red elm, slippery elm (*Ulmus fulva*), 45;

white elm, American elm (*Ulmus Americana*), 150; rock elm, cork elm, hickory elm (*Ulmus racemosa*), 32; sycamore, button-wood, button-ball (*Platanus occidentalis*), 5; butternut, white walnut (*Juglans cinerea*), 247; black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), 1; shell-bark hickory, shag-bark hickory (*Carya alba*), 111; pig-nut, brown hickory (*Carya porcina*), 23; bitter-nut, swamp hickory (*Carya amara*), 81; red oak (*Quercus rubra*), 60; black oak, yellow-bark oak (*Quercus tinctoria*), 24; chestnut (*Castanea vulgaris* var. *Americana*), 310; white beech (*Fagus ferruginea*), 1,974; iron-wood, lever-wood (*Ostrya Virginica*), 404; hornbeam, blue beech, water beech (*Carpinus Caroliniana*), 85; canoe birch, white birch, paper birch (*Betula Papyrifera*), 20; yellow birch, gray birch (*Betula lutea*), 154; black birch, sweet birch, cherry birch (*Betula lenta*), 19; willow (*Salix amygdaloides*), 200; black willow (*Salix nigra*), 52; sand-bar willow (*Salix longifolia*), 300; glaucous-willow (*Salix discolor*), 400; aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), 10; poplar (*Populus grandidentata*), 7; balm of gilead (*Populus balsamifera*), 5; white pine (*Pinus Strobus*), 42; pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), 3; hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*), 275; balsam (*Abies balsamea*), 185.—Total, 10,264.

I append to this article a list and description of the characteristics of each species of all the native trees of Chautauqua county. In this is given, in many instances, the name of the place where they may be found, as in all instances they have been seen in those localities by either Burgess, Torrey or myself. Perhaps it should be mentioned that there may also be found in this county, the following trees from other sections now thoroughly acclimated:

Ailanthus—*Ailanthus glandulosus*; clammy locust—*Robinia viscosa*; honey locust—*Gleditsia triacanthos*; English hawthorn—*Crataegus Oxyantha*; hercules' club—*Aralia Spinosa*; white mulberry—*Morus alba*; black mulberry—*Morus nigra*; white willow—*Salix alba*; white poplar—*Populus alba*.

I desire to acknowledge my obligations to Prof. C. S. Sargent for permission to use data from his report in the Tenth Census, and to David F. Day, Esq., of Buffalo, for information courteously furnished.

SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF NATIVE TREES IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

(NOTE.—Metric measures are used. One metre—39.37 inches.)

MAGNOLIACEÆ—MAGNOLIA FAMILY.

1. *Magnolia Acuminata*, L. *Cucumber Tree*. *Mountain Magnolia*. Hanover.

Western New York to southern Illinois; southward along Alleghany mountains, and through eastern and middle Kentucky and Tennessee, usually on carboniferous deposits, to southern Alabama and northeastern Mississippi; in northeastern, southern, and southwestern Arkansas. A large tree, 20 to 30 metres in height, with trunk 0.60 to 1.20 metres in diameter; reaching greatest development on slopes of southern Alleghany mountains. Wood durable, light, soft, not strong, close grained, compact, satiny; medullary rays numerous, thin; color yellow brown, sap-wood lighter, often nearly white; used for pump-logs, water-troughs, flooring, cabinet-making, etc. Leaves thin, oblong, pointed, green, 5 to 10 inches long. Fruit resembles a small cucumber.

2. *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, L. *Tulip Tree*. *Yellow Poplar*. *Whitewood*. Hanover.

Western New England, southward to northern Florida; west through New York, Ontario, and Michigan to Lake Michigan, south of latitude $43^{\circ} 30'$; south to latitude 31° in Gulf states, extending west to southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas. A large, valuable tree, 30 to 60 metres in height, with trunk 2 to 4 metres in diameter; rich woods and intervalle lands, reaching greatest development in valley of Wabash river and along western slopes of Alleghany mountains in Tennessee and North Carolina. Wood light, soft, not strong, brittle, very close straight-grained, compact, easily worked; medullary rays numerous, not prominent; color, light yellow or brown, thin sap-wood nearly white; largely made into lumber, and used for construction, interior finish, shingles, in boat-building, and especially in wooden pumps, wooden-ware, etc. *Liroidendrin*, a stimulant tonic, diaphoretic, is obtained by macerating the inner bark, especially of the root. A beautiful tree. Leaves very smooth, with two lateral lobes near the base and two at the apex, which appears cut off abruptly by a broad shallow notch. Petals greenish yellow marked with orange.

ANONACEÆ.

3. *Asimina Triloba*, Dunal, *Papaw*, *Custard Apple*. Westfield.

Western New York, Ontario, eastern and central Pennsylvania to southern Michigan, southern Iowa, and eastern Kansas, south to middle Florida and valley of Sabine river, Texas. A small tree, sometimes 12 metres in height, with trunk rarely exceeding 0.30 metre in diameter, or often reduced to a slender shrub; rich, rather low woods, reaching greatest development in lower Wabash valley and in valley of White river, Arkansas. Wood very light, soft and weak, coarse-grained, spongy, layers of annual growth clearly marked by several rows of large open ducts; color light yellow shaded with green, the sap-wood lighter; large fruit sweet and edible.

TILIACEÆ—LINDEN FAMILY.

4. *Tilia Americana*, L. *Lime Tree*. *Basswood*. *American Linden*. *Lin. Bee Tree*. Common.

Northern New Brunswick, westward in British America to the 102 meridian, southward to Virginia and along Alleghany mountains to Georgia and southern Alabama; extending west to eastern Dakota, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, Indian Territory, and valley of San Antonio river, Texas. A large tree, 20 to 24 metres in height, with trunk 0.90 to 1.20 metres in diameter, or, exceptionally, 30 to 45 metres in height, with trunk 0.92 to 1.84 metres in diameter; common in northern forests on rich soil; toward its western and southwestern limits only on bottom-lands. Wood light, soft, not strong, very close-grained, compact, easily worked; medullary rays numerous, rather obscure; color light brown, or often slightly tinged with red, the sap-wood hardly distinguishable; largely used in making wooden-ware and cheap furniture, the panels and bodies of carriages, inner soles of shoes, and paper

pulp. The inner bark, macerated, is sometimes made into coarse cordage and matting; the flowers, rich in honey, are highly prized by apiarists. Leaves large, green and glabrous, or nearly so; thickish.

RUTACEÆ—RUE FAMILY.

5. *Xanthoxylum Amercanum*, Mill. *Prickly Ash. Toothache Tree.* Panama.

Eastern Massachusetts, west to northern Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, and eastern Kansas; south to Virginia, and northern Missouri. A small tree, not often 7 metres in height, with trunk 0.15 to 0.20 metre in diameter, or, reduced to a shrub, 1.50 to 1.80 metres in height; common, reaching greatest development around the great lakes; rocky hillsides, or more often along streams and rich bottom-lands. Wood light, soft, coarse-grained; medullary rays numerous, thin; color, light brown, the sap-wood lighter. The bark of *Xanthoxylum*, an active stimulant, is used in decoction to produce diaphoresis in cases of rheumatism, syphilis, etc., and is a popular remedy for toothache. Leaves and flowers in sessile axillary umbellate clusters.

6. *Ilicinæ, Ilexmonticola*. Gray. *Holly.* Panama.

Mountain woods, New York to Carolinas. Shrub about six feet high, sometimes tree form. Leaves large, deciduous, 2 to 4 inches by 1 to 2 inches, at base acute, obtuse or sub-cordate.

SAPINDACEÆ—MAPLE FAMILY.

7. *Acer Pennsylvanicum*, L. *Striped Maple, Moose-wood, Striped Dog-wood, Goose-foot Maple, Whistle-wood.* Hanover.

Valley of the Saint Lawrence to northern shores of Lake Ontario, and islands of Lake Huron, south through north Atlantic States, and along Alleghany mountains to northern Georgia; west through lake region to north-eastern Minnesota. A small tree, 6 to 10 metres in height, with trunk 0.15 to 0.20 metre in diameter; cool ravines and mountain sides. Wood light, soft, close-grained, compact, satiny; medullary rays numerous, thin; color, light brown, the sap-wood lighter. Leaves three-lobed at apex, finely and sharply double serrate, the short five lobes taper-pointed; fruit with large diverging wings.

8. *Acer Spicatum*. L. *Mountain Maple.* Hanover.

Valley of St. Lawrence river, west along northern shores of the great lakes to northern Minnesota and the Saskatchewan, south through northern states and along Alleghany mountains to northern Georgia. A small tree, sometimes 8 to 10 metres in height, with trunk 0.15 to 0.20 metre in diameter, or often a tall shrub; cool woods and mountain ravines; reaching greatest development on western slopes of Alleghany mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. Wood light, soft, close-grained, compact; medullary rays inconspicuous, color light brown tinged with red, the sap-wood lighter.

9. **Acer saccharinum.** Wang. *Sugar Maple. Sugar Tree. Hara Maple* Common.

Southern Newfoundland, valleys of Saint Lawrence and Saguenay, shores of Lake Saint John, west along northern shores of great lakes to Lake of the Woods; south through northern States and along Alleghany mountains to northern Alabama and western Florida; west to Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas and eastern Texas. A tree of great economic value, 24 to 36 metres in height, with trunk 0.60 to 1.20 metres in diameter, towards its southwestern limits greatly reduced in size; rich upland woods; often forming extensive forests, and reaching greatest development in region of the great lakes. A form with more widely lobed leaves, often downy on the lower side, common along the borders of streams and on bottom lands from western Vermont to southern Missouri, extending south to Northern Alabama and Southwestern Arkansas, is var. *nigrum*, Gray.

Wood heavy, hard, strong, tough, close-grained, compact, susceptible of good polish; medullary rays numerous, thin; color, light brown tinged with red, the sap-wood lighter; largely used in making furniture, shoe-last and pegs, saddle-trees, in turnery, for interior finish and flooring; in ship-building for keels, keelsons, shoes, etc., and furnishing valuable fuel; "curled" maple and "bird's-eye" maple, accidental forms in which the grain is beautifully curled and contorted, are highly prized in cabinet-making. Maple sugar is principally made from this species; the ashes yield large quantities of potash. Leaves three to five-lobed, either heart shaped or nearly truncate at base, whitish and smooth or a little downy on the veins beneath, var. *nigrum*. Leaves scarcely paler beneath, often minutely downy, lobes wider.

10. **Acer dasycarpum**, Ehrh. *Soft Maple. White Maple. Silver Maple.* Panama.

Valley of Saint John river, New Brunswick, to southern Ontario, south to western Florida, west to eastern Dakota, eastern Nebraska, the valley of Blue river, Kansas and Indian Territory. A large tree, 18 to 30 or, exceptionally, 36 metres in height, with trunk 1.20 to 1.80 metres in diameter, borders of streams and intervalles, in rich soil; most common west of Alleghany mountains, reaching greatest development in basin of lower Ohio river. Wood light, hard, strong, brittle, close-grained, compact, easily worked; medullary rays numerous, thin; somewhat used in cheap furniture, for flooring, etc. Maple sugar is occasionally made from this species. Leaves deeply five-lobed with sinuses rather acute, silvery white (when young, downy) underneath, divisions narrow, cut lobed and toothed.

11. **Acer rubrum**, L. *Red Maple. Swamp Maple. Soft Maple. Water Maple.* Common.

New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario south of latitude 49°, north and west to Lake of the Woods, south to Indian and Caloosa rivers, Florida; west to eastern Dakota, eastern Nebraska, the Indian Territory, and valley of Trinity river, Texas. A large tree, 20 to 30 or, exceptionally, 32 metres in height, with trunk 0.90 to 1.50 metres in diameter; borders of streams

and low, wet swamps, reaching greatest development in valleys of lower Wabash and Yazoo rivers. Wood heavy, hard, not strong, close-grained, compact, easily worked; medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, brown, often tinged with red, the sap-wood lighter; largely used in cabinet-making, turnery, for wooden ware, gun-stocks, etc. Leaves three to five-lobed, with acute sinuses, whitish underneath, the lobes irregularly serrate and notched, acute, the middle one usually longest.

ANACARDIACEÆ—SUMACH FAMILY.

12. *Rhus typhina*, L. *Slaghorn Sumach*. Common.

New Brunswick, west through valley of Saint Lawrence, to southern Ontario and Minnesota, south through northern states and along Alleghany mountains to northern Georgia, central Alabama and Mississippi. A small tree rarely 9 metres in height, with trunk 0.15 to 0.30 metre in diameter, or often a shrub; dry hillsides, or along streams in sandy, moist soil. Wood light, brittle, soft, coarse-grained, compact, satiny, taking a good polish; layers of annual growth clearly marked by four to six rows of large open ducts; medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, yellow streaked with green, the sap-wood nearly white; occasionally used for inlaying cabinet work. Bark and leaves, astringent, rich in tannin, are used locally as a dye and in dressing skins. Branches and stalks densely velvety-hairy; leaflets 11 to 31, pale beneath, oblong-lanceolate, pointed.

13. *Rhus Venenata*, D. C. *Poison Sumach*. *Poison Elder*. *Fredonia*.

Northern New England, south to northern Georgia, Alabama and western Louisiana, west to northern Minnesota, Missouri and Arkansas. A small tree, 6 to 8 metres in height, with trunk sometimes 0.15 to 0.20 metre in diameter, or more often a tall shrub; low wet swamps, or, more rarely, on higher ground. Wood light, soft, coarse-grained, moderately compact; layers of annual growth clearly marked. The whole plant is exceedingly poisonous to most persons, due to the presence of toxicodendric acid. The milky-white sap, turning black in drying, yields a valuable lacquer.

LEGUMINOSÆ—LOCUST FAMILY.

14. *Robinia Pseudacacia*, L. *Locust*. *Black Locust*. *Yellow Locust*. Panama.

Alleghany Mountains, from Pennsylvania to northern Georgia; widely naturalized east of Rocky Mountains, possibly indigenous in northeastern and western Arkansas, and eastern Indian Territory. A tree 22 to 25 metres in height, with trunk 0.90 to 1.20 metres in diameter; west of Mississippi river much smaller, often a low shrub 1.80 to 3 metres in height, reaching greatest development on western slopes of mountains of West Virginia. Wood heavy, exceedingly hard and strong, close-grained, compact, very durable in contact with the ground; layers of annual growth clearly marked by rows of large open ducts; color, brown, more rarely light green, the sap-wood yellow; largely used for tree-nails, posts, construction, and in turnery. The

bark of the root is tonic, in large doses purgative and emetic. The locust was formerly widely planted as a timber tree; its cultivation is generally abandoned on account of the destructive attacks of the locust-borer. Thorns stout, often triple or compound; leaflets, lanceolate-oblong.

ROSACEÆ—ROSE FAMILY.

15. **Prunus Americana**, Marsh. *Wild Plum. Canada Plum. Horse Plum.* Common.

Valley of Saint Lawrence to Rainy and Assinaboine rivers and southern shores of Lake Manitoba; northern Vermont, western New England, and southward through Atlantic States to western Florida; west to upper Missouri river, Dakota, Pike's Peak region, Colorado, and valley of lower Concho river, Texas. A small tree, 6 to 12 metres in height, with trunk rarely exceeding 0.30 metre in diameter; rich woods, along streams and borders of ponds and swamps reaching greatest development on bottomlands of eastern Texas. Wood heavy, very hard, strong, very close-grained, compact, satiny, susceptible of beautiful polish; medullary rays numerous, thin; color, rich bright brown or often red, sap-wood lighter; used for handles of tools, etc. Often cultivated for the yellow, red, or rarely nearly black, acid, or rarely sweet fruit. Tree thorny; leaves ovate or somewhat obovate, conspicuously pointed, double, serrate, very veiny.

16. **Prunus Pennsylvanica**, L. f. *Wild Red Cherry. Pin Cherry. Pigeon Cherry.* Common.

Labrador, Hudson's Bay, west through Saskatchewan region to upper Fraser river; south to Pennsylvania, central Michigan, northern Illinois, central Iowa, along the high Alleghany mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, and Rocky mountains of Colorado. A small tree, rarely exceeding 12 metres in height, with trunk sometimes 0.60 metre in diameter, or in Rocky mountain region reduced to a low shrub; common in all northern forests, and in ground cleared by fire. Wood light, soft, close-grained, compact; medullary rays numerous, thin; color, light brown, the sap-wood clear yellow. The small acid fruit used domestically and by herbalists in cough mixtures, etc. Red-brown bark. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, pointed, sharply and finely serrate, shining and smooth both sides.

17. **Prunus Virginiana**, D. C. *Choke Cherry.* Common

Small tree or shrub, 5 to 20 feet in height, in woods and hedges. Bark grayish. Leaves 2 to three inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide, with short, abrupt acumination. Fruit abundant, of dark-red color, very astringent but agreeable to taste.

18. **Prunus serotina**, Ehrh. *Wild Black Cherry. Rum Cherry.* Hanover.

Southern Ontario, southward through Atlantic forests to Matanzas Inlet and Tampa Bay, Florida; west to the Missouri river, Dakota, eastern Kansas, Indian Territory, and upper San Antonio river, Texas. A tree 18 to 30 metres in height, with trunk 0.90 to 1.20 metres or, exceptionally, 1.50

metres in diameter ; rich, generally upland woods ; common, reaching greatest development on western slopes of Alleghany mountains, from West Virginia southward ; not common and of small size in Gulf regions in Texas. Wood light, hard, strong, close, straight-grained, compact, easily worked ; medullary rays numerous, thin ; color, light brown or red, growing darker with exposure, the thin sap-wood yellow ; largely esteemed in cabinet work, interior finish, etc., now becoming scarce. The bark contains a bitter tonic principle, and infused with cold water generates a small percentage of hydrocyanic acid, and is employed as a tonic and sedative in cases of pulmonary consumption in the form of cold infusions, syrups, and fluid-extracts ; the bitter fruit used domestically in the preparation of cherry brandy. Reddish-brown branches ; leaves oblong or lanceolate-oblong, taperpointed, serrate with incurved teeth, thickish, shining above.

19. *Pyrus coronaria*, L. *American Crab. Sweet-scented Crab.* Hanover.

Valley of Humber river, shores of Lake Erie, Ontario ; southward through western New York and Pennsylvania to District of Columbia, along Alleghany mountains to central Alabama and northern Mississippi ; west to southern Minnesota, Iowa, eastern Kansas, Indian Territory, and northern Louisiana. A small tree, rarely 6 to 9 metres in height, with trunk often 0.30 metre in diameter ; rich, rather low woods, reaching greatest development in lower Ohio region. Wood heavy, rather soft, not strong, very close-grained, checking badly in drying ; medullary rays numerous, obscure ; color, brown, varying to light red, the sap-wood yellow ; used for levers, handles of tools, and in turnery. Leaves ovate often, rather heart-shaped, serrate or lobed, soon glabrous.

20. *Pyrus Americana*, DC. *Mountain-ash.* Panama.

Labrador, Newfoundland, Anticosti Island, and westward along the southern shore of James bay to valley of Nelson river, southward through elevated regions of northeastern states, and along the high mountains of Virginia and North Carolina ; in northern Michigan, northern Wisconsin, and northern Minnesota. A small tree, 6 to 9 metres in height, with trunk 0.30 to 0.45 metre in diameter ; borders of swamps and moist, rocky woods, reaching greatest development on northern shores of Lake Huron and Superior. Wood light, soft, close-grained, compact ; medullary rays numerous, obscure ; color, light-brown, the sap-wood lighter. Nearly glabrous ; leaflets 13 to 15, lanceolate, taper-pointed, sharply serrate with pointed teeth, bright green.

21. *Crataegus coccinea*, L. *Scarlet Haw. Red Haw. White Haw.* Common.

West coast of Newfoundland, west along Saint Lawrence river and northern shores of the lakes to Manitoba, south through Atlantic forests to northern Florida and eastern Texas. A small tree, sometimes 9 metres in height, with trunk 0.30 metre in diameter ; open upland woods or borders of streams and prairies ; very common at the north, rare at the south ; running into

many forms, varying in the size and the shape of the leaves, size of the fruit, etc. Wood heavy, hard, close-grained, compact; medullary rays thin, very obscure; color, brown, tinged with red, the sap-wood a little lighter. Branches reddish; spines stout, chestnut-brown; leaves on slender petioles, thin round-ovate, cuneate or sub-cordate at base.

22. *Crataegus tomentosa*, L. *Black Thorn*. *Pear Hawth.* Common.

New Brunswick, west along Saint Lawrence river and northern shores of great lakes to Saskatchewan region, southward through Atlantic forests to western Florida and eastern Texas, extending west to mountains of eastern Washington and Oregon, southwestern Colorado, and southwestern New Mexico. A small tree, 6 to 9 metres in height, with trunk rarely 0.45 metre in diameter, or often, especially west of Rocky mountains, reduced to a low shrub, here forming dense thickets along mountain streams; the most widely distributed representative of the genus in North America, varying greatly in size, shape, and color of fruit, form of leaves, amount of pubescence, etc. Wood heavy, hard, not strong, close-grained, compact; medullary rays numerous, thin; color, bright reddish brown, sap-wood lighter. Branches gray, rarely with stout gray spines; shoots, peduncles and calyx pubescent; glands, none; leaves large, pale, prominently veined, pubescent beneath, ovate or ovate-oblong, sharply serrate, usually incisely lobed, margined petiole; flowers small, ill-scented; fruit dull red.

23. *Amelanchier Canadensis*, Torr. & Gray. *June Berry*. *Shad-bush*. *Service Tree*. *May Cherry*. Common.

Newfoundland and Labrador, west along southern shores of Hudson's bay to the Saskatchewan; south through Atlantic forests to northern Florida, southwestern Arkansas, and Indian Territory. A small tree, 9 to 15 metres in height, with trunk 0.30 to 0.45 metre in diameter, or reduced to a low shrub (vars. *rotundifolia* and *oligocarpa*, Torr. & Gray); common at the north, rare at the south, reaching greatest development on the high slopes of southern Alleghany mountains; varying greatly in shape of leaves, size of flowers, amount of pubescence on leaves and young shoots, etc., (var. *oblongifolia*, Torr. & Gray). Wood heavy, hard, strong, close-grained, satiny, susceptible of a good polish; medullary rays very numerous, obscure; color, dark brown, often tinged with red, sap-wood much lighter. Leaves ovate or ovate-oblong, usually somewhat cordate at the base, pointed, very sharply serrate, from 1 to 3½ inches long; bracts and stipules very long.

HAMAMELACEÆ—WITCH HAZEL FAMILY.

24. *Hamamelis Virginica*, L. *Witch-hazel*. Common.

Northern New England and southern Ontario to Wisconsin, south to northern Florida and eastern Texas. A small tree, exceptionally 7 to 9 metres in height, with trunk 0.30 to 0.37 metre in diameter, more often a tall shrub throwing up many stems from the ground; common; rich, rather

damp woodlands, reaching greatest development upon southern Alleghany mountains. Wood heavy, hard, very close-grained, compact; layers of annual growth hardly distinguishable; medullary rays numerous, thin, obscure; color, light brown, tinged with red, the sap-wood nearly white. The bark and leaves rich in tannin, largely used by herbalists in fluid extracts, decoctions, etc., in external applications (Pond's Extract), and hemorrhoidal affections. Leaves obovate or oval, wavy toothed, somewhat downy when young blossoming late in autumn when the leaves are falling, and maturing its seeds the next summer.

CORNACEÆ—DOGWOOD FAMILY.

25. *Cornus florida*, L. *Flowering Dogwood*. *Boxwood*. Hanover.

Southern New England, southern Ontario, southern Minnesota, and through Atlantic forests to middle Florida, and Brazos river, Texas. A small tree, 9 to 12 metres in height, with trunk 0.30 to 0.45 metre in diameter, or towards its northern limits reduced to a low shrub; rich woods, common, especially at the south. Wood heavy, hard, strong, close-grained, tough, checking badly in drying, satiny, susceptible of a beautiful polish; medullary rays numerous, conspicuous; color, brown, changing in different specimens to shades of green and red, the sap-wood lighter; used in turnery, for wood engraving, bearings of machinery, hubs of wheels, barrel-hoops, etc. The bark, especially of the root, possesses bitter tonic properties, is used in decoctions, etc., in intermittent and malarial fevers. Leaves ovate, pointed, acutish at the base, leaves of the involucre obcordate $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

26. *Nyssa sylvatica*, Marsh. *Lupelo*. *Som Gum*. *Black Gum*. *Pepperidge*. Fredonia.

Southern Maine and northern Vermont, west to central Michigan, south to Tampa bay, Florida, and valley of Brazos river, Texas. A tree 15 to 36 metres in height, trunk 0.60 to 1.50 metres in diameter. At the north much smaller; borders of swamps, or on rather high hillsides; at the south often in pine-barren ponds and deep swamps; base of trunk then very much swollen. Wood heavy, rather soft, strong, very tough; now largely used for hubs of wheels, rollers in glass factories, ox-yokes, and on Gulf coast for wharf piles.

ERICACEÆ—HEATH FAMILY.

27. *Rhododendron Maximus*, L. *Great Laurel*. *Rose Bay*. Clear Creek, Stockton.

Nova Scotia, north shores of Lake Erie, south through New England, New York, and along Alleghany mountains to northern Georgia. A small tree or often a tall, straggling shrub. At the north in cold swamps, rare; very common and reaching greatest development in southern Alleghany mountains, or steep, rocky banks of streams, never on limestone. Wood heavy, hard, strong, close-grained, brittle; color, light, clear brown, used occasionally for handles of tools; good substitute for box-wood in engraving.

OLEACEÆ—ASH FAMILY.

28. *Fraxinus Americana*, L. *White Ash*. Common,

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, southern Ontario to northern Minnesota, south to northern Florida, central Alabama and Mississippi, west to eastern Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Devil's river, Texas. A large tree of first economic value, 15 to 30 or, exceptionally, 42 metres in height, with trunk 1.20 to 1.80 metres in diameter; low, rich, rather moist soil, reaching greatest development on bottom-lands of lower Ohio river basin; toward its western and southwestern limits smaller, and generally replaced by the green ash (*Fraxinus viridis*). Wood heavy, hard, strong, ultimately brittle, coarse-grained, compact; layers of annual growth clearly marked by several rows of large open ducts, which in slowly grown specimens occupy nearly the entire width of annual rings; medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, brown, the sap-wood much lighter, often nearly white; largely used in agricultural implements, carriages, handles, oars, and for interior and cabinet work. Leaflets 7 to 9, ovate or lance-oblong, pointed, pale or either smooth or pubescent beneath, entire or sparingly serrate.

29. *Traxinus viridis*, Michx. *Green Ash*. Panama.

Shores of Lake Champlain, Rhode Island southward to Florida, west to valley of Saskatchewan, eastern ranges of Rocky mountains of Montana, Wasatch mountains of Utah, and ranges of eastern Arizona. A tree 15 to 18 metres in height, trunk rarely exceeding 0.60 metre in diameter; borders of streams in low, rather moist soil; at the west confined to bottom-lands of large streams and high mountain cañons. Wood heavy, hard, strong, rather coarse-grained; color, brown, sap-wood lighter.

30. *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, Lam. *Black Ash*. *Hoop Ash*. *Ground Ash*. Chautauqua lake.

Southern Newfoundland and northern shores of Gulf of Saint Lawrence, southwesterly to Lake Winnipeg, south through northern States to northern Delaware, mountains of Virginia, southern Illinois, and northwestern Arkansas. A tree 25 to 30 metres in height, with trunk 0.30 to 0.60 metre in diameter; swamps and low river banks. Wood heavy, soft, not strong, tough, rather coarse-grained, compact, durable, separating easily into thin layers; layers of annual growth strongly marked by several rows of large open ducts; medullary rays numerous, thin; color, dark brown, the sap-wood light brown or often nearly white; largely used for interior finish, fencing, barrel-hoops, in cabinet-making, and manufacture of baskets. Leaflets 7 to 11, oblong-lanceolate, tapering to a point, serrate, obtuse or rounded at base, green and smooth both sides when young with some rusty hairs along the midrib.

LAURACEÆ—LAUREL FAMILY.

31. *Sassafras officinale*, Nees. *Sassafras*. Panama.

Eastern Massachusetts to southwestern Vermont, west through southern Ontario and central Michigan to southwestern Iowa, eastern Kansas, and

Indian Territory ; south to middle Florida, and Brazos river, Texas. A tree 12 to 15 metres in height, with trunk 0.60 to 0.90 metre in diameter, exceptionally, 20 to 27 metres in height, with trunk 1.80 to 2.25 metres in diameter ; toward its northern limits reduced to a small tree or shrub ; rich, sandy loam, reaching greatest development in southwestern Arkansas and Indian Territory. Wood light, soft, not strong, brittle, coarse-grained, very durable in contact with the soil, slightly aromatic, checking in drying ; layers of annual growth clearly marked with three or four rows of large open ducts ; medullary rays numerous, thin ; color, dull orange-brown, thin sap-wood light yellow ; used for light skiffs, ox-yokes, etc., fence posts and rails, and in cooperage. The root and bark, enters into commerce, affording a powerful aromatic stimulant. Flowers greenish-yellow, naked, racemes, appearing with the leaves. Leaf-buds scaly. Yellowish-green twigs ; leaves ovate, entire or some of them three-lobed, soon glabrous. Grows in rich woods.

URTICACEÆ—ELM FAMILY.

32. *Ulmus fulva*. Michx. *Red Elm. Slippery Elm. Moose Elm.* Hanover.

Valley of lower Saint Lawrence to northern Dakota, south to northern Florida, central Alabama and Mississippi, and San Antonio river, Texas. A tree 15 to 20 metres in height, with trunk 0.45 to 0.60 metre in diameter ; borders of streams and hillsides in rich soil. Wood heavy, hard, strong, very close-grained, compact, durable in contact with the ground, splitting readily when green ; layers of annual growth clearly marked by several rows of large open ducts ; medullary rays numerous, thin ; color, dark brown or red, the thin sap-wood lighter ; largely used for wheel-stock, fence-posts, rails, rail-way ties ; sills, etc. The inner bark mucilaginous, nutritious, extensively used in medicinal preparations. Buds, before expansion, soft-downy with rusty hairs (large), leaves ovate-oblong, taper-pointed, doubly serrate, four to eight inches long, sweet-scented in drying, soft downy beneath or slightly rough downward.

33. *Ulmus Americana*. L. *White Elm. American Elm. Water Elm.* Common.

Southern Newfoundland to northern shores of Lake Superior and eastern slope of Rocky mountains in about latitude 52° N ; south to Cape Canaveral and Pease creek, Florida, extending west to the Black Hills, central Nebraska, Indian Territory, and valley of Rio Concho, Texas.

A large tree, 30 to 35 metres in height, with trunk 1.80 to 2.70 metres in diameter ; rich, moist soil, borders of streams, etc. ; toward its western and southwestern limits only on bottom-lands. Wood heavy, hard, strong, tough, rather coarse-grained, compact, difficult to split ; layers of annual growth clearly marked by several rows of large open ducts ; medullary rays numerous, thin ; color, light brown, the sap-wood somewhat lighter ; largely used for wheel-stock, saddle-trees, flooring, in cooperage, and in boat and

ship-building. Branches not corky ; leaves obovate-oblong, or oval, abruptly pointed, sharply and often doubly serrate, two to four inches long.

34. **Ulmus racemosa**, Thomas. *Rock Elm. Cork Elm. Hickory Elm. White Elm. Cliff Elm.* Panama.

Southwestern Vermont, through western New York, Ontario, and southern Michigan to northeastern Iowa ; south through Ohio to central Kentucky. A large tree 20 to 30 metres in height, with trunk sometimes 0.90 metre in diameter ; low, wet clay, rich uplands or rocky declivities and river cliffs ; common, reaching greatest development in southern Ontario and southern peninsula of Michigan. Wood heavy, hard, very strong, tough, very close-grained, compact, susceptible of a beautiful polish ; layers of annual growth marked with one or two rows of small open ducts ; medullary rays numerous, obscure ; color, light clear brown, often tinged with red, the thick sap-wood much lighter ; largely used in heavy agricultural implements, wheel-stock, for railway ties, bridge-timbers, sills, etc.

35. **Morus rubra**. L. *Red Mulberry.* Fredonia.

Western New England and Long Island, west through southern Ontario and central Michigan to the Black Hills, eastern Nebraska and Kansas, south to Florida and the Colorado. A tree 18 to 20 metres high, with trunk 0.90 to 1.20 metres in diameter ; generally on rich bottom lands. Wood soft, light, not strong, rather tough ; compact, durable in contact with the soil, color light orange yellow ; used in fencing, cooperage, and at the south in ship and boat building. The large dark purple fruit sweet and edible. Branches often with corky ridges ; leaves nearly as in the last, but more simple and straight.

PLANTANACEÆ—PLANE TREE FAMILY.

36. **Platanus occidentalis**, L. *Sycamore. Buttonwood. Button-ball Tree. Water Beech.* Chautauqua lake.

Southern Maine and southeastern New Hampshire to northern Vermont and northern shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, west to eastern Nebraska and Kansas ; south to northern Florida, central Alabama, and Mississippi, and southwest to Devil's river, Texas. Largest tree of the Atlantic forests, often 30 to 40 metres in height, with trunk 2.40 to 4.20 metres in diameter ; borders of streams and bottom-lands, in rich, moist soil ; very common, reaching greatest development in the valleys of Ohio and Mississippi rivers ; the large specimens generally hollow. Wood heavy, hard, not strong, very close-grained, compact, difficult to split and work ; layers of annual growth clearly marked by broad bands of small ducts ; the numerous medullary rays very conspicuous, color, brown, tinged with red, the sap-wood lighter ; largely used for tobacco boxes, ox-yokes, butcher's blocks, and, rarely, cheap furniture. Leaves mostly truncate at base, angularly sinuate or toothed, the short lobes sharp-pointed.

INGLANDACEÆ—WALNUT FAMILY.

37. *Juglans cinerea*, L. *Butternut. White Walnut. Lake Erie.*

Southern New Brunswick, valley of Saint Lawrence, Ontario and southern Michigan to northern Minnesota and central Iowa; south to Delaware, and along Alleghany mountains to northern Georgia, central Alabama and Mississippi, northern Arkansas, and southern Kansas. A tree 18 to 24 or, exceptionally, 30 to 35 metres in height, with trunk 0.60 to 0.90 metre in diameter; rich woodlands; rare at the south; most common and reaching greatest development in Ohio river basin. Wood light, soft, not strong, rather coarse-grained, compact, easily worked, satiny, susceptible of a beautiful polish, containing numerous regularly distributed large open ducts; medullary rays distant, thin, obscure; color, bright light brown, turning dark with exposure, the sap-wood lighter; largely used for interior finish, cabinet work, etc. The inner bark, especially of root, is employed as a mild cathartic, and furnishes a yellow dye. Leaflets five to eight pairs, oblong-lanceolate, pointed, rounded at base, downy, especially beneath; fruit oblong, pointed.

38. *Juglans nigra*, L. *Black Walnut. Lake Erie.*

Western Massachusetts, along southern shores of Lake Erie through southern Michigan to southern Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, and eastern Kansas, south to western Florida, central Alabama and Mississippi, and San Antonio river, Texas. A large tree, often 30 to 45 metres in height, with trunk 1.80 to 3 metres in diameter; rich bottom-lands and hillsides; most common and reaching greatest development on western slopes of southern Alleghany mountains and rich bottoms of southwestern Arkansas and Indian Territory; less common east of Alleghany mountains; now everywhere scarce. Wood heavy, hard, strong, rather coarse-grained, liable to check if not carefully seasoned, easily worked, susceptible of a beautiful polish, durable in contact with the soil, containing numerous large regularly distributed open ducts; medullary rays numerous, thin, not conspicuous; color, rich dark brown, the thin sap-wood much lighter; more used in cabinet-making, interior finish, and for gun-stocks, than any other North American tree. Leaflets seven to eleven pairs, ovate-lanceolate, taper-pointed, somewhat heart-shaped or unequal at base, smooth above, lower surface downy; fruit spherical.

39. *Carya alba*, Nutt. *Shell-bark Hickory. Shag-bark Hickory. Hanover.*

Valley of Saint Lawrence northern shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie to southern Michigan and southeastern Minnesota, south to western Florida, central Alabama and Mississippi, west to eastern Kansas, Indian Territory, and eastern Texas. A large tree, 24 to 30 or, exceptionally, 39 to 45 metres in height, with trunk 0.90 to 1.20 metres in diameter; rich hillsides and sandy ridges; common, and reaching greatest development west of the Alleghany mountains; varying greatly in size and shape of fruit. Wood heavy,

very hard and strong, tough, close-grained, compact, flexible; layers of annual growth clearly marked with one to three rows of large open ducts; medullary rays numerous, thin; color, brown, the thin and more valuable sap-wood nearly white; largely used in agricultural implements, carriages, axe-handles, baskets, etc. The sweet and edible nuts afford an important article of commerce. Bark of trunk shaggy in rough strips or plates, leaflets five to seven, when young minutely downy beneath, finely serrate, the three upper obovate-lanceolate, the lower pair much smaller and oblong-lanceolate, all taper-pointed.

40. *Carya porcina*, Nutt. *Pig Nut. Broken Hickory. Black Hickory. Switch-bud Hickory.* Chautauqua.

Southern Maine to southern Ontario, southern Michigan and Minnesota to eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and Indian Territory, south to Cape Canaveral and Pease creek, Florida, and Nueces river, Texas. A tree 24 to 40 metres in height, with trunk 0.90 to 1.50 metres in diameter; dry hills and uplands; common. Wood heavy, hard, very strong and tough, flexible, close-grained, checking in drying, containing many large open ducts; color, dark or light brown, the thick sap-wood lighter, often nearly white; used for same purposes as the shell bark hickory. Leaflets five to seven, oblong or obovate-lanceolate and taper-pointed, serrate; fruit pear-shape, oblong or oval, nut oblong or oval with a thick, horny shell.

41. *Carya amara*, Nutt. *Bitter-nut. Swamp Hickory. Pomfret.*

Southern Maine to Saint Lawrence river, west through Ontario, central Michigan and Minnesota to eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and Indian Territory, south to western Florida and Trinity river, Texas. A tree 18 to 24 metres in height, with trunk 0.60 to 0.90 metre in diameter; borders of streams and swamps, in low ground often on dry, rich uplands. Wood heavy, very hard, strong, tough, close-grained, checking in drying; layers of annual growth marked by several rows of large open ducts; medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, dark brown, the thick sap-wood light brown, or often nearly white; largely used for hoops, ox-yokes, etc. Leaflets seven to eleven lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate; fruit globular, narrowly six-ridged; nut globular, white, short-pointed, thin-walled.

CUPULIFERAS—OAK FAMILY.

42. *Quercus alba*, L. *White Oak.* Hanover.

Northern Maine, valley of Saint Lawrence, Ontario, lower peninsula of Michigan, south to Tampa bay, west to Missouri, Arkansas and Brazos river. A large tree, 24 to 45 metres high, trunk 1.20 to 2.40 metres in diameter, all soils, very common, reaching highest development along western slopes of the Alleghanies and the Ohio river valley, where it forms a large portion of the forest growth. Wood heavy, strong, hard, durable in contact with the

soil; color, brown, used in cooperage, carriage-building, cabinets, interior finish, furniture, railway ties, etc.

43. *Quercus Stellata*, Wang. *Post Oak*. Hanover.

44. *Quercus rubra*, *Red Oak*. *Black Oak*. Common.

Nova Scotia, southern New Brunswick to eastern Minnesota, western Iowa, eastern Kansas, and Indian Territory; south to northern Florida, southern Alabama and Mississippi, and Limpin mountains, western Texas. A large tree, 30 to 45 metres in height, with trunk 1.20 to 2.10 metres in diameter; very common in all soils, extending farther north than any other Atlantic oak. Wood heavy, hard, strong, coarse-grained, inclined to check in drying; layers of annual growth marked by several rows of very large open ducts; medullary rays few, conspicuous; color, light brown or red, the sap-wood somewhat darker; now largely used for clapboards, cooperage, and for interior finish, chairs, etc. Cup saucer-shaped or flat, leaves rather thin, turning dark red after frost, moderately pinnatifid the lobes acuminate from a broad base, with a few coarse teeth; bark of trunk gray, smoothish.

45. *Quercus tinctoria*, Bartram. *Black Oak*. *Yellow Bark Oak*. *Quercitron Oak*. *Yellow Oak*. Bemus Point.

Southern Maine to northern Vermont, Ontario and southern Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and Indian Territory, south to western Florida, southern Alabama and Mississippi, and eastern Texas. A large tree, 36 to 40 metres in height, with trunk 0.90 to 1.80 metres in diameter; generally on dry or gravelly uplands very common. Wood heavy, hard, strong, not tough, coarse-grained, liable to check in drying; layers of annual growth marked by several rows of very large open ducts; color, bright brown, tinged with red, the sap-wood much lighter; used in cooperage, construction, etc. The bark largely used in tanning; the intensely bitter inner bark yields a valuable yellow dye, and is occasionally used medicinally in decoctions, etc., in hemorrhage. Leaves with broad, undivided lobes, pale, turning brownish, orange or dull red in autumn, bark of trunk dark-colored and rough, thick.

46. *Quercus Palustris*, Du Roi. *Pin Oak*. *Swamp Spanish Oak*. *Water Oak*. Hanover.

Valley of Connecticut, Massachusetts to central New York, south to Delaware and District of Columbia, southern Wisconsin, eastern Kansas, southern Arkansas, and Tennessee. A tree 24 to 30 feet high, trunk 0.90 to 1.50 metres in diameter; low rich soil, generally along borders of streams and swamps. Wood heavy, hard, very strong; color light brown; used for shingles, cooperage, construction, and clapboards.

47. *Castanea vulgaris* var. *Americana*, A. DC. *Chestnut*. Sheridan.

Southern Maine to northern Vermont, southern Ontario and southern Michigan, south through northern states to Delaware and southern Indiana; along Alleghany mountains to northern Alabama, extending west to middle Kentucky and Tennessee. Large tree, 24 to 30 metres in height, with trunk

1.80 to 4 metres in diameter; rich woods and hillsides; common and reaching greatest development on western slopes of southern Alleghanies. Wood light, soft, not strong, coarse-grained, liable to check and warp in drying, easily split, very durable in contact with the soil; layers of annual growth marked by many rows of large open ducts; medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, brown, the sap-wood lighter; largely used in cabinet-making, for railway ties, posts, fencing, etc. The fruit sweet and edible. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, pointed, serrate with coarse pointed teeth, acute at base, when mature smooth and green both sides.

48. *Fagus ferraginea*, Ait. *Beech*. Common.

Nova Scotia and Restigouche river to northern shores of Lake Huron and northern Wisconsin, south to western Florida, west to eastern Illinois, southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, and Trinity river, Texas. A large tree, 24 to 34 metres in height, with trunk 0.90 to 1.20 metres in diameter; rich woods, at the south sometimes on bottomlands or borders of swamps; reaching greatest development upon the "bluff" formations of lower Mississippi basin; very common. Wood hard, strong, tough, very close-grained, inclined to check in drying, difficult to season, susceptible of a beautiful polish; medullary rays broad, very conspicuous; color, varying greatly with soil and situation, dark or often very light red, the sap-wood nearly white; largely used in chairs, shoe-last, plane-stocks, handles, etc., and for fuel. Leaves oblong-ovate, taper-pointed, distinctly and often coarsely toothed; midrib nearly naked, prickles of the fruit mostly recurved or spreading.

49. *Ostrya Virginica*, Willd. *Hop Hornbeam*. *Iron-wood*. *Lever-wood*. Fairpoint.

Bay of Chaleur, valleys of Saint Lawrence and lower Ottawa rivers, northern shore of Lake Huron to northern Minnesota, south through northern states and along Alleghany mountains to western Florida, through eastern Iowa, southeastern Missouri and Arkansas, to eastern Kansas, Indian Territory and eastern Texas. A small tree, 9 to 15 metres in height, with trunk 0.30 to 0.60 metre in diameter; generally on dry, gravelly hillsides and knolls; reaching greatest development in southern Arkansas; common. Wood heavy, very strong and hard, tough, very close-grained, compact, susceptible of a beautiful polish, very durable in contact with the soil; medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, light brown, tinged with red, or like the sap-wood, often nearly white; used for posts, levers, handles of tools, etc. Leaves oblong-ovate, taper-pointed, very sharply double serrate, downy beneath with 11 to 15 principal veins; buds acute, involucre bristly-haired at base.

50. *Carpinus Caroliniana*, Walt. *Hornbeam*. *Blue Beech*. *Water Beech*. *Iron-wood*. Common.

Nova Scotia, southern New Brunswick, northern shores of Georgian bay,

southern peninsula of Michigan to northern Minnesota, south to Cape Malabar and Tampa bay, Florida, and Trinity river, Texas, west to central Iowa, eastern Kansas, and Poteau river, Indian Territory. A small tree, 9 to 15 metres in height, with trunk sometimes 0.60 to 0.90 metre in diameter; at the north much smaller, often reduced to a low shrub; borders of streams and swamps, in moist soil; most common and reaching greatest development along western slopes of southern Alleghany mountains and in southern Arkansas and eastern Texas. Wood heavy, very strong and hard, close-grained, inclined to check in drying; medullary rays numerous, broad; color, light brown, the thick sap-wood nearly white; used for levers, handles of tools, etc. Leaves ovate-oblong, pointed, sharply double serrate, soon nearly smooth; bractlets three-lobed, halberd-shaped, sparingly cut toothed on one side, acute.

BIRCH FAMILY.

51. *Betula papyrifera*, Marsh. *Canoe Birch. White Birch. Paper Birch.* Panama.

Northern Newfoundland and Labrador to Hudson bay; northwest to Great Bear lake and Yukon river, Alaska; south, in Atlantic region to Long Island, New York, mountains of northern Pennsylvania, central Michigan, northeastern Illinois and central Minnesota; in Pacific region south to Black Hills of Dakota, Bitter-root mountains and Flathead lake, Montana, northern Washington, and Lower Fraser river, British Columbia. A tree 18 to 24 metres in height, with trunk 0.60 to 0.90 metre in diameter; rich woodlands and banks of streams; very common in northern Atlantic region, and reaching a higher latitude than other deciduous tree. Wood light, strong, hard, tough, very close-grained, compact, medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, brown, tinged with red, the sapwood nearly white; largely used in making spools, shoe-lasts and pegs, in turnery, for fuel, wood-pulp, etc. The very tough, durable bark, easily separated into thin layers, is impervious to water, and largely used for canoes, tents, etc. Leaves ovate, taper-pointed, heart-shaped or abrupt (or, rarely, wedge-shaped) at base, smooth and green above, pale dotted, and a little hairy on the veins beneath, sharply and unequally doubly serrate, three to four times length of the petiole.

52. *Betula lutea*, Michx. f. *Yellow Birch. Gray Birch.* Hanover.

Newfoundland, northern shores of Gulf of Saint Lawrence to western shores of Lake Superior and Rainy lake, south through northern States to Delaware and southern Minnesota, and along Alleghany mountains to the high peaks of North Carolina and Tennessee. The largest and one of the most valuable deciduous trees of northern Atlantic forests, often 21 to 29 metres in height, with trunk 0.90 to 1.20 metres in diameter; rich woodlands; common. Wood heavy, very strong and hard, very close-grained, compact, satiny, susceptible of a beautiful polish; medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, light brown, tinged with red, the heavier sap-wood nearly

white ; largely used for fuel, in furniture, button and tassel moulds, pill and match boxes, and for hubs of wheels. Bark yellowish or silver-gray, detaching in very thin filmy layers ; leaves from three to five inches long, slightly or not at all heart-shaped and often narrowish toward the base, dull green above and usually more downy on the veins beneath.

53. *Betula lenta*, L. *Cherry Birch. Black Birch. Sweet Birch. Muhogany Birch.* Hanover.

Newfoundland and Saguenay river, west through Ontario to Lake Huron, south to northern Delaware and southern Indiana, and along Alleghany mountains to western Florida, extending west to middle Kentucky and Tennessee. A tree 18 to 24 metres in height, with trunk 0.90 to 1.50 metres in diameter ; rich woods ; very common in all northern forests. Wood heavy, very strong and hard, close-grained, compact, satiny, susceptible of a beautiful polish ; medullary rays numerous, obscure ; color, dark brown, tinged with red, the sap-wood light brown or yellow ; now largely used in furniture and for fuel ; in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick largely in ship-building. Bark of trunk dark brown, close, very sweet-aromatic, leaves ovate or oblong-ovate from a more or less heart-shaped base, sharply and finely double serrate all around, when mature shining or bright green above and glabrous, except on the veins, beneath.

SALICACEÆ—WILLOW FAMILY.

54. *Salix nigra*, Marsh. *Black Willow.* Panama.

Southern New Brunswick and northern shores of Lake Huron and Superior southward through Atlantic region to Bay Biscayne and Caloosa river, Florida, and Guadalupe river, Texas ; Pacific region,—valleys of Sacramento river, California, and Colorado river, Arizona. A small tree, sometimes 15 to 18 metres in height, with trunk rarely 0.60 metre in diameter, in southern Florida reduced to a low shrub ; banks of streams ; most common in basin of the Mississippi river, and reaching greatest development on the rich bottom-lands of the Colorado and rivers of eastern Texas ; varying greatly in size and shape of leaves (vars. *angustifolia*, *longifolia*, *latifolia*, etc., Anders.), length and habit of aments, etc., (vars. *marginata* and *Wrightii*, Anders., Var. *Wardii*, Bebb). Wood light, soft, weak, close-grained, checking badly in drying ; medullary rays obscure ; color, brown, sap-wood nearly white. The tonic and astringent bark is used as a popular febrifuge, containing, in common with all the species of the genus, salicylic acid,—a powerful antipyretic successfully used in acute cases of gout, rheumatism, typhoid fever, etc. Leaves narrowly lanceolate, very long-attenuate from near the roundish or acute base to the usually curved tip, often downy when young, at length green and glabrous, except the petiole and midrib.

55. *Salix amygdaloides*, Anders. *Willow.* Chautauqua.

Shores of the great lakes (New York and Ohio), west to the Saskatchewan, and southward through Rocky mountain region to southern New Mex-

ico ; banks of lower Columbia river, Oregon. A small tree, rarely 9 to 12 metres in height, with trunk 0.15 to 0.30 metre in diameter ; borders of streams. Wood light, soft, not strong, close-grained, checking in drying ; color, light brown, the sap-wood nearly white. Leaves lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate two to four inches long, attenuate cuspidate, pale or glaucous beneath, petiole long and slender, stipules minute.

56. ***Salix longifolia***, Muhl. *Sand-bar Willow*. Chautauqua.

Valley of the Connecticut and of Potomac river at Washington ; west and northwest along the great lakes to Mackenzie river, in latitude 66° N., through the Mississippi basin, Texas, Rocky mountains and Pacific Coast States. A small tree, 6 to 9 metres in height, with trunk rarely exceeding 0.30 metre in diameter ; borders of streams and river sand-bars, in low, wet sandy soil, often forming low dense clumps ; rare east of Alleghany mountains ; very common throughout the Mississippi river basin, and reaching greatest development in the valleys of Oregon and Northern California. Wood light, soft, very close-grained, compact ; medullary rays numerous, very obscure ; color, brown, tinged with red, the sap-wood brown. Leaves linear-lanceolate two to four inches long, tapering at each end, nearly sessile, more or less silky when young, at length smooth and green both sides ; stipules small, lanceolate, deciduous.

57. ***Populus tremuloides***, Michx. *Asp. Quaking Asp.* Common.

Northern Newfoundland and Labrador to Hudson bay, northwest to Great Bear lake, mouth of Mackenzie river, and Yukon river, Alaska ; south in Atlantic region to mountains of Pennsylvania, southern Indiana and Illinois, and northern Kentucky ; in Pacific region south to the Sacramento river, California, and along the Rocky mountains and interior ranges to southern New Mexico, Arizona, and central Nevada. A small tree, 15 to 18 metres in height, with trunk rarely exceeding 0.60 metre in diameter ; very common through British America, and spreading over enormous areas stripped by fire of other trees ; in the Pacific region very common upon moist mountain slopes and bottoms between 6,000 and 10,000 feet elevation ; the most widely distributed North America tree. Wood light, soft, not strong, close-grained, compact, not durable, containing numerous minute scattered open ducts ; medullary rays very thin, hardly distinguishable ; color, light brown, the thick sap-wood nearly white ; largely manufactured into wood-pulp ; a bitter principle in the bark causes its use as a tonic in intermittent fevers and cases of debility. Bark smooth greenish-white, leaves roundish heart-shaped with a short sharp point and small somewhat regular teeth, smooth on both sides, with downy margins on long slender petioles.

58. ***Populus grandidentata***, Michx. *Poplar*. Common.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and west through Ontario to northern Minnesota, south through Northern States and along Alleghany mountains

to North Carolina, extending west to middle Kentucky and Tennessee. A tree 21 to 24 metres in height, with trunk 0.50 to 0.75 metre in diameter; rich woods and borders of streams and swamps. Wood light, soft, not strong, close-grained, compact; medullary rays thin, obscure; color, light brown, the sap-wood nearly white; largely used for wood-pulp and occasionally used in turnery, for wooden-ware, etc. Bark smoothish, gray; leaves roundish-ovate with large and irregular sinuate teeth, when young, densely covered with white silky wool, at length smooth both sides.

59. *Populus balsamifera*, L. *Balsam. Tacamahac. Balm of Gilead. Ashville.*

Straits of Belle Isle to shores of Hudson bay, northwest to shores of Great Bear lake and Yukon river, Alaska, south to northern New England, central Michigan and Minnesota, the Rocky mountains and interior ranges of Montana and Idaho, Washington, and British Columbia. A large tree, 18 to 24 metres in height, with trunk 1.50 to 2.10 metres in diameter; very common on islands and shores of northern rivers; in British Columbia generally confounded with the allied *P. trichocarpa*, the range of the two species here still uncertain. A form with broader heart-shaped leaves, white on the under side, rare or unknown in a wild state, very common in cultivation, is var. *candicans*, Gray. Wood very light, soft, not strong, close-grained, compact; medullary rays numerous, very obscure; color, brown, the thick sap-wood nearly white. The buds, are covered with a resinous exudation, occasionally used medicinally as a substitute for turpentine and other balms. Buds with fragrant resin; leaves ovate-lanceolate gradually tapering and pointed, finely crenate, smooth on both sides, whitish beneath.

60. *Populus monilifera*, Ait. *Cottonwood. Necklace. Poplar. Carolina-Poplar. Big Cottonwood. Along Lake Erie.*

Shores of Lake Champlain, south through western New England to western Florida, west to base of Rocky mountains of Montana, Colorado and New Mexico. A large tree, 24 to 51 metres high, with trunk 1.20 to 1.40 metres in diameter; low moist soil, the common cottonwood of the western plains. Wood very light, soft, not strong, close-grained, compact; color, dark brown, used in paper-pulp, light packing cases, finer braids and for fuel.

CONIFERAE—PINE FAMILY.

61. *Pinus Strobus*, L. *White Pine. Weymouth Pine. Occasional.*

Newfoundland, Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Lake Nipigon and Winnipeg river, south through northern states to Pennsylvania, southern shores of Lake Michigan; "Starving Rock," near La Salle, Illinois, near Davenport, Iowa, (very rare and local); and along Alleghany mountains to northern Georgia. A large tree, 24 to 52 metres in height, with trunk 1.20 to 3.50 metres in diameter; sandy loam, forming extensive forests, or near the great lakes often in small bodies scattered through the hardwood forests, here reaching

greatest development; north of latitude 47° and south of Pennsylvania, central Michigan, and Minnesota much smaller, less common and valuable. Wood light, soft, not strong, very close, straight-grained, compact, easily worked, susceptible of a beautiful polish; bands of small summer cells thin, not conspicuous; resin passage small, not numerous nor conspicuous; medullary rays numerous, thin; color, light brown, often slightly tinged with red, sap-wood nearly white; more largely cut into lumber, shingles, lath, etc., than any other North American tree; the common and most valuable building material of the northern states; used in cabinet-making, for interior finish, in making matches, wooden-ware, and for domestic purposes. Leaves very slender, glaucous; sterile flowers oval, cones narrow, cylindrical nodding, often curved, seed smooth.

62. *Pinus rigida*, Mill. *Pitch Pine*. *Fredonia*.

New Brunswick to northern shores of Lake Ontario, south through Atlantic States to northern Georgia, extending to western slope of Alleghany mountains in West Virginia and Kentucky. A tree 12 to 24 metres in height, with trunk 0.60 to 0.90 metre in diameter; dry, sandy, barren soil, or less commonly in deep, cold swamps; very common. Wood light, soft, not strong, brittle, coarse-grained, compact; bands of small summer cells, broad, very resinous, conspicuous; resin passages numerous, not large; medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, light brown or red, the thick sap-wood yellow or often nearly white; used for fuel, charcoal, and occasionally cut into coarse lumber. Leaves three to five inches long, dark green from short sheaths; cones ovoid-conical or ovate one to 3½ inches long, often in clusters.

63. *Tsuga Canadensis*, Carr. *Hemlock*. *Common*.

Nova Scotia, southern New Brunswick, valley of Saint Lawrence to lake Temiscaming, and southwest to western borders of northern Wisconsin; south through northern states to northern Delaware, southeastern Michigan, central Wisconsin, and along Alleghany mountains to northern Alabama. A tree 21 to 33 metres in height, with trunk 0.90 to 1.15 metres in diameter; dry, rocky ridges, generally facing the north, and often forming extensive forests, almost to the exclusion of other species, or, less commonly, borders of swamps in deep, rich soil; most common in the north, and reaching greatest individual development in the high mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. Wood light, not strong, brittle, coarse-grained, difficult to work; liable to wind-shake and splinter, not durable; bands of small summer cells rather broad, conspicuous; medullary rays numerous, thin; color, light brown, tinged with red, or often nearly white, the sap-wood somewhat darker; largely used for coarse lumber and in construction for outside finish, railway ties, etc; two varieties red and white, produced apparently under precisely similar conditions of growth, are recognized by lumbermen. The bark, rich in tannin, is the principal material used in the northern states

in tanning leather, and yields a fluid extract. Leaves petioled, short-linear, obtuse ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch long,) cones oval, of few thin scales much longer than the bracts.

64. *Abies balsamea*, Mill. *Balsam Fir*. *Balm-of-Gilead Fir*. Cattaraugus creek.

Northern Newfoundland and Labrador to Hudson bay; northwest to Great Bear lake and eastern base of Rocky mountains; south through northern states to Pennsylvania, central Michigan and Minnesota, and along Alleghany mountains to the high peaks of Virginia. A tree 21 to 27 metres in height, with trunk rarely exceeding 0.60 metre in diameter, at high elevations reduced to a low prostrate shrub (*A. Hudsonica*, Hort.); damp woods and mountain swamps. Wood very light, soft, not strong, coarse-grained, compact, not durable; bands of summer cells not broad, resinous, conspicuous; medullary rays numerous, obscure; color, light brown, often streaked with yellow, and sap-wood lighter. Canadian balsam or balm of fir, an aromatic liquid, oleo-resin, obtained from this and other species of *Abies*, is used medicinally, chiefly in treatment of catarrhal affections, and in the arts. Leaves narrowly linear; cones cylindrical, violet colored; the bracts obovate, serrulate, tipped with an abrupt slender point, shorter than the scales.

65. *Tarix Americana*, Michx. *Larch*. *Black Larch*. *Tomracket Hackmatack*. Cassadaga.

Northern Newfoundland and Labrador to eastern shores of Hudson bay, and northwest to valley of Mackenzie river; south through northern states to northern Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota. A tree 24 to 30 metres in height, trunk 0.60 to 0.90 metre in diameter; moist uplands or cold, wet swamps. Wood heavy, hard, very strong, compact; color, light brown; used for knees of vessels, ship-timbers, fence posts, telegraph poles, etc.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE BIRDS OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

BY JOHN M. EDSON.*

CHAUTAUQUA county presents conditions very favorable to bird life, and the fact has not been overlooked by the winged folk. Indeed, it is asserted that in variety of singing birds no other region of like extent excels western New York. Several years devoted largely to observing Chautauqua birds, as well as some years spent by the writer in other sections of the Union have elicited no contradiction to this statement. We will

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attempt here to present little more than a catalogue of the birds of the county, with comments as to the abundance of the various species. Some of those referred to as rare or of doubtful occurrence are mentioned because the county is within their supposed range. The nomenclature and classification of the American Ornithologists' Union are used, and an attempt is made to roughly describe birds in adult summer plumage of a number of species, which may with a little attention be readily indentified.

Order PYGODES. Diving Birds.

The species of this and the following two orders belong to the sub-class of Aquatic Birds or Waterfowl. In this order the sexes are alike, the bill pointed and the legs placed far back.

Family PODICIPIDÆ. Grebes.

Birds of this family are without tail feathers; front toes lobed, not webbed. Holboell's or the red-necked grebe and the horned grebe reach Chautauqua county but are much less common than the

PIED-BILLED GREBE. *Podilymbus podiceps*.

Blackish brown above, silvery white beneath; bill whitish, crossed about the middle by a black band; length 12—15, wing about 5. This species is also known as "dipper" and "hell-diver." Common on our lakes in spring and autumn, and occasionally breeding here.

FAMILY URINATORIDÆ. Loons.

It is probable that the black-throated and red-throated loons occasionally visit the county but the most familiar member of the group is the

GREAT NORTHERN DIVER. *Urinator imber*.

Also called loon. White beneath, otherwise chiefly black, speckled in patches with white; length 28—36, wing 13—15. A large, handsome fowl; a few are seen on all our lakes in spring and autumn.

Order LONGIPENNES. Long-winged Swimmers.

Family LARIDÆ. Gulls and Terns.

A number of species reach this section, the variety found on Lake Erie being considerable. The two most common are

AMERICAN HERRING GULL. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*.

In adult plumage, upper parts delicate pearl-gray, beneath white; black and white markings on wings; head and tail white; length 23—26, wing 16—17½. A medium sized gull, common about lakes in spring and autumn.

BONAPARTE'S GULL. *Larus philadelphia*.

Mantle pale pearl-gray, head dark plumbeous, tips of wings black, elsewhere pure white; length 12—14, wing about 10¼. One of the smallest and most common of the family.

Order ANSERES. Anserine Birds.

Family ANATIDÆ. Geese, Ducks and Swans.

This family comprises all the edible waterfowl sought by gunners, as well as some not valued as food. The bill is rounded at the end, covered wholly or in part by a leathery membrane, the mandibles furnished along their meeting edges with saw-like lamellations, feet webbed. Besides the species more extendedly referred to below, the American widgeon, pin-tail, blue-bill, little blue-bill, ruddy duck, old squaw, white-winged scoter and surf scoter are not uncommon, while the red-breasted merganser, gadwall, canvas-back, ring-necked duck, and harlequin duck appear less common. The waterfowl are, for the most part, with us only during spring and fall migrations and not in such numbers as formerly.

AMERICAN MERGANSER. *Mergus americanus*.

Also called "shelldrake," "sawbill" and "fish duck." Male, upper parts mainly black, white and gray, lower parts creamy white or salmon color, head and upper neck greenish black, with crest; length 25—27, wing $10\frac{1}{2}$ —11; bill slender, serrations of mandible tooth-like and inclined backward. Female, head and upper neck tawny brown; upper parts chiefly ashy gray and whitish. Not uncommon, especially about the open water of streams during winter. Not fit for food.

HOODED MERGANSER. *Lophodytes cucullatus*.

Male, upper parts chiefly black with white markings, beneath white, sides light cinnamon finely waved with black, conspicuous fan-shaped crest white with black border; length 17—19, wing $7\frac{1}{2}$ —8. Female, above grayish brown, crest dull cinnamon, beneath white. A very handsome little duck, common on all our waters. Scarcely edible.

MALLARD. *Anas boschas*.

Male, head and neck metallic green, chest dark chestnut, separated from upper neck by a narrow white collar, beneath whitish finely undulated with dusky, upper parts brownish black and light grayish, posteriorly above and below jet black, tail feathers chiefly white, a curl of black feathers above tail, beauty-spot of wing violet; length 20—25, wing 10—12. Female, mingled dusky and yellowish brown, lightest beneath, beauty-spot same as in male. This attractive and toothsome fowl is the one most prized by sportsmen. Perhaps our most common wild duck.

BLACK DUCK. *Anas obscura*.

Sexes alike. Everywhere dusky varied with buffy, lighter beneath, speculum violet; length 21—25, wing $10\frac{1}{2}$ — $11\frac{1}{2}$. Scarcely distinguishable from female mallard, though usually darker. Quite common wherever open water is to be found during winter.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL. *Anas carolinensis*.

Male, upper parts and flanks closely waved with blackish and white, under parts chiefly white, black posteriorly, head and upper neck chestnut, with glossy green band on each side uniting and blackening on nape, beauty-spot or speculum rich green, white crescent on sides just in front of wing; length $12\frac{1}{2}$ —15, wing 6 — $7\frac{1}{2}$. Female differs somewhat, especially in head markings. This showy little duck is not uncommon.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL. *Anas discors*.

Male, above varying shades of brown and purplish gray, below pale chestnut spotted with black, posteriorly black, head and neck dull plumbeous, large crescent-shaped patch of white in front of eye, lesser wing coverts sky-blue; length $14\frac{1}{2}$ —16, wing 7 — $7\frac{1}{2}$. Female, with head and neck different but known by wing markings. More common than the preceding. Though small a favorite with sportsmen.

WOOD DUCK. *Anas sponsa*.

Male, plumage strikingly variegated with boldly contrasted and brilliant colors. Above velvety black with varying metallic hues, belly white, head rich metallic green, purple and white, chest purplish chestnut, flanks black, white and buffy delicately waved with black, broad, forked white throat patch, long drooping crest, sides of breast crossed by white and black bars, bill exquisitely colored with black, white, yellow and orange; length 19— $20\frac{1}{2}$, wing 9 — $9\frac{1}{2}$. Female, head plumbeous or brownish gray, varied with white, upper parts not so dark as in male, chest brownish. One of the gaudiest of birds. The latest duck to arrive in spring and fairly common. It frequently nests in the county.

REDHEAD. *Aythya americana*.

Male, head and upper half of neck, rich chestnut red, belly white, elsewhere black, vermiculated with white on middle back and sides. Female, grayish brown, lighter near bill; length 17—21, wing $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $9\frac{1}{4}$. Common and well known.

AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE. *Glaucionetta clangula americana*.

Male, head iridescent black, with round white patch between bill and eye, lower parts white, elsewhere pied black and white. Female, collar, wing markings and lower parts white, elsewhere brownish, grayish or dusky; length $18\frac{1}{2}$ —23, wing 9 — $9\frac{1}{2}$. Quite common; frequently seen in midwinter.

BUFFLE-HEAD. *Charitonetta albeola*.

Also called "butter-ball." Male, head puffy and rich iridescent black, large white patch on back of head extending to the eyes; lower neck, wing markings and under parts white, elsewhere black. Female, white on lower parts, head and wing markings whitish, elsewhere grayish brown; length $12\frac{1}{4}$ — $13\frac{1}{2}$, wing about 6. Small but very pretty; not uncommon.

CANADA GOOSE. *Branta canadensis*.

Head and neck black, with white patch on throat and sides of head ; bill, feet, tail and wing quills black, tail coverts white, upper parts grayish brown, under parts paler or whitish ; length 35—43, wing 15½—21. Seen in greater or less numbers every year, though not many are killed by sportsmen. Other species may visit us but are rarely taken.

WHISTLING SWAN. *Olor columbianus*.

Whole plumage white, bill and feet black, small yellow spot on bill near eye, length 4½ feet, extent 7 feet, wing 21—22. Occasionally seen, not common.

Order HERODIONES. Herons, etc.

With this order begins the second sub-class, Terrestrial birds, or Runners. The herons with the shore birds, cranes and rails are frequently referred to as Wading Birds.

Family ARDEIDÆ. Herons and Bitterns.

Owing to the rarity of the least bittern, and black-crowned night heron here we omit descriptions. The herons have long legs and necks, and long, sharp beaks, feathers more or less long and flowing. Their favorite haunts are swamps and margins of lakes and streams.

AMERICAN BITTERN. *Botaurus lentiginosus*.

Brownish yellow, finely mottled and striped with dark brown, whitish and brownish red, blackish stripe on sides of neck, eyes yellow, length 24—34, wing 10—12. The bittern is also called "stake driver." Not very common.

GREAT BLUE HERON. *Ardea herodias*.

Grayish blue above, head chiefly black, with crest, forehead white, neck brownish with white throat line, beneath black striped with white, feathers of lower neck long and loose, eyes yellow ; length 42—50, wing 18—20. Frequently mistaken by the unscientific observer for the sandhill crane, which it resembles. The latter is of rare occurrence in the county. The blue heron is not uncommon, and arrives from the south about April 1, remaining sometimes till December.

GREEN HERON. *Ardea virescens*.

Above principally dark lustrous green, including a flowing crest ; neck maroon-chestnut, skin of hind neck bare, under parts dark brownish ash variegated with white, iris yellow ; length 15½—22½, wing 6¼—8. Common about Lake Chautauqua in summer.

ORDER PALUDICOLÆ. Cranes, Rails, etc.

It is to be doubted that any of the cranes reach this county.

Family RALLIDÆ. Rails, Coots, etc..

Besides the sora the Virginia rail reaches the county in small numbers, while the yellow rail is less common. The coot is occasionally met with.

SORA. *Porzana carolina*.

Above olive brownish striped with black, flanks broadly barred with white and slate-color, anterior portion of head also throat black, neck and chest plumbeous; length 8—9 $\frac{3}{4}$, wing about 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Occasionally found skulking in the grasses and reeds bordering lakes and streams.

Order LIMICOLÆ. *Shore Birds*.Family SCOLOPACIDÆ. *Snipes, Sand-pipers, etc.*

The greater yellow-legs, yellow-legs, solitary sandpiper, willet, black-bellied plover and golden plover are seen occasionally. The purple sandpiper, pectoral sandpiper, white-rumped sandpiper, least sandpiper, red-backed sandpiper, semi-palmated sandpiper, sanderling, bartramian sandpiper, long-billed curlew, hudsonian curlew, eskimo curlew, piping plover and turnstone are possible visitors.

AMERICAN WOODCOCK. *Philohela minor*.

Upper parts varied and harmoniously blended black, brown, gray and russet; below pale cinnamon brown tinged with light ashy, eye large and high-placed; length 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —11 $\frac{3}{4}$, wing about 5 $\frac{1}{4}$, bill 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 $\frac{3}{4}$. The woodcock nests here to some extent. The places most frequented are bushy coverts about streams, lakes and swamps, and it is often known to hide in standing corn. It is strictly a ground bird and bores into the soil with its long bill for its food. It is a favorite game-bird and moderately common in its chosen haunts.

WILSON'S SNIPE. *Gallinago delicata*.

Bill straight and much longer than the head, upper parts varied with black, bright bay and tawny; neck and breast speckled with brown and dusky, beneath white with dusky markings; length 9—11, wing 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —5 $\frac{1}{2}$. This is also a game-bird, difficult to shoot for the unskilled sportsman. Most common in April and October and found in open wet places.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER. *Actitis macularia*.

Above olive with a bronzy luster finely varied with black, line over eyes and under parts white, spotted with black, white markings on wing and tail; length 7—8, wing 4—4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Perhaps more commonly known as "tip-up," so called from its habit of quickly elevating and depressing its tail. Common about all our streams, lakes and ponds in summer.

KILDEER. *Agialitis vocifera*.

Upper parts chiefly grayish brown, head markings, throat, ring around neck and lower parts white; also black head markings and two conspicuous bands across chest, rump and tail orange-brown, latter marked with black and white; length 10—11 $\frac{1}{4}$, wing about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. A bird of striking appearance, often seen about pasture lands, and common in localities during summer. It arrives in April.

Order GALLINÆ. Gallinaceous Birds.

The early settlers occasionally met with the wild turkey, and the quail, "bob-white," was not extinct here till a comparatively recent date.

Family TETRAONIDÆ. Grouse, etc.

RUFFED GROUSE. *Bonasa umbellus*.

Commonly called "partridge." Above varied with different shades of black and brown or gray, streaked and spotted with pale buffy or whitish, beneath chiefly white barred with brown, neck tufts black, tail mainly rich rusty or gray, crossed near tip by a broad black band; length $15\frac{1}{2}$ -19, wing $7-7\frac{1}{2}$. In general appearance the majority are brownish; some specimens, however, are markedly different, the brown being largely replaced by gray. The latter are locally known as "silver-tails." The ruffed grouse is one of the few birds strictly non-migratory. It is common in the less populous parts of the county.

Order COLUMBÆ. Pigeons.

This and all the following orders belong to the third sub-class, known as Perching Birds.

Family COLUMBIDÆ. Pigeons.

PASSENGER PIGEON. *Ectopistes migratorius*.

Above dull bluish or drab, below dull purplish red whitening towards tail, sides of neck with a metallic gloss, wings and tail marked with black and white, and latter, which is long and pointed, also marked with chestnut; length 15-17 $\frac{1}{4}$, wing 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$, tail 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8 $\frac{3}{4}$. Formerly abundant, a few still nest here. Like the bison, the pigeon has fallen a too easy prey to man, and its complete extinction may not be far distant.

MOURNING DOVE. *Zenaidura macroura*.

Above brownish olive with a few spots of black, below purplish red becoming tawny white towards tail, neck metallic green, tail marked with ashy blue, black and white; length 11-13, wing 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ -6, tail 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$. A summer resident common in localities.

Order RAPTORES. Birds of Prey.

Family FALCONIDÆ. Hawks, Eagles, etc.

Of the larger hawks the two most common are the red-shouldered and the red-tailed hawks, both called "hen-hawks." The cooper's hawk, a little less in size, the broad-winged hawk and the marsh hawk are occasionally seen. The sharp-shinned hawk, still smaller, is rather more common. The pigeon hawk is rare. The sparrow hawk the smallest and handsomest of our birds of prey is quite common. The bald eagle is occasionally seen about Chautauqua lake. The American goshawk, American rough-legged hawk, golden eagle, duck hawk and American osprey are perhaps occasional visitors.

Owing to the great variation of plumage in birds of this order during different stages of development, descriptions, unless very comprehensive and

embracing the technicalities of science, would often be only confusing and are omitted.

Family BUBONIDÆ. Owls, etc.

The more common of the owls are the screech owl, great horned-owl and the barred owl. The snowy owl is frequently seen in winter. The American longeared owl, the shorteared owl and the sawwhet owl are not common.

Order COCCYGES. Cuckoos, etc.

Family CUCULIDÆ. Cuckoos, etc.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus.*

Upper parts uniform olive-gray with bronzy luster, below white, tail rounded, and tipped with black and white, bill curved, toes two before and two behind; length 11—12¾, wing 5—5½, tail 6¼—7. Sometimes called "rain crow." Unlike the European cuckoo, our American cuckoo does not lay its eggs in the nests of other birds. Quite common during summer. The yellow-billed cuckoo is much less common.

Family ALCEDINIDÆ. Kingfishers.

BELTED KINGFISHER. *Ceryle alcyon.*

Upper parts, sides and broad band across chest plumbeous blue; belly and collar white, head large crested and more or less blackish, wings and tail marked with black and white, bill black and large, peculiar cohesion of third and fourth toes. Female with chestnut chest bands and sides; length 11—14½, wing 6—6½, bill 2. Common; often seen in winter.

Order PICI. Woodpeckers, etc.

Family PICIDÆ. Woodpeckers.

So well known and characteristic in appearance are the woodpeckers that, for the sake of brevity, descriptions will be dispensed with.

The golden winged woodpecker, "flicker," "yellowhammer" or "high-hole," as it is variously called, is one of the handsomest and most abundant of its tribes. It arrives early in April and is a common resident. The red-headed woodpecker, hairy woodpecker and downy woodpecker are seen at all seasons. The pileated woodpecker or "logcock," about equal to the crow in size, is to be found in spring and fall, and sometimes in summer. The yellow-bellied woodpecker is a regular spring and autumn visitor. The red-bellied woodpecker is an occasional migrant. The black-backed three-toed woodpecker is a rare winter visitor. The American three-toed woodpecker is still more rare.

Order MACROCHIRES. Goatsuckers, Swifts, etc.

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ. Goatsuckers.

The whippoorwill is rare. The nighthawk arrives in May and is moderately common during summer. Large numbers are often seen in September previous to migrating southward.

*Family MICROPODID.E. Swifts.*CHIMNEY SWIFT. *Chaetura pelagica.*

Also called "chimney swallow." Sooty brown above, slightly paler beneath, becoming gray on the throat, tail feathers tipped with sharp spines, wing narrow, bill very small; length 5, wing 5. The flight of the swift is rapid and peculiar as well as long sustained. It comes in the latter part of April and is common till October.

*Family TROCHILID.E. Hummingbirds.*RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. *Trochilus colubris.*

Arrives from the south about the second week in May and is common during summer.

Order PASSERES. Perching Birds.*Family TYRANNID.E. Tyrant Flycatchers.*

To this family belong the well-known kingbird, which arrives about May; the phoebe, coming early in April; the wood pewee, a few days later, and the least flycatcher or "chiebee," about May first; all common summer residents. The crested flycatcher is a less common resident, and the Acadian flycatcher is rare. The yellow-bellied flycatcher and Traill's flycatcher may occasionally reach the county.

*Family ALAUDID.E. Larks.*HORNED LARK. *Otocoris alpestris.*

Also called "shore lark." Occasionally seen at all seasons, but not very common.

*Family CORVID.E. Crows.*BLUE JAY. *Cyanocitta cristata.*

A well-known and predacious bird, common in localities throughout the year.

AMERICAN CROW. *Corvus americanus.*

Common except for a few weeks in severe winters.

*Family ICTERID.E. Blackbirds, Orioles, etc.*BOBOLINK. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus.*

It arrives about the first week in May, and for some weeks thereafter its merry melodies ripple across our meadows and grain fields. By August it has undergone an almost magic transformation. Its music has ceased, and the male's gay dress of black and white has been exchanged for one of yellowish brown. In habits it is also changed, and, gathering in flocks, it shortly flies to the south, where it is the "reedbird" and "ricebird."

COWBIRD. *Molothrus ater.*

So called from its seeking the society of cattle, sometimes even perching upon their backs. It is about the size of the bobolink, and the male has a black body and glossy brown head. Its notable peculiarity is that it shirks

parental responsibility by laying its eggs in the nests of other birds, leaving them to be hatched and the young brought up by unsuspecting foster-parents, a habit shared with the European cuckoo. Not uncommon in summer.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD. *Agelaius phoeniceus*.

A common resident, appearing about the middle of March.

MEADOW LARK. *Sturnella magna*.

Common during summer, occasionally remaining throughout the year.

ORCHARD ORIOLE. *Icterus spurius*.

Not common.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE. *Icterus galbula*.

A very noticeable bird attired in a rich dress of orange and black and with a loud piping voice. It has an extensive musical *repertoire*, through which it progresses with the advance of the season. It is remarkable for its ingenious pensile nest. Coming early in May, it is common among shade trees of towns and villages.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD. *Scolecophagus carolinus*.

A migrant passing to the north about the first of April. Not common.

PURPLE GRACKLE. *Quiscalus quiscula*.

Also called "crow blackbird." A common resident arriving in March.

BRONZED GRACKLE. *Quiscalus quiscula cencus*.

A variety of the last and scarcely distinguishable from it. Common.

Family FRINGILLIDÆ, Finches, Sparrows, etc.

This is a large and interesting family, and nearly all its members are singers—some of them delightful musicians. A family characteristic is a thick, strong bill adapted to cracking seeds, etc. As a rule they are inhabitants of the open rather than of the forest. With a few marked exceptions they are plainly colored. Beside those more extensively referred to, the white-winged crossbill, redpoll, pine siskin, grasshopper sparrow and swamp sparrow may sometimes visit us.

PURPLE FINCH. *Carpodacus purpureus*.

Called "linnet" also. A very vigorous and persistent singer, arriving in March. Common resident.

AMERICAN CROSSBILL. *Loxia curvirostra minor*.

Remarkable for the twisted appearance of its mandibles. A rare winter visitor.

AMERICAN GOLDFINCH. *Spinus tristis*.

Commonly known as "yellowbird" or "thistle-bird." Its beautiful song is not often heard; its ordinary chatterings are musical, and it utters no harsh cries. It has a peculiar undulating flight. Common summer resident, sometimes remaining after winter has set in.

EUROPEAN HOUSE SPARROW. *Passer domesticus*.

The English sparrow is abundant throughout the year in our towns and villages. It first became fairly common here about 1880.

SNOW FLAKE. *Plectrophenax nivalis*.

Called "snow bunting" as well. A bird of the far north, a winter visitor. Not common.

VESPER SPARROW. *Pooecetes gramineus*.

A small gray bird often observed sporting in the dust of a country road. It may be recognized by the lateral white tail feathers which are shown as it flies. Its song is pleasing and first heard about the beginning of April. Common.

SAVANNA SPARROW. *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna*.

Another small gray sparrow, which, like the song sparrow and vesper sparrow, commonly passes for a "ground bird." Not uncommon.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*.

More or less common in May and October.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW. *Zonotrichia albicollis*.

A large sparrow much like the last, with which it associates during migrations.

TREE SPARROW. *Spizella monticola*.

It arrives from the north in early winter, passing northward again on approach of spring. Not uncommon.

CHIPPING SPARROW. *Spizella socialis*.

A familiar little visitor of the doorstep, arriving early in April.

FIELD SPARROW. *Spizella pusilla*.

In appearance scarcely distinguishable from the last, but differing widely in habits and song. Common resident, coming early in May.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. *Junco hyemalis*.

Known also as "snowbird." Upper parts, neck and breast slate colored; bill, under parts and lateral tail feathers white. A summer resident, most common early and late in winter.

SONG SPARROW. *Melospiza fasciata*.

Perhaps better known as "ground bird." Its dress is Quaker hued, its song is pleasing and first heard about the middle of March—next after those of the robin and bluebird. One of our most common songsters.

FOX SPARROW. *Passerella iliaca*.

An early spring migrant; rather rare.

TOWHEE. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*.

A large finch, chiefly black, with white and chestnut markings and a long tail. Often observed on the outskirts of woods. A quite common summer resident, arriving about the second week in May.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK. *Habia ludoviciana*.

Male black and white with rose-red breast and very thick bill. Nearly the size of the robin. A fine singer, frequently heard in our woods and groves. It arrives about the second week of May.

INDIGO BUNTING. *Passerina cyanea*.

A small finch whose plumage is almost entirely dark blue. Seen in bushy pastures and along the margin of woods. Common, coming about the second week of May.

Family TANAGRIDÆ. Tanagers.

SCARLET TANAGER. *Piranga erythromelas*.

Colored bright scarlet, with black wings and tail. Perhaps our most brilliant forest bird, and also a fine singer. A summer resident, but not very common, arriving early in May.

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ. Swallows.

PURPLE MARTIN. *Progne subis*.

A large vigorous swallow with notes louder and shriller than its congeners. Male entirely bluish black; the female, marked with gray and white beneath. For its nest it prefers a birdbox. Arrives about the first of May and is common in localities.

CLIFF SWALLOW. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*.

Also called "eave swallow." Forehead whitish, rump light chestnut, upper parts otherwise steel-blue and dusky, throat and sides of head dark chestnut, belly white. Nest usually gourd-shaped, constructed of mud and lined with feathers, and placed beneath the eaves of a barn. Arrives about the middle of April and is common.

BARN SWALLOW. *Chelidon erythrogastra*.

It may be distinguished by its forked tail. Above steel-blue, throat chestnut, rest of lower parts reddish white, steel-blue on sides of chest nearly forming a collar. Nest of mud and cup-shaped, usually placed inside of a barn against a beam or rafter. Comes from the south in the latter half of April and is common.

WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW. *Tachycineta bicolor*.

Glossy metallic green above, white beneath. Nests in birdboxes and makes its appearance late in April. Much less common than the preceding two.

BANK SWALLOW. *Clivicola riparia*.

Upper parts, sides and band across chest grayish brown, elsewhere white. It nests in a horizontal burrow which it excavates in a sandbank or bank of a stream. It comes late in April. Generally distributed, but not numerous.

Family AMPELIDÆ. *Waxwings.*CEDAR WAXWINGS. *Ampelis cedrorum*

Known also as "cherrybird." Prevailing color a soft olive or fawn-color varied with ashy and slaty, with a little white beneath, tail tipped with yellow, head markings black, with a conspicuous pointed crest, inner quills usually and tail sometimes tipped with horny appendages in appearance like red sealing-wax. It has no song, its only utterance is a weak, wheezy note. A not uncommon resident, arriving sometimes early in March.

Family LANIIDÆ. *Shrikes.*NORTHERN SHRE. *Lanius borealis.*

Sometimes called "butcher-bird" from its habits of suspending small birds and mice, which it has killed, from thorns and twigs. Above gray, sides of head, wings and tail black, under parts and wing and tail markings white, about the size of the robin. Most frequently seen in spring and fall, sometimes in winter. Not common.

Family VIREONIDÆ. *Vireos or Greenlets.*

The most common representative of this group is the red-eyed vireo; next the warbling vireo. The yellow-throated vireo is not common. The white-eyed vireo and the blue-headed vireo are rare. The Philadelphia vireo is a possible visitor. The birds of this family are inconspicuously colored, the prevailing tint being an olive green; they confine themselves to the dense foliage and are seldom seen, although their modest, pleasing notes may be heard almost any day in summer. Nests cup-shaped and pensile.

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDÆ. *Wood-warblers.*

A large family of very diminutive songsters. Most of them are inhabitants of the forest and are beautifully clothed in variegated colors. Their food consists of insects, in pursuit of which they are very active. Nearly all return from the south during the first half of May. To identify with certainty the various species as seen in life would be difficult for the casual observer, and descriptions are omitted. It is quite possible that the golden-winged warbler, Nashville warbler, Tennessee warbler, Cape May warbler, bay-breasted warbler, black-poll warbler, Maryland yellow-throat and yellow-breasted chat may sometimes visit us in addition to the following:

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER. *Mniotilta varia.*

Summer resident; not common.

PARULA WARBLER. *Compsothlypis americana.*

Migrant, not common.

YELLOW WARBLER. *Dendroica aestiva.*

Common summer resident. Seen in towns and villages more frequently than in forests.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. *Dendroica caerulescens*.

Not uncommon as a migrant.

MYRTLE WARBLER. *Dendroica coronata*.

Common as a migrant. The first warbler seen in spring and the latest in autumn.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER. *Dendroica maculosa*.

A beautiful warbler, common about the second week in May. Ordinarily a migrant but known to have nested here.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. *Dendroica pennsylvanica*.

Common summer resident.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. *Dendroica blackburniae*.

Sometimes considered the most beautiful of the group. Common as a transient, probably occasionally nests here.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLERS. *Dendroica virens*.

Common as a migrant, sometimes a summer resident.

PINE WARBLER. *Dendroica vigorsii*. Rare.OVEN BIRD. *Seiurus aurocapillus*.

Common in summer, arriving in the latter part of April.

WATER-THRUSH. *Seiurus noveboracensis*.

Migrant, not common.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER. *Geothlypis agilis*. Rare.MOURNING WARBLER. *Geothlypis philadelphia*. Rare.HOODED WARBLER. *Sylvania mitrata*.

A very beautiful little songster, probably nowhere more common in summer than with us.

WILSON'S WARBLER. *Sylvania pusilla*. Rare migrant.CANADIAN WARBLER. *Sylvania canadensis*.

Common migrant, sometimes a summer resident.

AMERICAN REDSTART. *Setophaga rusticola*.

Common during summer.

AMERICAN PIPIT. *Anthus pennsylvanicus*.

Migrant, not common.

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ. Wrens, Thrushes, etc.

CATBIRD. *Galoscopes carolinensis*.

A familiar species, common in summer, arriving about May 1.

BROWN THRASHER. *Harporhynchus rufus*.

Above reddish brown, beneath white, tail very long; rather larger than the catbird. An occasional summer resident.

HOUSE WREN. *Troglodytes ædon*.

Common in summer, arriving about the middle of April.

WINTER WREN. *Troglodytes hyemalis*. Rare.

LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN. *Cistothorus palustris*.

Not common. The short-billed marsh wren is a possible visitor.

Family CETHID.E. *Creepers*.

BROWN CREEPER. *Certhia familiaris americana*.

Migrant, not common.

Family PARID.E. *Nuthatches and Tits*.

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH. *Sitta carolinensis*.

Common, perhaps most so in winter.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH. *Sitta canadensis*.

Rare spring and autumn visitor.

CHICKADEE. *Parus atricapillus*.

Frequently seen throughout the year.

Family SYLVID.E. *Kinglets, etc.*

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET. *Regulus satrapa*.

Not uncommon during spring and fall migrations.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET. *Regulus calendula*.

Like the last, seen in April and October. The kinglets are, with the exception of the humming bird, the smallest of our birds.

Family TURPID.E. *Thrushes, Bluebirds, etc.*

WOOD THRUSH. *Turdus mustelinus*.

Quite rare as a resident.

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH. *Turdus ustulatus swainsonii*. Rare.

HERMIT THRUSH. *Turdus aonalaschkei pallasi*.

Arrives in April and is a common summer resident. Its notes, heard in the dense forest, have a peculiar flute-like melody.

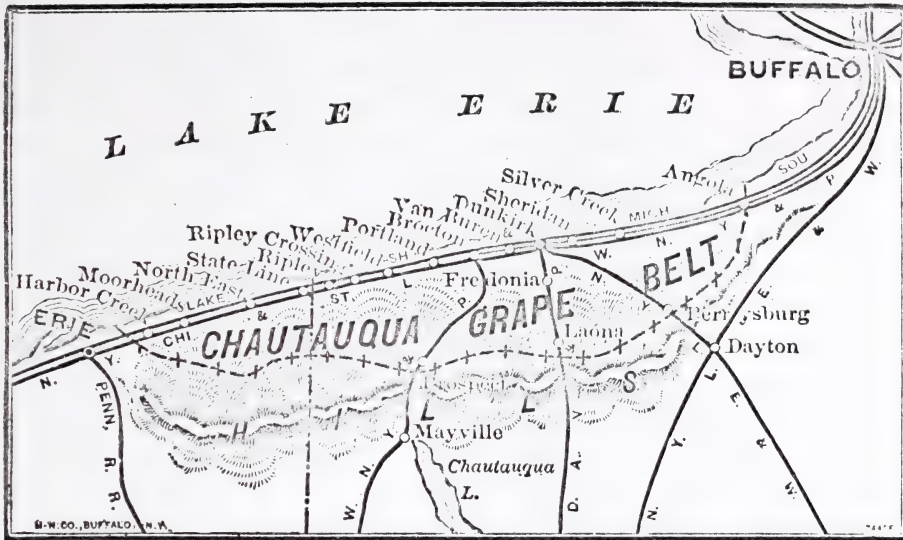
AMERICAN ROBIN. *Merula migratoria*.

Arrives from the south in February or March. An abundant and familiar species.

BLUEBIRD. *Sialia sialis*.

Common ; appearing in spring with the robin.

CHAPTER XLIII.



GRAPE INDUSTRY OF NORTHERN CHAUTAUQUA.

BY H. C. TAYLOR, M. D.

EARLY HISTORY.—The honor of introducing that incomparable fruit, the grape, to Chautauqua county, is due to Deacon Elijah Fay, of Brocton. He came to Portland from Southborough, Mass., in 1811, and located lot 20, T 5, 176 acres. The west portion of Brocton is on this purchase. He built his log cabin but a few feet from the present residence of his grandson, G. E. Ryckman, Esq. In this, and a second cabin built a year later, Mr. Fay and family lived until 1831, when the brick house now standing was built. In their New England home they had lived in comparative luxury, and a log cabin with the trials and the privations of pioneer life were not desirable features to contemplate, and a thought of transplanting some luxuries from the old home served to lighten many a care and relieve much of the weariness that came into their life. Along the smaller streams of New England grew thick clusters of the *Alnus Serrulata*, or common alder, standing from eight to twelve feet high, over which grew thick and matted the vines of the fox grape. The fruit was large and fine, hanging in heavy clus-

ters, resembling the Isabella. In the spring of 1818 Mr. Fay made an effort to transplant this grape to Portland. About a dozen roots were planted, and the vines grew rapidly and luxuriantly. But disappointment was the only return, the fruit was small, of an inferior quality, and dropped from the cluster as soon as ripened. In 1822 he dug up the vines and threw them away. (The writer had a similar experience in 1851, obtaining the roots from near his early home in New England, with the same result. The fruit in New England was large and luscious, but in Portland small and worthless, with a decidedly strong and unpleasant flavor.) In the spring of 1822, Mr. Fay obtained a few roots of Miller's Borgunda, Sweet Water and Hamburg varieties, but the result was a worse failure. There was a fair growth of wood and fruit, but mildew covered the vines and fruit, scarcely a cluster making a healthy growth. After this Mr. Fay relinquished the idea of introducing this fruit. The venture had cost him largely, and money was not an article to be lightly cast away. He allowed these vines to remain for some years as a reminder of a foolish investment; but, in 1824, he was induced to make a third trial obtaining roots of *Isabellas* and *Catawbas*, from W. R. Prince of Long Island. These varieties proved to be well adapted to the soil and climate. A plat of ground about two by six rods was planted, and they were the only grapes in town for many years, excepting a few in gardens. These vines were put up in a trellis of wood, and were largely productive. It appears singular that so little effort was made to cultivate this fruit by the settlers; there was no market to be sure, and nothing by way of pecuniary incentive, but it would have been a pardonable luxury. Up to 1859 little progress was made in grape culture, but that year was a dawn of an epoch. Heretofore very few had faith in the culture. This however ought not to be a matter of surprise, as the fruit was deemed of value only for wine purposes; and the conviction of the people was, that wine and wine-drinking would be the only result of the culture. It was loudly declaimed against by the more conservative citizens, who declared that all legitimate farming would come to be a matter of minor importance, and that already the influence of wine-drinking was plainly to be seen. Few had the enterprise and independence necessary to operate a business deemed by a majority of the citizens more than doubtful as to its moral status. Yet a few had come to believe that a great industry was to be inaugurated here in the near future for profitable results. They believed that the grape would rapidly come into use as a table luxury; that a market would yet be found outside the wine house, and the industry meet the commendation of all. One of these was Lincoln Fay, son of Elisha Fay, one of the first settlers. As early as 1834, while yet a young man, he was furnishing the settlers with nursery stock, and by 1840 had a few vines growing; but he did very little by way of marketing grape roots until 1850, and then for some years not extensively. He cultivated the Isa-

bella, the Catawba, and a few Ionas. Between 1850 and 1859 the Concord was introduced by Lincoln Fay and a lively contest was kept up as to the relative merits of the Isabella and the Concord, Mr. Fay declaring the Concord in every sense was "the grape for the million," while others pronounced for the Isabella. This contest continued until the spring of 1873, when the rigors of a very unusual winter settled the question of superiority, the Concord proving the most hardy—the Isabella making almost an entire failure.

From 1850 to 1859 the idea of marketing grapes for eating and domestic purposes grew in the minds of the people, and roots were set on many of the farms in Portland, though not extensively. Joseph B., a son of Elijah Fay, believed in the culture of the grape, and in 1851 he set out a vineyard of about seven acres of Isabella and Catawbas with the idea of engaging in wine making at the earliest moment possible. The project of a winehouse culminated 8 years later. In the meantime, after his vineyard came to bearing, he experienced considerable difficulty in disposing of his fruit; some of it being taken to Buffalo and Canada, but very little profit was realized. But his faith in the future of the grape was not shaken. H. A. Burton, now of Ripley, in 1857, set one-fourth of an acre of Isabellas to which he added until he had six acres. A wine house was built in 1859, providing a market. In this, as in all enterprises in their infancy, men were needed willing to risk largely in efforts to develop a favorite theory. Portland had such men. Until the winter of 1872-73, the old pioneer vines on the Fay homestead were strong and vigorous, and each year produced heavy crops, failing but twice after the first crop in 1825, and these were not entire failures. The severity of the winter of 1872-73, so far injured them that they were eventually removed.

The manufacture of wine by Mr. Fay proved a success, and gave an impetus to the grape culture that then seemed marvelous. In 1859, the date of the building of the winehouse of Fay, Ryckman and Haywood, twenty acres of bearing vines would be a fair estimate. Other varieties than the Isabellas and Catawbas, as the Iona and Delaware, had been introduced, but not extensively. A second impetus was given by the establishment of the wine house, and, at the close of 1864, there were at least 400 acres of vines in Portland. In the spring of 1865 the people anticipating large profits from the culture of the grape planted from half an acre to two or three acres of roots on nearly every farm in the northern part of Portland, but the idea of a market for all the fruit reasonably expected, for any other purpose than for wine-making, had not yet taken definite form. A great change had come over the thoughts of the people on the wine question, and another revulsion, directly the opposite, was to follow. In the spring of 1865, a project was started at Brocton for building a wine house of more extended proportions, and to still farther encourage viniculture. The Lake Shore Wine Company went into opera-

tion in April, and a wine house was built that season. Fabulous prices for grapes were offered. Thirty cents per pound was actually paid for the Delaware, and the desire to be suddenly rich was the ruling passion, and there was a very large output of vines. The next spring, 1866, there were not less than 600 acres in Portland of bearing and young vines, and a very large proportion of these were Concords. But the promises of great and sudden wealth were not materialized. The wine company failed, and growers were driven to seek other markets. The revulsion was fearful, but coming so early it was the salvation of the people and the industry. Subsequently an outside market was found and the industry improved though not so rapidly as before.

At this date, February 1893, there are 6,000 acres of bearing vines in Portland, with 1,200 acres additional planted and to be put up in the future. It is estimated that 800 acres of roots will be planted the present season, and that nine-tenths of the whole, old and young, will be of the Concord variety. Portland has an area of 20,749 acres, $\frac{7}{8}$ of which is within the "grape belt," and over one-third is now covered with vines. Besides the Concord, there are a few Catawbias, Isabellas, Delawares, Ionas, Clintons, Wordens, Moore's Early, Niagaras and some others. It is said that over ninety varieties have been tested here, but only six or eight are worthy of mention. Some of the most prominent vineyardists here are, Jonas Martin 154 acres; G. E. Ryckman 135; Dean Bros. 100; J. McFadden 50; M. L. Taylor 70; O. W. Powell 80. Within a few years a new variety, the "Ohio," has been put upon the market by the C. S. Curtis Company of Portland Center. It is claimed to be ten days earlier than Moore's Early, but it is too early to speak definitely of it. The extent of this industry may be seen from the amount of fruit shipped, and the amount made into wine at home, an increase from a few thousand baskets in 1867 to 13,000 tons in 1891. This will give an impression as to its growth and value for the 27 years named, and from this also may a reasonable estimate be made of its future. Besides Portland, the towns in the grape belt are Ripley, Westfield, Pomfret, Dunkirk, Sheridan, Hanover and Arkwright. The belt extends east into Perrysburgh, Cattaraugus county, and west into North East and Harbor Creek, Pa. The territory is 55 miles in length and averages three and one-half miles in width.

RIPLEY.—Area of 30,150 acres; about one-fourth in the grape belt. Grapes were introduced about 1860 by John B. Dinsmore, Walter Loomis and Joel Colvin. The Isabella were first planted and then the Catawba and Delaware. The Concord was introduced in 1869 by H. A. Barton and J. M. Johnson. The other varieties are the Delaware, Iona, Moore's Early, Pocklington, Catawba and others, making about twenty-five varieties. The Concord is the only profitable one. This statement will answer for all of the other towns in the belt. Ripley has 1,774 acres of bearing vines, and 1,000

acres yet to be put upon the wires. The most extensive vineyardists are F. N. Randall 67 acres; W. L. Shortman 40; James Farrell 60; J. M. Johnson 50; J. M. Maltby 40. Grapes were shipped as early as 1863 in small lots. Since the formation of the Chautauqua Grape Growers' Shipping Association in 1886 it has handled nearly all the crop. For 1891 there were shipped 323 car lots. The average yield is three tons per acre, and the average price to growers was 15 cents per basket of nine pounds.

WESTFIELD.—Area of 28,990 acres; about one-half in the belt. In 1850 R. H. Thompson set a small vineyard of Isabella and Catawba vines, and this was the only one of importance for many years. The Concord was only experimentally introduced until 1873, when it took the place of the Isabella which failed to withstand the previous winter. Other varieties were set but in small numbers. The Niagara was introduced in 1882, but has not attained prominence. The largest growers are A. S. Watson, 125 acres; Rumsey Bros. 100; S. F. Nixon 75; D. G. Jillson 50; R. H. Thompson 50; John Farrell 100; A. E. Frazer & Co. 75. It was 1875 before the attention of growers was given to shipping grapes to distant markets, then there was a rapid development of the industry, and now, February 1893, there are 3,000 acres of bearing vines, and, it is estimated, 2,000 acres in addition planted. 281 car loads were sent to market in 1891. 95 per cent. shipped by the "Chautauqua Grape Growers' Shipping Association" and local shippers. The average yield was three tons per acre.

POMFRET.—Area 28,800 acres; with 18,000 acres included in the belt. The Catawba and Isabella were first introduced, grown in small patches, as early as 1850. A. S. Moss and A. C. Cushing were foremost in planting the Concord, about 1859. From that date to 1867 the cultivation gradually extended. T. S. Hubbard was the first to plant a vineyard. This was located on the side of Prospect Hill, three miles from Fredonia. Mr. Hubbard writes: "Our vineyard was begun in 1866. We used over 100 acres of land, and first planted Concords, Catawbas, Isabellas and Delawares." (It is understood that the 100 acres were occupied in the business of propagating as well as for vines.) "I think I was the pioneer in shipping direct to grocers and merchants in country towns, my shipments extending the first two years to the leading towns in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, the coal regions, including Scranton and Carbondale, and the leading towns in the northern and northeastern parts of the state. I was able to market not only the products of our own vineyard but a large quantity bought from others, shipping on orders, etc. This I followed until 1873 when I sold out and thereafter gave my attention to the nursery part of the business, then grown to large proportions." This enterprise of Mr. Hubbard was by most people considered to be a foolish venture, but it proved a grand success. The culture then extended rapidly, and at this date, May 1893, there are in town 2,000

acres of bearing vines, nineteen-twentieths being Concords. It is estimated that there are 500 acres yet to be put up. The first shipments in car lots was in 1887, 25 car lots; in 1888 73; in 1889 83; in 1890 250; in 1891 300. Nearly the entire crop each year was sent to western markets. The Niagara was introduced in 1882 by the Niagara Grape Company, but there is not over twenty acres in town. The crop of 1893 was handled almost entirely by the C. & N. E. Union. Very little wine is made. The largest vineyardists are John Farrell 150 acres; Geo. M. Kinner 60; T. J. Sage 30; Simon Aldrich 30; D. H. Cowden 22; A. W. Bull 25; W. H. Ferguson 30; H. B. Benjamin 20; Harvey May 20.

DUNKIRK.—Area of 6,632 acres; all is claimed adapted to grape culture, which was introduced by Ralph B. Day in 1850. The Catawba was first planted, then the Isabella, Delaware, and Iona. The Concord was later introduced. There are 300 acres of bearing vines, with 100 acres to be put up. Three-fourths of the fruit is sent to market; the rest made into wine. Mr. Day owns 100 acres in bearing condition. The largest vineyardists are R. B. Day, Thomas Cave, Fred Southwick, W. C. Candee, S. V. Hall, H. D. Arnold. About 125 baskets were harvested in 1853; in 1891 there were 25,000 baskets. In 1892 175 tons were shipped, nearly all by Mr. Day.

SHERIDAN.—Area 22,250 acres; all is claimed to be in the grape belt. The grape was introduced in 1832 by E. Mead. This was a wild grape of little value from the banks of the Delaware river. In 1857 John I. Adams planted 1½ acres to Isabellas which were torn up in a few years. Carpenter and Gardner introduced the Clinton in 1862, and planted 2 acres of the Concords. This was really the beginning of the industry. At this writing there are 700 acres of bearing vines, with 300 to be put on the wires. The acreage of the larger vineyards are: O. W. Newell 16 acres; N. H. Garlock 7; R. Miller 10; W. A. Edmunds 25; Strickland Bros. 25; S. Butler 15; John Miller 25; Dr. Hopkins 30. The increase was steady. In 1891 the crop was 338 tons; nearly all was sent from the county.

HANOVER.—Area 30,402 acres; half may be included in the grape belt. The Isabella was the first variety, introduced between 1855 and 1860, by a Mr. Rogers. Others followed, so that in 1893 there were about 25 varieties. The Concord was introduced about 1865, and was in 1872 first shipped to market. In 1882 the Niagara was introduced, but was not a success, and does not exceed 50 acres. There are 800 acres of bearing vines, with 300 acres of young vines. The most extensive vineyards belong to R. J. Quale and the Hanover Grape Company, each having over 100 acres. Up to and including 1891 nearly the entire crop was marketed by the "Chautauqua Grape Growers' Shipping Association," and the "Western New York Shipping Association." In 1891 the shipments aggregated 40 car lots.

ARKWRIGHT.—Area 21,795 acres; one-sixth in the grape belt. The cul-

tivation was introduced here by E. I. Wilcox in 1886, and the first sale of fruit was in 1889. The Concord is the only variety grown. Seven-eighths of the crop thus far has been shipped, the remainder being taken from town by teams. There are 50 acres of bearing vines, with 500 acres not yet bearing. The vineyards of note are those of Mr. Cable 250 acres, and Dr. Waterhouse 60 acres. The average yield per acre is three tons; the average price received by growers in 1891 was 15 cents per basket.

NORTH EAST, PA. This town is in the grape belt. One half its area is adapted to grape cultivation. The first variety introduced was the Catawba by Wm. Griffith and S. S. Hammond in 1852. The Niagara was introduced in 1886, but its cultivation is limited. There are 2,500 acres of bearing vines, and about 1,500 acres more planted. 200 car lots were marketed in 1891; 185 by individual shippers, remainder taken to market by teams or made into wine. The prominent vineyardists are, Price Bros. 100 acres; R. Dill 40; C. H. Matten 40; Caldwell and Moorehead 100; Crawford Bros. 50; G. N. Blaine 30; J. S. Hammond 75; J. A. Stetson 30. The average yield has been three tons per acre; the average price reaching growers 16 cents per basket.

HARBOR CREEK, PA.—Area 20,200 acres, one-third is in the grape belt. The Isabella and Catawba grapes were introduced here in 1842 and the Concord about 1861, by Calvin Leet. About 1865 grapes were first marketed. The town has (1893) about 240 acres of vines. Some prominent vineyardists are J. A. Moorehead 40 acres; A. N. Leet 30; J. M. Custar 25; George Metcalf 25. In 1865, 1,000 lbs. of fruit were shipped; in 1891 28 car lots.

PERRYSBURGH.—Has 75 acres of bearing vines, and 125 acres to be put up. The Concord is the principal variety. 1,000 baskets is the average yield per acre. Some prominent growers are, O. Knowlton 24 acres; H. Knowlton 24; J. C. Hall 15; John Hall 6. A large area was planted in 1893.

The Chautauqua grape belt contains fully 122,880 acres. In this county are 14,624 acres of bearing vines, and 5,900 acres more of young vines. There are 24,964 acres of vineyards in the belt outside this county, so over one-fifth of its area is already covered with vines.

WINE AND WINE HOUSES.—With the grape came the manufacture of wine. From Dea. Elijah Fay's small vineyard of Isabella and Catawba planted in 1824, he made from 5 to 8 gallons of wine in 1830. These vines were largely productive; from year to year he added to his store of wine until 1860, the year of his death, when his cellars contained about 2,000 gallons. In 1859 Joseph B. Fay, Garrett E. Ryckman and Rufus Haywood built a wine house at Brocton 30 by 70 feet, with a double cellar, each story being ten feet in depth, and 2,000 gallons of wine were made that fall. Their manufacture increased, and in 1865 the amount in store was 16,000 gallons. Mr. Fay retired from the firm in 1862 and the business was continued by Ryck-

man & Haywood. "The Lake Shore Wine Company" was formed in 1865, with a capital of \$100,000. It went into operation on April 1. Timothy Judson was president, J. B. Fay secretary, and Albert Haywood superintendent. This company purchased of Ryckman & Haywood their wine house and entire interest, real and otherwise, for \$38,000. The brick portion of the wine house as now seen, 40x70 feet, was built in 1865, at a cost of \$16,500. It was furnished with every appliance necessary for wine making, but the enterprise was never prosperous. The company became involved, and G. E. Ryckman and R. B. Day, large creditors of the company commenced proceedings for collection, and in 1868 they sold the personal property, and in 1869 the realty, and purchased nearly the whole plant. Ryckman & Day commenced business in 1868. They bought at the sale 24,000 gallons of wine; 45,000 gallons were made in 1870, and 42,000 in 1871. The grapes used were Catawba, Isabella, Clinton, Concord, Iona and Delaware, a large proportion Catawba and Isabella. In 1879 Mr. Ryckman became sole proprietor. The plant from time to time since then has been improved and additions made until it is one of the most perfect establishments of the kind in the state. The floor area of his cellars is 12,710 square feet. He has now in his cellars 175,000 gallons of wine and 3,000 gallons of pure brandy. Mr. Ryckman has 135 acres of vines, a portion of the fruit is made into wine, and the rest either sent to market or manufactured into wine as the market indicates best for profit. He has one vineyard of 110 acres 2 miles south of Brocton. Most of his table grapes are sold on orders. He has a half-acre vineyard of Niagaras near his winehouse, put upon ten feet posts and four wires, that in 1890 produced 12,657 pounds of fruit, showing what can be done by proper manipulation. Energy and a judicious expenditure of capital has placed his business on a firm footing, and the enterprise has become one of large and increasing profit.

PORTLAND WINE HOUSE.—This is located at Portland Center, and was originated by R. D. Fuller. In 1867 Mr. Fuller manufactured from his own grapes 200 gallons of wine, in 1871 10,000 gallons, and in 1873 he had 14,000 gallons in his cellar. In 1879 J. A. H. Skinner was admitted partner, when there were in store 27,500 gallons. In 1886 Mr. Fuller died, and his son, G. W. Fuller, has occupied his place in the firm. They have in store (February 1893), 50,000 gallons, and their wines find a ready sale. Their winehouse is an instance of individual enterprise, and is a credit to the business energies of the original proprietor and his successors. Jonas Martin, Ernest Buckner and Charles Kinney have recently organized a wine company, and occupy the winehouse and cellar built by the Harris Community near Brocton station. The winehouse of R. B. Day is located in Dunkirk, and has in store 25,000 gallons. His first make was in 1853. Mr. Day has 100 acres of vines, and one-fourth of his fruit is made into wine. He claims the Diana

to be the best wine grape. In Hanover there are two small wine houses yet in infancy, owned by R. J. Quale and the Hanover Grape Company. They report "a few thousand gallons in each." The manufacture of unfermented wines has engaged the attention of wine house proprietors at North East, Pa., to the extent of a car lot or two in 1892. Attention is being turned to this, and not far in the future it may become a leading feature.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.—The soil of the grape belt along the lake border is a clay loam, in an average of two miles in width, next to this is a gravelly belt of one mile in width, bordered on the south and along the side hill by a heavy clay soil with flat gravel. This condition extends the entire length of the belt, of course varying somewhat as to its makeup and form. For many years it was not supposed that grapes could be grown upon the heavier soil of the southern portion of the belt, but experience has demonstrated that the soil of the tablelands and the side hill produces the better grape, especially for wine purposes, though the flavor may not be equal to that of those grown upon the middle and northern sections along the lake supposed to be owing to changes named further on. The opinion is formed, after years of observation, that the quality of the fruit for wine will range from south to north from the heavier soil of the side hill to the lighter soils of the lake sections. The difference is small to be seen, and as a table grape no mention is made of it. Grapes grown upon either section named have a reputation for flavor in advance of those grown in any other section of the United States. At pomological and other exhibitions the expression has often been repeated by connoisseurs and others, that grapes grown upon the territory of the Chautauqua grape belt for flavor could not be excelled by those grown in any other locality. This for many years has been known to be a fact by the citizens of the belt, especially by those of Portland. A large amount of theorizing has been indulged in as to the cause of this well-defined fact but as yet few satisfactory reasons have been given. It is the opinion of the writer that climatic influences from location are the only reasons existing or that are necessary in the case. That the lake along the northern border of the belt has its influences in preventing late frosts in the spring and early frosts in the fall is conceded, no fact is more firmly established. That the nearness to the lake or otherwise of the hills on the south and their altitude has a marked influence may be seen, for as the altitude of the hills becomes less, east or west, and their distance from the lake becomes greater, the peculiarities of the section for the culture of fine flavored grapes diminishes, and frosts are much more imminent. This fact has been long known to the writer and is easily demonstrated. The less the altitude of the background and the further removed from the lake on the north, the greater the liability to frosts. The Chautauqua belt is proverbially far from heavy dews, the moisture resting upon sections farther south and over the crest of the

highlands. The rain fall and moisture from dews is far less over the belt than at the upper lower sections of the lake. The topography of the belt has of course a decided influence upon atmospheric currents, overhead and otherwise, in fact controls them, so that it is hardly possible with proper precaution by way of ventilation, that mildew should exist to any extent, or that black rot should prevail and become a terror to growers. There is but little doubt, in fact none, that were the altitude of the hills on the south to be increased from 100 to 200 feet, the present contour being retained, there would be a more perfect scope for atmospheric currents, a greater mellowing influence peculiar to the section from a combination of influences known to exist, and the vineyardists of the Chautauqua belt, as far as fine flavored fruit is concerned, might well challenge the world. The conditions of the atmosphere to some extent influence the soil, and aside from this there does not appear to be any peculiarity of soil in any way affecting the production or quality of the fruit.

FERTILIZERS.—The care of soil in viticulture is a matter of great importance, and for many years the study as to the best fertilizers for growing and properly maturing grapes has been one of increasing interest. Before preparing this paper the writer was careful to obtain the views of the best informed vineyardists of the belt, and the consensus of opinion was decidedly marked. As to the use of barnyard manures there seems to be a slight difference of views, a few using them on young and growing vines only, as at that stage of their growth nitrogeaneous food seems more especially needed. These however are but exceptions, a very large majority of vineyardists using them freely, yet careful not to push them beyond the "mildew line," each one using his own judgement in this regard, and as to the soil to be fertilized. But as to commercial fertilizers there seems to be but a single opinion, and this formed from actual experience, as to the needs of the soil, the needs of the vine for early and even maturity, and the needs of the fruit as to the evenness of ripening on the vine and cluster, and its perfecting generally, and that is, raw bone and potash, in some form and quantity, whatever the soil. The following, furnished by request, by J. A. H. Skinner, of Brocton, an experienced vineyardist, is so expressive of the sentiments of vineyardists throughout the belt, as per reports to the writer, that it is with confidence presented instead of his own experience or opinions.

1st. The best fertilizers for a bearing vineyard are, raw bone and muriate of potash, 400 lbs. of bone and 200 lbs of potash to the acre, sowed broadcast in the spring, and cultivated or plowed in as soon as the land can be worked. 2nd. Barn-yard manures, rotten or green, ten tons to the acre, spread over the vineyard in the fall and plowed under in the spring. I have used barn-yard manure for the past thirty years and am satisfied that they do not produce mildew, and that they are in no sense detrimental to the fruit or foilage. These manures are better adapted to sandy or gravelly soils, the bone and potash answering a better purpose on other soils. 3rd. Liquid manures, applied very early in the season with a cart spinkler, ten barrels to the acre. In this, care should be taken not to put on too much, as it might burn the roots; or it may be put on the

muck heap and be spread with the shovel or fork. No fertilizer contains a greater per cent. of ammonia. 4th. Kainit, 1,000 lbs; wood ashes, 2,000 lbs; leached wood ashes 4 or 5 tons, either one of these to the acre, as they leave about the same amount of fertilizing principle; they will give splendid results. They should be sown broadcast early in the spring and cultivated in as soon as the land will do to work. Salt, 300 pounds to the acre, sowed broadcast early in the spring, and cultivated in as soon as the land can be worked, can be used with great benefit to the vine. It is not a fertilizer, but helps to retain the moisture during the dry weather, keeps the ground sweet and free from worms and mould. Air slacked lime, 4 or 5 barrels to the acre, is one of the best applications to keep the land and vines free from insects, the soil loose and in good condition for the roots to take up the plant food. Salt and lime can be sowed broadcast, care being taken that too large a quantity of salt is not used, as the roots may be injured. Lastly. Put in the vineyard all you can get from around the barn, pigpen and hen house, put in leaves and muck from the woods; put in coal ashes, soap suds, and do anything that will build up the soil, for in the soil the roots must find their food. Do not use phosphate, as it will stimulate the vines to an overgrowth, and is a robber of the soil. In planting a vineyard, use the best brand of ammoniated bone, about one pound to the root; put over the root three or four inches of soil, then put on the bone and fill with earth to the level with the ground.

Bone and potash in some form are the two articles more especially emphasized in every report from vineyardists throughout the belt. A few prefer the potash in the form of hard wood ashes. Raw bone, though slow in its effects, seems to be preferred to any other form. If there is any failure in the paper of Mr. Skinner, from which the above quotation is made, it is in not discriminating sufficiently as to soils in applying fertilizers. The impression however is, and possibly stated sufficiently clear, that manures should be used upon light and gravelly soils, and the potash and bone upon the loam and heavier soils. He continues: "It is without doubt true that spraying will prevent mildew and black rot. For the *black rot*, use the bordeaux mixture, viz: dissolve 12 lbs. of sulphate copper in 25 gallons hot water; slack eight lbs. of fresh lime in 20 gallons of water and when cool pour it slowly into the copper solution and mix by constant stirring. Use 45 gallons to the acre, spraying first before the leaves appear, then once in 12 to 15 days.

For *mildew*, use the ammoniacal mixture, viz: dissolve 2 lbs. carbonate of copper in 2 gallons of hot water, mix with 43 gallons of water, and add 1 quart of commercial ammonia, 22° Baumé, mix the compound thoroughly and use 45 gallons to the acre, spraying just before the grapes bloom, again when the fruit is about the size of bird shot, then once in 15 days until the fruit begins to color."

One young and enthusiastic vineyardist writes: "Put up your vines on high wires, keep your vineyard free from weeds and keep a good circulation of air through and under the vines and you will have little to complain of by way of mildew."

SHIPPING AGENCIES.—The culture of grapes along the south shore of lake Erie continued to be an experiment for some years, but when the raising of grapes became an industry of Portland and other towns, an outside market became a necessity. The mass of the people of our entire country knew little

of this fruit and were yet to be educated to its use. Previous to the building of the winery of Fay, Ryckman & Haywood, at Brocton, in 1859, when there were but 20 acres of bearing vines in Portland, and not over forty acres in the entire belt, the fruit was taken to market by teams or shipped in round boxes, (afterward in basket lots) mostly to Buffalo, Canada and New York. The baskets held 20 pounds. As early as 1844 grapes were shipped by boat to Buffalo and Canada from the Fay homestead, and it is remembered that people seeing them in the market did not even know the name of the fruit. The oil regions of Pennsylvania early became a market, and continued to be the principal one until after 1875 when the area of bearing vines demanded a more extended market. From about 1875 Jonas Martin of Brocton had shipped small lots to Philadelphia as way freight, and in 1877 shipped a full car lot. This was said to be the first *car lot* shipped in western or central New York; in fact believed to be the first in the state. The next year 16 car lots were shipped to the same market by Jonas Martin and G. E. Ryckman and with success. From this time the industry grew apace; each year a small army of local shippers and growers were busy in disposing of their fruit. Chicago had become a market, and that distance was as far as it was thought prudent to risk such perishable goods. When in 1882, Fay, Smith & Crosby sent a car lot to Minneapolis, it was called a foolish risk, but it was received in good condition. The first car lot sold on the track was by the same parties Oct. 3, 1883. So little is on record, and so little remembered in regard to shipments up to 1886, that their further consideration is reluctantly passed by. The means for shipping and disposing of grapes had not kept pace with the growth. Individual interests, local shippers and small combinations were the only agencies for the disposition of the immense growth of fruit. In 1885 the necessity for better facilities was seen by a large majority of growers, and February 14, 1886, was formed "The Chautauqua Grape Growers' Shipping Association," with 184 members. The officers for the first year were: president, A. S. Watson, Westfield; secretary, G. W. Marsh, Portland; directors, G. W. Marsh, F. G. Arnold, G. S. A. Farnham, Spencer Munson, A. S. Watson. That year 103 car lots were shipped through this agency. A trade mark was adopted in 1887, when there were 287 members. Pooling was first adopted in 1888, when 350 members were registered. In 1889 there was a radical reorganization of the association, the trademark was changed and registered, placing the organization on a legal basis. This association filled its purpose until the organization of the "Chautauqua and North East Grape Union" in 1892, and in March 1893 it was disbanded. There were other shipping associations formed as "The Ripley Grape Growers' Shipping Association," and the "Western New York Shipping Association." Beside these there were a large number of individual shippers.

At the close of the season of 1891 it was seen that the shipping interest had grown to such proportions, and had become so numerous and varied that it became a necessity to unite as far as possible the various organizations and individual shippers. Thus far there had been no concert of action. Local jealousies and a constant fluctuation of prices occurred, and a favorable market caused a rush of fruit to that point by several shippers at the same time; prices were reduced, and the grower was dissatisfied. Buyers could not operate with safety, and there was so much of friction and uncertainty attending the work of the associations, as well as individual shippers, that a large majority of growers became convinced that some organization more stable and commanding in its character ought to be inaugurated. For months discussion, and comparing of views had been going on, especially in Westfield, concerning the formation of a shipping agency to include the entire belt under one management. A meeting was held in Westfield, in January 1892, in the interests of such a movement. A conference was had with the other towns of the belt, and delegates were elected from each town to a meeting to be held in Brocton in February, with full powers to form a shipping association, viz: An agency for shipping grapes for the entire belt under one management. The delegates were chosen on a basis of one to every 750 acres of bearing vines, and represented every interest of the grape-growing section. At the meeting held at the opera house in Brocton, "The Chautauqua and North East Grape Union" was formed, which was incorporated with main office at Brocton. The first officers were: president, Prof. A. N. Taylor, Westfield; secretary, F. N. Randall, Ripley; financial secretary, Augustus Blood, Brocton; treasurer, R. A. Hall, Brocton; chief salesman, Jonas Martin, Brocton; general inspector, J. A. Tennant, Ripley; executive board, A. N. Taylor, R. J. Quale, G. W. Blaine; directors, R. A. Hall, Ernest Buckner, S. F. Nixon, O. M. Hall, W. R. Miner, R. J. Quale, Rev. B. E. Hillman, Prof. A. N. Taylor, F. N. Randall.

The capital stock consisted of 2,000 \$5 shares. There were 1,400 taken, 1,366 growers each held one share, and the directors five shares. The stock is distributed as follows: Perrysburg, 24; Hanover, 85; Dunkirk and Arkwright, 17; Sheridan, 136; North East, 130; Ripley, 105; Westfield, 255; Portland, 326; Pomfret, 288.

The specific business of the "Union" for 1892 commenced September 9 and closed November 21. There were 1,845 cars shipped in the 62 working days as follows: North East 139; Ripley 125; Ripley Crossing 100; State Line 37; Westfield 299; West Portland 81; Portland 194; Brocton 381; Pomfret 53; Fredonia 254; Van Buren 63; Sheridan 57; Silver Creek 47; Forestville 13; Perrysburg 2. Of these 1,646 were sold upon the track before moving and went to the west, some even to Seattle and other cities of the far west, and the remainder consigned to Boston, New York, Philadel-

phia and Providence. The number of baskets shipped were 5,372,640. The amount of cash received by the "Union" for 1892 was \$938,687.39, an average of 17.47 cents per nine pound basket. The result of the management of the "Union" for the first year was, in a main, eminently satisfactory. As now seen, (1893), the organization has started out upon a correct business principle. In 1892 there were shipped through other agencies 500 car lots; and probably 19 car lots taken to market by teams. The winehouses report 43 car lots made into wine, making 2,407 car lots, 7,009,184 baskets, as the crop of 1892.

From the small beginnings of this industry in 1824, to the splendid results of 1892, a period of 68 years, the growth of the grape industry in the Northern Chautauqua Belt has been phenomenal. Taking the output of vines for the past six or eight years as the basis of an estimate, within the next ten years every available acre of the 122,880 within the belt will be covered. Whatever the future has in store for this industry, in the end supply and demand, in this as in all things else, will bring to growers the golden mean and a fulfillment of every laudable desire.

CAPITAL INVESTED.—As to the amount of capital invested in viticulture in the Chautauqua belt there seems to be but little conception. The *average* value of vineyards, including packing houses, etc., will not materially vary from \$250 per acre. In this estimate the vines are considered well put up and bearing. As to vines set and yet to be put upon the wires, with posts and wire included, the estimate of *average* value may be \$160 per acre. The following will show acreage, average valuation, and the total invested in vineyards:

TOWNS.	Acrea on vines.	Value.	Acrea not on vines.	Value.	Total.
Ripley,	1,774	\$ 413,500	1,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 603,500
Westfield,	3,000	750,000	2,000	320,000	1,070,000
Portland,	6,000	1,500,000	1,200	192,000	1,692,000
Pomfret,	2,000	500,000	500	80,000	580,000
Dunkirk,	300	75,000	100	16,000	91,000
Sheridan,	700	175,000	300	48,000	223,000
Hanover,	800	200,000	300	48,000	248,000
Arkwright,	50	12,500	500	80,000	92,500
Perrysburg,	75	18,750	125	20,000	38,750
North East,	2,500	625,000	1,500	240,000	865,000
Harbor Creek,	240	60,000			60,000
	17,439	4,359,750	7,525	1,204,000	\$5,563,750

The amount invested in winehouses, wine making, etc., is estimated at \$150,000; the wine and brandy contained in the wine cellars of the belt, and private cellars reported, is 375,000 gallons, with an average value of 75 cents per gallon, total of \$281,250, making \$431,250 invested in wine, wine houses, etc., and a grand total invested in viticulture in the northern Chautauqua belt of \$5,995,000.

We now give the amount of the grape crop for 1893 and the prices

received. Owing to various causes, more especially the financial stringency, the price was less than in 1892. The cultivation of the vine has extended over so large a portion of our country that a return to the prices of even three years ago is not probable. The car lot shipments for 1893 were 3,094 car lots: North East 392; Ripley 413; Westfield 445 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portland 991; Pomfret 498 $\frac{1}{4}$; Dunkirk 70 $\frac{1}{4}$; Sheridan 90; Hanover 194. North East includes Harbor Creek; Ripley, State Line and Forsyth; Westfield, West Portland; Portland: Brocton, Concord, Prospect and Pomfret, (Shanghai); Pomfret: Fredonia, Laona, Van Buren and part of Dunkirk; Hanover: Silver Creek, Forestville and Perrysburg.

As many as six cars were shipped by express companies or taken out by teams, so that the crop marketed was not less than 3,100 car lots. The average number of nine pound baskets per acre was 3,000, making 9,300,000 baskets or 83,700,000 lbs. The average price was 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per basket, making the amount received \$1,162,500.

CHAUTAUQUA.—The town of Chautauqua has been purposely left to the last as it is not in the grape belt proper. It lies south of the crest of the highlands called the southern boundary of the belt, and the climate is not favorable for the grape. There is a lack of that fine flavor to the fruit so essential in a table grape, though it is said there are two or three small vineyards directly in the line between lakes Erie and Chautauqua and near the head of the latter that have a reputation for fine flavored fruit nearly or quite equal to any section, but as a rule the climatic influences do not favor such development, yet the town must be named as a part of the grape producing territory of the county. William Barnhart planted a small vineyard of Concord roots on the east side of Chautauqua lake near the head in 1877, and in 1879 introduced the Niagara for which the season proved too short. In 1893 there were about 50 acres of bearing vines in town, only three acres being Niagaras. The Potter family have 10 acres; Thomas Hutson 3; Eldred Lott estate 2; William Russell, 3; a Mr. Adams 5; William Barnhart estate, (E. J. Scofield) 12 acres, with one or two other cultivators. The section occupied is about the head of the lake, extending but two or three miles on either side, mainly on the east. The average yield is reputed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. About one-eighth of the fruit is made into wine. The first fruit was marketed in 1880. In 1881 the growers realized 18 cents per nine-pound basket. E. J. Scofield has a winery established in 1885, with 7,000 gallons of wine in his cellars, manufactured mostly from the Concord grape. It is not probable that grape culture will ever be extensive here.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY SUMMER SCHOOLS.

BY REV. H. H. MOORE.

THE magnitude which the Chautauqua scheme of education has attained, demands that a particular statement of its origin and growth, as an honorable part of Chautauqua history, be made public while the parties to the enterprise are yet living. The principal actors are yet on the stage, and probably there is not a fact in the case that is not fresh in the memory of different persons, "all of which they saw, and a part of which they were." As early as 1855 people began to talk about the beauties of the Chautauqua lake region, and the lovers of Indian lore gave fresh study to the signification of the now famous name given by the Seneca Indians to this land-locked sheet of water, leaving, however, the problem unsolved. The great camp-meetings which the Methodist and other denominations held during the past hundred years in this country had demonstrated the feasibility of handling and instructing great crowds of people in the grove. The lovers of the woods and outdoor life had established permanent campgrounds at Martha's Vineyard and other places in different sections of the country, built elegant cottages, and besides the week of religious service spent a month or more amidst these rural delights. The leading Methodists of Western New York were awake to what was going on in different localities, and imagination often wandered longingly to Chautauqua lake as a delightful place for a future camp-meeting home.

In 1868, on his own motion, at his own expense, and without suggesting his purpose to any one, the writer visited the famous Round Lake camp ground, on which Dr. John Inskip was then holding a great camp meeting, largely for the purpose of studying the situation, as an aid to the formation of a judgment in regard to the desirability of securing a location on Chautauqua lake as a permanent campground for the accommodation of Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, and Northern Ohio, the territory covered by the old Erie conference. He found Round Lake a "thing of beauty;" the cottages were tasty and elegant; the people intelligent, refined and devout; and a higher development of humanity he had never met. The oldtime hospitality of tent holders had been superseded by boarding tents, and all persons enjoyed the privilege of paying their own way, a change beneficial

for all parties. The week following our return, at a camp-meeting held at Dayton in Cattaraugus county, arrangements were made to survey the shore of Chautauqua lake, select the most desirable locality, and make a purchase.

Within the year 50 acres were purchased at "Fairpoint," three miles below the head of the Lake for \$10,000. A charter was obtained from the N. Y. Legislature and a Camp-meeting Association organized with Sardius Steward, Esq., president, Dr. H. H. Moore, vice-president, and Rev. Henry Leslie, secretary. The enterprise was placed under the direction of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The first camp-meeting was held in July, 1870. The noted Dr. and Mrs. Palmer were present, and greatly aided in the services. The camp-meetings of 1871 and 1872 were more largely attended, distinguished ministers occupied the pulpit, and the exercises were fully reported in the Buffalo dailies and the county press.

At the camp-meeting of 1873, Dr. John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio, submitted to the camp-meeting association a written proposition to hold on the ground the next year a "Sunday School Assembly" to continue two weeks, and their request was granted. The scheme of instruction indicated that it had received much thought and discussion. It possessed so few camp-meeting elements that evidently it was a new scheme of general, but especially Biblical, education. That a camp-ground, rather than a church or a hall, was selected as the most suitable place for carrying forward this complex work is due to the suggestions of President Miller. The mechanical skill, liberality, and broad views of this gentleman had appeared in many ways, and especially in the erection of a church in Akron, which, as far as known, surpassed all others in its conveniences for normal class and bible class-work, and its general Sunday school arrangements—it was a model often copied since. The M. E. Sunday school in that city, under his superintendency, was firmly held upon the front line of the advancing times, if not, in some respects, far in the lead. While present at a great camp-meeting at Canton, O., in 1871 he noticed that the one idea of evangelism pervaded the services, and it was clear to his mind that this order of services under the changed conditions of the country was not to continue long. What then was to become of the time-honored camp-meeting. Was nature to be allowed to lend its inspiration only to ball plays and public beer-gardens? All that remained of the primitive camp-meeting where churches abounded seemed to be the hallowed recollections of the past, and the remaining yearning of humanity for a brief term of life in the grove—"God's first temple." The thought entered the mind of Mr. Miller with peculiar force that the great assemblage before him could be handled, not only for prayer, song, and preaching, but for bible study and for general literary culture. He saw that a hundred Akron Sunday schools and the students of a dozen

colleges could be taught on a first-class modern camp-ground anything that it was needful for them to know. Was this merely a happy thought, or was it a stroke of genius, or was it an inspiration from on high? Or was Mr. Miller the agent of providence for the further evolution of the primitive camp-meeting, by broadening its scope and elevating it to a vastly broader if not a higher plane? His mind felt the force of two vast ideas; the one was the preservation of outdoor culture of an unlimited character; the other the agency of the grove in combining recreation with the culture of science, literature, and religion. Mr. Miller is a lover of nature, and studies it as the first edition of revelation. In the open air, breathing the aroma of the forest, and listening to the songs of the birds, he feels an inspiration that never penetrates the cell of the monk, nor does it always find its way through the stained-glass windows of the costly temple.

As far back as 1855, Dr. John H. Vincent, now a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, then the pastor of a church in New Jersey, began to break over the bounds of Sunday-school work, and make large additions to its range of instruction. He had been engaged in this work for 18 years, making additions and improvements, when he visited the Chautauqua lake camp-meeting with Mr. Miller. His labors had been characterized by patient and exhaustive thoroughness, by a genius for system and organization, and by the ceaseless use of the public press. He had preserved thus copies of his schemes, courses of study, plans of organization, examinations, entertainments, diplomas and of all the means he adopted to give success to the local church Sunday school. He made much use of "object-lessons," such as diagrams, maps, charts, models and other scenic representations. Ever working at the bottom, or with first principles, perpetual development and freshness were the result. Even at that early day, examinations, public exhibitions, promotions and diplomas held a conspicuous place in his plans of study. He became early a recognized leader in Sunday school work, and different denominations adopted his methods. His own denomination attached such value to them that he was detailed to travel from conference to conference, and expound the new system. As a consequence the blackboard and amateur artists were soon found in every Sunday-school in the church. As early as 1861 Dr. Vincent had a thoroughly matured scheme of general instruction which he was eager to give to the church and the world. It was thus set forth:

"Why might not the state conventions appoint a summer institute in the principal cities, to continue three or four weeks, taking candidates through the course in that time? We are sure the Christian families of those cities would open their homes to the country teachers for that length of time as they are now so often opened to the members of general assemblies, confer-

ences and conventions, and we are confident that no hospitality would pay as well to the church. With competent lecturers and instructors what moral power might these institutes soon wield!—and right liberally could the managers and lecturers be paid.”

Erie conference was favored with a visit in 1868. At a conference Sunday-school convention held in Meadville in 1869 Lewis Miller was associated with Mr. Vincent. His mechanical skill was noticeable in the facility with which he explained the Scriptures by throwing diagrams on the blackboard. When in 1873 Dr. Vincent proposed to Mr. Miller the project of holding in his model church at Akron a “summer institute” of some three or four weeks, taking candidates through a course of study in that time, on the instant Mr. Miller was ready with an answer. “We can do better; take it to a camp-ground. The church accommodates hundreds, the camp-ground thousands.” Dr. Vincent listened to Mr. Miller’s forcible arguments and acquiesced in them. It was made apparent by them that the grove was none too roomy for the free handling of the new and great ideas, nor for the accommodation of the multitude which would be eager to receive them. After canvassing every state in the nation it was found that Chautauqua was the most desirable place for establishing the new enterprise.

In the organization of the Chautauqua system of popular education Lewis Miller has served as president from the beginning, and has never had a competitor, and no one has ever thought that the office of chancellor could be filled by any but Bishop Vincent. These offices are recognized in the by-laws as equal. From the first, Bishop Vincent and Mr. Miller have been co-ordinate in the administration. When they came together for counsel in 1873 two deep and wide streams of thought met, and, though retaining their individual characteristics, they mingled together and formed a mighty river which already has greatly stirred and enriched the world of thought. “Chautauqua” is not simply a town, a place, a lake, a summer city, a summer meeting;—it is an uprising, a new departure, creating an all-the-year-round system of popular home-study, through self-help and local correspondence aids. It is the mother of all the “Chautauquas” and of all the different summer meetings held. These “Chautauquas” may be found in nearly every state of the Union, in England, on the Continent, in Asia and in Africa. The Chautauqua movement may be seen, in its fundamental ideas, wherever instruction and recreation are combined in summer outings, as at Northfield, Mass., under the direction of Mr. D. L. Moody, in the University Extension Summer School at Philadelphia, at the Roman Catholic Chautauqua on Lake Champlain, and the summer meetings at Oxford and in Switzerland. What are the basal elements of this Chautauqua movement? 1. It involves systematic instruction in various forms for out-of-school people, chiefly by

lectures, class-work and individual correspondence. 2. Its work is intended especially for adults, recognizing the ability of mature minds, for whose direction no provision has been made to use its advantages. Such people need assistance as much as children. Under its influence their children at home will receive more perfect school coöperation. This system of instructing mature minds is also helpful to the general cause of education, as it ensures a longer attendance at public and high schools, and sends a larger number of young people to seminaries and colleges. 3. The Chautauqua movement increases church influence by sanctifying what are called the "secularities" of life, increasing the teaching power of the church, promoting Bible study, normal work for the preparation of teachers, and enlists the laity in educational work, guaranteeing more sympathy and more financial aid in the promotion of the higher education. 4. The silent influence of Chautauqua in its out-of-doors fellowship and recreation, especially where various members of a single family are permitted to enjoy it together, is great and salutary. In America, where our style of life is so hurried and distracting, and youth enters the arena so early, and parents and children are so little together, the best results follow where the members of a family can find a common interest for a few weeks in varied occupations of a domestic character. 5. Chautauqua fulfills a beautiful spiritual mission by promoting unity of life, neutralizing the materialistic and avaricious tendencies of the times by the infusion of higher and more enduring thoughts, and by the enrichment of ordinary life through courses of good reading perused systematically by plain, hardworking people. Intelligence exalts religion, people find life more interesting as conscience becomes its supervising element, and the church as the advocate and representative of religion is elevated.

Chautauqua as it is, is not a sudden mushroom growth, but the result of varied experience, much thought and the expenditure of large sums of money. In the purchase of grounds, public and private buildings, and the cost of holding assemblies more than \$2,000,000 have been expended. Bishop Vincent has been engaged in teaching, preaching, and devising schemes for the better education and culture of the laboring classes since he was fifteen. At the beginning of his pastoral life he organized in his churches classes for Biblical, archeological and normal study. He held, in Illinois, the first Sunday-school institute, and organized the first Sunday-school normal class in America. He devised and published the system of lessons which has become international, and, as early as 1856, prepared a scheme for personal reading and study by which adults out of school and in business might pursue a course of reading covering the college curriculum. He also provided for a scheme of out-of-school ministerial education, now more fully realized in the Chautauqua School of Theology and the "Itinerants Club," which is becoming so popular in the Methodist Episcopal church. The Chautauqua of

today is the embodiment of all this thought and labor and all these long years of experience. The best part of two great lives has been given to Chautauqua.

We have endeavored to assign to President Miller and Chancellor Vincent only their proper relation to Chautauqua, and we simply wish to add that the Chautauqua scheme of education was original with them, that they were without precedents as guides, that they were without experience, that the enterprise involved the expenditure of large sums of money, and that personal financial returns were out of the question.

Mrs. Bishop Vincent by her observation and unobtrusive counsel has done much for the growth and development of Chautauqua. Her few words spoken as the result of a calm judgment, have often carried conviction to one who who had the authority to make them effective.

There is a common error afloat that Chautauqua has very much changed since its inception. While this is true concerning the physical Chautauqua and the enlargement and prosperity of the institution, and also concerning the variety of departments to which the Chautauqua idea and impulse have been applied, the aims, standards, principles and methods have not been changed. It is today what it was in 1873. The Assembly was never a camp-meeting. It was never a popular convention. Its earliest work was educational. The Assembly began as a "school,"—not as a "conference." It took the highest possible stand at the start as an institution for "training"—for training by the best instructors; it aimed at the highest standards; it adopted the most advanced methods. That the general subjects for the first years were chiefly biblical and ecclesiastical, and that the immediate object was the improvement as educational institutions of the Family and the Sunday-school, and the organization of special Church classes, does not affect the fact that the very highest educational processes were then employed. It is the glory of Chautauqua that it applied to a long neglected field of educational opportunity the most thorough, radical and advanced educational principles and methods. And these were not new ideas to the Chautauqua management. They were but the continuance in the open air and under the trees of methods which had been in use in other spheres of activity by those who made Chautauqua what it is. The addition of the "Teachers' Retreat," the "School of Languages," Classes in Science and Philosophy, Lecture Courses in Literature and History, etc., was not a new departure in any essential feature from the original Chautauqua Assembly. The educational spirit, ideals, and apparatus, were present from the beginning. All the detailed plans of the "University Extension movement" for example, were in use at Chautauqua in 1873, the very year when this movement, unknown to the Chautauqua leaders, began in England. The study of the official reports for

1873, 1874, and 1875, and of the *Assembly Herald*, published first in '76, will confirm the high educational character of the Chautauqua movement from its first day.

During the first year, (1874) there were held under able management "normal classes," "institute and normal class conductors' *converzazioni*;" "sections" for the training of teachers in primary, intermediate senior, and normal classes, with superintendents' and pastors' "sections" also. Studies in the models of Palestine and the Jewish tabernacle were conducted. A competitive written examination, entered into by two hundred persons, was held on the last day. The popular lectures were of the highest character, by distinguished men representing several denominations. In 1875 the School of Languages developed. A Hebrew class of forty members was organized under the direction of the venerated Dr. S. M. Vail, of Boston. In '76 a Scientific Conference, with a series of brilliant lectures, was held. The class in Hebrew and a class in New Testament Greek were admirably sustained throughout the Session of 1876. In 1879 the formal opening of the Chautauqua Normal School of Languages, and of the Chautauqua Teachers' Retreat took place. The professors in the School of Languages were Prof. Timayenis, of the Hellenic Institute, New York, in Greek; Miss Emma M. Hall, of the Detroit High School, in Latin; Prof. J. H. Worman, of the Adelphi Academy, in German; Prof. A. LaLande, of the Sauveur School of Languages, in French; Dr. S. M. Vail, in Hebrew; Dr. James Strong, of Drew Theological Seminary, in New Testament Greek; Prof. Bernhard Maimon, of the Oriental Institute, Chicago, in Oriental Languages; Prof. A. S. Cook, of Rutgers College, in Anglo-Saxon. The teachers in 1879 in the "Teachers' Retreat" were such men as Prof. Phelps, of Minnesota, Prof. Atkinson, of Boston, Dr. Joseph Alden, of Albany, Dr. John Hancock, of Dayton, Ohio, with others. The work of the School of Languages was of the highest character, and attracted the attention of many eminent educators. It increased in efficiency and power. Dr. Vail continued in charge of the Hebrew in 1880, Rabbi Nathan Noah, of New York, in 1881. Prof. W. D. McClintock took the place of Prof. A. S. Cook, in Anglo-Saxon. Psychology and pedagogy, geography, kindergarten, industrial education, elocution, gymnastics, clay modelling, first lessons in art, were sustained during this season in an able manner by foremost representatives. The work of the School of Languages in 1882 was very successful. "Advanced Hebrew," "French receptions," "German campfire," "Latin and Greek symposium," were new features. In 1883 Prof. Worman continued in charge of the German, Prof. LaLande of the French, Prof. Henry Lummis of Greek, Prof. E. S. Shumway, of Rutgers College, of Latin, and Prof. W. D. McClintock, of Anglo-Saxon.

The Chautauqua system of education has grown to the following dimensions :

SUMMER STUDY.	(a) The College of Liberal Arts.	{	Drawing and Painting.
	(b) The Teachers' Retreat, (Pedagogical)		China Decoration and Tapestry Painting.
	(c) Schools of Sacred Literature.		Industrial Drawing.
	(d) Schools of Music.		Sloyd and Clay Modeling.
	(e) School of Physical Culture.		Elocution and Oratory.
	(f) Classes for the entire season.		Kindergarten Normal Training.
			Shorthand and Typewriting.
			Wood-carving.
			Cookery.
			Piano Lessons.
			Organ Lessons.
			Violin Lessons.
			Law courses.
			Delsarte Culture.
			Business Forms.
			Amateur Photography.
	(g) Assembly Classes.	{	Free Kindergarten.
			Little People's Bible-Class.
			Boys' and Girls' Class.
			Boys' Mock-Congress.
			Political Economy Club.
			Sunday-school Normal class.
			Girls' club.
			German club.
			Women's club.
			French club.
	(h) University Extension Lecture courses.		
HOME READ- ING AND STUDY.	(a) Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.	{	Four-Years' course.
	(b) Chautauqua Extension lectures.		Advanced courses.
	(c) Teachers' Reading Union.		Christian Endeavor course.
	(d) Young Peoples' Reading Union.		Vesper Reading Circle.
	(e) Political Economy and Social Science clubs.		Spare-Minute course.
	(f) Society of Fine Arts.		
	(g) School of Photography.		
	(h) School of Business.		
	(i) Chautauqua Normal Union.		
	(j) Chautauqua Correspondence College.		
	(k) Correspondence School of Theology.		
	(l) University Extension lectures.		

The "summer city," Chautauqua, occupying a well-wooded, naturally terraced land at a beautiful point on the west shore of Lake Chautauqua, contains more than 500 artistic and attractive cottages, a large and well-equipped hotel, an amphitheater elegant in form and of immense proportions, costing \$20,000, and many other public buildings used for public exercises, lectures and recitations. A large model of Palestine and a miniature representation of modern Jerusalem, both recently renovated, are among the peculiar attractions. The streets and parks are well laid out, and the work of paving the principal thoroughfares is now going on. In dry weather water sprinklers are in use all the day. The water supply is pure and abund-

ant, the sanitation excellent and the climate generally cool and invigorating. \$20,000 has been expended in sewerage. It may be described as a city where municipal functions are extended beyond the usual point, and include free public instruction and entertainment. This expense is defrayed by a system of taxation which falls upon all within the town, however brief the term of citizenship. The tribute, instead of being collected from house to house, is exacted at the city gates.

The Chautauqua Reading Circle.—1. A definite course covering four years, and including History, Literature, Science, etc. 2. Specified volumes approved by the counselors. Many of the books are specially prepared for the purpose. 3. Allotment of time. The reading is apportioned by the week and month. 4. A monthly magazine with additional readings, notes, and general literature. 5. A membership book, containing suggestions for reading, review outlines, and other aid. 6. Individual readers, no matter how isolated, may have all the privileges. 7. Local circles may be formed by three or more members for mutual aid and encouragement. 8. The time required is from forty minutes to an hour a day for ten months. 9. Certificates are granted at the end of four years to all who complete the course. 10. Advanced courses, for continued reading in special lines—History, Literature, etc. 11. Pedagogical course for secular teachers. 12. Young Peoples' Reading Course to stimulate the reading of good literature by the young.

Home Study of The Chautauqua College.—1. Correspondence instruction is offered in Latin, Greek, French, German, English, Mathematics, Psychology, Economics, History, Physical Science, Geology, and Botany. 2. The instructors are professors in well-known colleges and universities. 3. Each course is equivalent to the amount of work expected of a resident student in a school year. 4. The time required is about ten hours per week for each course. 5. Thirty-two lessons sheets are sent at frequent intervals to the student who fills them out and returns them for correction and comment. 6. The examinations are rigidly supervised by a local examiner. Department of Theology.—The same plan of correspondence instruction is applied to the study of Hebrew, Greek, Church History, Homiletics, etc. University Extension.—The Chautauqua College aids in establishing local lectures for university instruction, working in coöperation with assemblies, local circles, college centers, etc.

Summer Lectures.—Lecture Courses on Literature, History, Economics, Art, etc. The University-Extension model is largely followed. Printed syllabuses, "quizzes," and prize examinations are features of the plan. Present-Day Topics in Sociology, Government, Education, Reform, ect., are discussed by prominent speakers. Sermons are preached every Sunday by leading ministers of all denominations. Illustrated Lectures on Travel, Art, and Science. Music of a high grade, including

piano and organ recitals, orchestral and vocal concerts, analytical talks on music, and biographical lectures on the great composers. Dramatic readings and recitations by noted interpreters and elocutionists. Well-known authors give readings from their own works. Recreation is provided in the form of light entertainments, out-door sports and contests, tableaux, illuminations, fireworks, spelling and pronunciation matches.

Summer Study at Chautauqua (July-August).—The Chautauqua College offers summer courses in all the subjects taught by correspondence. The instructors are from Yale, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, etc. The work is thorough. The Pedagogical Department (Teachers' Retreat) is under the direction of Prof. W. L. Hervey, of New York, assisted by a corps of able teachers. The Pedagogical principles and their practical application are carefully taught. The School of music provides courses in the theory and practice of music, class drill, lectures, etc. Schools of Sacred Literature offer Biblical courses in the originals and in English under the foremost scholars of the country. The Sunday School Normal is a training school for Sunday-school teachers in Bible study, teaching methods and school organization. Boys' and Girls' Classes give instruction in Bible History, Geography and Oriental Customs. The School of Physical Culture gives complete bodily training after the most improved methods, in a new, perfectly fitted gymnasium. Miscellaneous Classes give instruction in Art, Elocution, Wood Carving, Phonography, Photography, Penmanship, etc.

Government of the Chautauqua System.—Lewis Miller, president; John H. Vincent, chancellor; W. A. Duncan, secretary; E. A. Skinner, treasurer; W. R. Harper, principal; G. E. Vincent, vice-principal. Chief office of instruction, John H. Vincent, 455 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y. Assembly Trustees.—John Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Frank D. Carley, New York; Wm. M. Clark, Liberty, Ind.; W. A. Duncan, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. L. Dunn, Allegheny, Pa.; E. G. Dusenbury, Portville, N. Y.; J. T. Edwards, McDonough, Md.; C. D. Firestone, Columbus, O.; J. C. Gifford, Westfield, N. Y.; E. M. Hukill, Pittsburg, Pa.; H. A. Massey, Toronto, Ont.; Lewis Miller, Akron, O.; Robert Miller, Canton, O.; H. H. Moore, Chautauqua, N. Y.; E. Ocumpaugh, Rochester, N. Y.; N. I. Rubinkam, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Short, Youngsville, Pa.; E. A. Skinner, Westfield, N. Y.; Jesse Smith, Titusville, Pa.; Clem Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; Wm. Thomas, Meadville, Pa.; John H. Vincent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. G. Williams, Columbus, O.

While it is expected that President Miller's vigilance and care for Chautauquan's interest will be ubiquitous, Chancellor Vincent, as superintendent of instruction in the public exercises, has ever stood at the helm. Farragut never felt more at home on the deck of the Wabash than does Dr. Vincent on the Chautauqua platform. He seems there to have found one of the most

fitting spheres in which he was born to act. In the ease and grace with which he manages a Chautauqua assemblage we see on the one hand the power to rule, and on the other intelligence and culture. His grave or facetious introduction of public speakers have ever been regarded as models of appropriateness and taste. He knows exactly what to say of each speaker and never says too much. After his presentation speaker and audience know each other and both are at ease. He has frequently occupied the platform as a lecturer, but it is generally recognized that as a lecturer he is seldom at his best except at a vesper service in the Hall of Philosophy. He is always calm, self-possessed yet enthusiastic, brilliant and the people catch his spirit.

The public lectures have covered a wide field of literature, theology, biblical exegesis, philosophy, psychology, anthropology and the practical affairs of life. Some of the most scholarly and eloquent men of Europe and America have occupied the platform—Faibarn, Mahaffy, Drummond, Gough, Talmage, Deems, Phillips Brooks, John Hall, ten Methodist bishops and others of equal ability.

The out-door facilities for study and recreation, conceived by Mr. Miller on the Canton camp-ground have become a practical reality before his eyes. Retaining its devout and spiritual element, the grove has vastly enlarged the scope of its practical influence. So great has been the change from camp-meeting work that apparently an Assembly is an original and new institution. A peculiar educational force here appeared whose possibilities are practically limitless. The primitive campmeeting by a sudden apotheosis has broadened into a vast realm of Sunday-school and church work, liberal arts, literature, science and philosophy. An assembly is a new craft, embarked upon a sea on which sail had never been spread before. But with the conviction that religion and science are closely blended parts of our great realm of truth, and that both could be prosecuted in harmony as different departments of Chautauqua work, the founders have held steadily to their first idea.

At the second Assembly, Dr. Doremus with an extensive chemical apparatus was brought from New York to Chautauqua at an expense of more than \$1,000, and, in the course of ten lectures on physics, chemistry, physiology, etc., it became apparent, not only that a laboratory could be set up and worked in the grove, but that thousands of the "common people" would be present to see what was done and hear what was said. To this day the substance of those lectures is remembered, and from that time the vast possibilities of Chautauqua have not been speculative questions, but settled realities. Chautauqua is, then, an embodiment of science, literature, theology, Bible study, recreation, rest, health, religious devotion, Christian activity and social life; each department conducted by accomplished specialists in the open air, amidst the inspirations of the scenes of nature.

Chautauqua is distinctively a religious place in the broadest sense of the word, which embraces the highest physical, mental, and spiritual development of man. It is not under the control of any one religious body, is thoroughly non-sectarian, and members of all churches meet on a level of respect and esteem. Religious differences are for the most part ignored. Every Sunday the sermon is preached by a man well-known in his own church, and thus in one summer several different denominations are represented. Several churches have clubhouses for strictly social purposes, but, with occasional exceptions, all unite in common services. This characteristic of Chautauqua life is a source of no little wonder to guests from England and the continent. Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, of Dublin, when he visited the Assembly, said he expected to see "an ecclesiastical 'bear-garden,' but found 'a happy family.'"

It is twenty years since the first Assembly was held, and its scheme of education is well before the world. Its progeny of "Chautauquas," numbering about sixty, have become conspicuous elements of civilization. It good-naturedly profits by the criticisms of the incredulous, and what future evolution may make of it can be seen only by the vision of a seer.

Woman has taken great part in the work and development of Chautauqua. At the first Assembly Frances E. Willard graced its platform and spoke earnestly in the cause of temperance. Since then she has frequently been heard and her popularity and influence has increased. Mary A. Livermore has often packed the Amphitheater, and her broad, statesman-like views of social and national questions received the closest attention from the best minds present. Susan B. Anthony has eloquently pleaded the cause of woman suffrage. Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, the widow of Lewis Miller's half-brother, is a thorough going Chautauquan. She is a small woman of gentle manners, bright, original and sparkling, with practical ideas, and full of energy. She has charge of the "Woman's Club." Mrs. G. R. Alden, another thoroughly "womanly woman," holds an honorable place in the annals of Chautauqua. She is a voluminous writer, and four or five of her books are founded upon life at Chautauqua. She was a successful teacher of teachers of primary classes. It may be said of Mrs. Annie Kellogg, that, "though dead, she yet speaketh." Being an enthusiastic member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at her death, her son, James H. Kellogg, of Troy, N. Y., erected at Chautauqua as her monument a capacious Hall with pointed towers, to be used in carrying forward different kinds of Chautauqua work. It has three stories with several capacious halls and is richly finished in hard wood. The most elegant room is set apart for the use of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The name of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, as for a time the first lady of the nation, and as a high official in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, should perhaps lead the list

of the excellent women whose presence and influence at Chautauqua have done much to give character to the place.

The School of Cookery has been regarded by the Chautauqua managers as one of its most useful and important departments; it has been largely attended, many of the pupils are the first ladies of the land. This popularity has been largely due to the skill and attractiveness of Mrs. Emma P. Ewing. As a lecturer she is intelligent, clear, breezy and interesting. She has had her assistants, but no rival has entered the field. Mrs. Coleman E. Bishop, was permitted to introduce at Chautauqua that form of physical culture known as Delsarte. Her motto is "Economy in the use of nerve force." She teaches us to be free, to rest, to be at ease, and saves a ruinous expenditure of vitality. Mrs. Bishop can teach her science, lecture on it, or act it.

Mrs. Bishop has made the Delsarte system of physical culture one of the conspicuous departments of Chautauqua work. Mrs. McClintock, a native of Kentucky, was educated at Millersburgh College and at Wellesley, is now professor at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., and the only female professor at Chautauqua. She makes a specialty of Anglo-Saxon with reference to English, and teaches phonology and grammar. It is said her pupils read 1,200 lines of Beowulf during the six weeks of the Assembly, as much as ordinary students accomplish in the regular college year. Mrs. McClintock is an enthusiast in her well done work. The amiable and expressive face of Mrs. Frank Beard is familiar to all old Chautauquans. She is much prized as a lecturer on the poets and poetry. She excels in the decorative art, and is in demand on Recognition and other great "days" when the Amphitheater must be at its best.

At the Missionary Institutes Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Milton Bailey, Mrs. W. L. Sessions, and others have taken a conspicuous part. Woman's work in the mission field has received special attention. Miss Landfear is a teacher in the Huguenot Seminary, Wellington, Cape Colony, South Africa. She has traveled much in South Africa, and through her influence a well-organized "Chautauqua" was established at Cape Colony. Her visit to Chautauqua was to gather information for her work among the ignorant people of Cape Colony.

Dr. Jesse L. Hurlburt, president; A. M. Martin, general secretary, and Miss Kate F. Kimball, secretary, have been special agents in making efficient the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. With energy and ability Miss Kimball directs 20 assistants, controls \$30,000 per annum of Assembly funds, and answers about 50,000 letters. Her books show the exact standing of the 200,000 readers belonging to the circle, and her annual reports are models.

Other names have figured in the history and growth of Chautauqua. A. K. Warren was secretary and superintendent of grounds for seven years.

During that time were built the Childrens' Temple, the Museum, the Hall of Philosophy and the Hotel Athenaeum, and eleven miles of driveways laid out. Dr. W. W. Wythe constructed the miniature Palestine and Jerusalem. In 1876 Dr. J. L. Flood published the *Assembly Daily Herald*, the editorial work being done at Chautauqua and the printing at Mayville. It has since kept a record of Chautauqua work. Its files will be invaluable to the future historian. Dr. Flood grasped the spirit of Chautauqua and saw its possibilities. A good financier, a good manager, and a careful calculator, his suggestions and counsel have been of value. In 1880 he issued the first number of the *Chautauquan*, a literary journal, and the special organ of the Chautauqua Scientific and Literary circle. This magazine has now 70,000 subscribers, and 300,000 readers. It has been managed with skill, and the best talent of two continents has contributed to it.

On the death of A. K. Warren, Dr. Wm. A. Duncan was made secretary. Dr. Duncan found a debt of \$95,000 resting upon the Assembly. President Miller however sustained the credit of Chautauqua. Prosperity continued, and, without checking improvements, the indebtedness has been paid. Under Dr. Duncan's administration the college of liberal arts, college hall, the dock building, the arcade, the new amphitheater, the reservoir, the vast system of sewerage and waterlines have been constructed during his official life. His reports have been refreshing to the board of trustees. Dr. Duncan can make a speech, drive a bargain, or conduct a Sunday school, and is everywhere successful. He also conducts an Assembly at Albany, Georgia, a favorite institution of Governor Gordon, Senator Colquitt and the best men of the state.

The Nestor in the literary department of Chautauqua work is Dr. Wm. R. Harper of the University of Chicago. As a scholar he is second to no man in the nation. He had only to know Chautauqua to fall in love with it, and approve its plans. To his scholarship he adds practical common sense. Oriental and especially old Testament literature he makes a specialty. He was born at New Concord, Ohio, in 1856, was educated at Muskingum college, took a post-graduate course at Yale, taught at Macon Masonic college (Tennessee), Denison University, (Ohio), Baptist Theological Seminary, (Illinois), and, since 1886, at Yale. Dr. Herbert B. Adams, Professor of History, comes from Johns Hopkins University. He takes high rank as a scholar and is a most instructive and entertaining lecturer. His favorite topics are Greek politics, Roman constitutional law and church history. For some years Prof. J. T. Edwards, D. D., LL. D., has been a member of the board of trustees and since the organization of the college of Liberal Arts has had charge of the department of physical science. His influence at Chautauqua has been felt in all departments of the work. George E. Vincent seems to be heir apparent to the chancellorship. For some

years has the management of the Assembly been largely in his hands; and his superior ability is a recognized fact. He is thoroughly trusted by the trustees. Clem Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., is now vice-president of the board of trustees. He takes a lively interest in all the affairs of this institution and has by inheritance and culture a genius for business. Music, under such leaders as Sherwin, Case, Ellis, Seward, Kelso and Palmer, has held high rank at Chautauqua. W. H. Sherwood, as a pianist, is regarded as its bright particular star. R. L. Cumnock, of Evanston, Ill., has taught elocution ten years. Dr. W. G. Anderson, of the Adelphi Academy, N. Y., has made the gymnasium one of the most complete in the country. Philander W. Bemis, Franklin Hunt, Edwin Whiteside, George Rowland, and George Taylor in various capacities as heads of departments have rendered efficient service.

Perhaps the most interesting thing at Chautauqua is the model of the Holy Land, made in the early years as an aid in the study of Bible geography. This is 300 feet long, Lake Chautauqua serves as the Mediterranean; the Jordan valley is excavated, and a stream of water flows from the foot of Hermon to the Dead Sea. The rocky character of the country is represented and the sites of cities are marked by miniature towns. A model of modern Jerusalem is found under a kiosk near Palestine. These two models are famous throughout the United States. The museum contains an excellent assortment of casts from Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman originals, articles of dress, utensils, etc., from Palestine, a collection of original "finds" from the managers of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, to which Chautauqua has subscribed, reproductions of important Biblical manuscripts, two or three cases of well selected minerals, and photographs illustrating different periods of art and architecture.

The Chautauqua Assembly is incorporated under the laws of New York. Its management is intrusted to a board of 24 trustees, elected either by the owners of property at Chautauqua, or by the board itself. The Assembly is not a stock company, nor are the trustees interested in the land beyond the ownership of lots for private use. By the charter all surplus funds must be used for the improvement and extension of the Assembly's work. The president and chancellor have never received compensation. Those officers who manage details are paid such salaries as prevail in other institutions. The Hotel Athenæum was built by a stock company because such an establishment was essential to the prosperity and growth of the Assembly. The investment has never been profitable, and has been a donation rather than a business enterprise. The Assembly owns one-fourth of the stock. A statement of the Assembly finances is made each January and is published through the press.

CHAPTER XLV.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

BY MRS. B. B. LORD.*

This order, which has accomplished a thorough and systematic organization among the farmers of the United States, was the direct outgrowth of the unsettled condition of our country at the close of the great civil war. The national government felt the necessity of learning from a reliable source the exact condition of the affairs of the southern country and its people, such report to be unbiased by political or personal motives. To accomplish this purpose, O. H. Kelley, a young Minnesota farmer, then employed by the government as a clerk, was sent as a special agent to glean from actual observation and personal acquaintance with the inhabitants of the south the needed statistics. While engaged in this work he conceived the idea of organizing the agriculturists of the nation into one great fraternal order, which should be non-partisan in politics and non-sectarian in religion; which should know no north, no south, no east, no west, but "united by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture," should develop a bond of fraternity that would effectually defy the power and intrigues of all disposed to foster the seeds of discord. Impressed with the belief that such an organization would restore kindly feelings among the mass of the people, and that, if a real peace ever came to our country, it must be through the love that fraternity brings, and not from military power or through the work of politicians, he decided to commence work in the direction named.

This was early in 1866, but not until December 4, 1867, nearly two years later, did he succeed in organizing the National Grange, and this date is considered the "birth-day" of the order. The next April, having given up all other business that he might be at liberty to devote his entire time and attention to this work, giving it the benefit of his wonderful enthusiasm and energy, and finally staking his ALL upon its success, Brother Kelley left Washington to organize subordinate granges, and thus make this "Castle in the air," a living reality.

This measure was strongly opposed by his more conservative associates;

*Mrs. Lord was elected master of the Chautauqua County Pomona Grange in 1890, and has the distinction of being the first woman to hold the office of master of a grange. She was re-elected in 1891, but declined to serve. She has however been a member of its executive committee from its first appointment. She has been master of Sinclairville Grange twice, and is now serving her seventh term as secretary. This is her second year as deputy and inspector of the granges of Chautauqua county.

but, with supreme confidence in the future success of his plan, he worked bravely on and started for Harrisburg, Pa., with only his ticket and \$2.50 of grange funds. At Harrisburg he failed to create sufficient interest to perfect an organization, and, Tuesday, April 7th, he started for Penn Yan, N. Y., where Brother F. M. McDowell gave him a hearty welcome, but their combined efforts failed to establish a subordinate grange there. Brother McDowell gave Brother Kelley \$50, and many kind and cheering words, that helped him through the dark hours of struggle, for as he tersely expresses it, "the order of Patrons of Husbandry ought to endure, for it was founded upon the hardest of all rocks—the *solid rock of poverty*." F. M. McDowell was our National Grange Treasurer for a quarter of a century and lived to see this small commencement develop until it had become one of the institutions of the Nation, with vast resources, and with hundreds of thousands of dollars passing through his hands as its representative. When he this year joined the "silent majority" he left his record so pure and clean that every penny was faithfully accounted for. Brother Kelley often refers to him as the "Savior" of our order.

Another effort had to be made toward organization, and April 15, Bro. Kelley reached Fredonia, where April 16, 1878, he organized the *first* real LIVE grange. A. S. Moss, H. Stiles, W. H. Stevens, U. E. Dodge, L. McKinstry, A. P. Pond, D. Fairbanks, W. McKinstry, Wm. Risley and M. S. Woodford were present at this meeting, and were the first members of the first subordinate grange ever organized, where every member paid their fee, and Fredonia Grange, No. 1,—bears the proud distinction of being No. 1—of all the world. U. E. Dodge was the first master of this first grange, and is at this writing lecturer of old No. 1. April 16, 1893, this grange, having reached its "silver anniversary," made the occasion one of national rejoicing, and, in connection with Chautauqua County Pomona Grange, celebrated the event in a manner which was creditable to the vast interests it represented. O. H. Kelley, the venerable founder of the order came from his home in the far-away sunny Southland to enjoy this great reünion with the patrons of Chautauqua county and the officials of New York State Grange. The National Grange was ably represented by Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, for many years its national lecturer.

This little acorn of grange-work, planted in the genial soil of Chautauqua's agriculture, as represented by her warm-hearted sons and daughters, has grown to be a mighty oak of educational influence, whose green branches spread over the farms of the Nation, and whose benefits cannot be estimated. New York has nearly 50,000 Patrons; and of this number Chautauqua county has more than 3,000. Her subordinate granges are:

Fredonia Grange No. 1, Fredonia. E. K. Hough, master; Mrs. Sarah H. Pettit, secretary. Membership 240.

Brocton Grange No. 2, Brocton. Alvah Mathews, master; Mrs. Ella Mead, secretary. Membership 115.

Sherman Grange, No 36, Sherman. Wellman Bates, master; Angie Rice, secretary. Membership 91.

Westfield Grange, No. 109, Westfield. Miss Clara Mead, master; E. E. Weaver, Secretary. Membership 100.

Clymer Grange, No. 169, Clymer. J. B. Knowlton, master; J. B. Johnson, secretary. Membership 60.

Sheridan Grange, No. 235, Sheridan. M. J. Tooke, master; C. N. Dye, secretary. Membership 78.

Stedman Grange, No. 241, Stedman. A. W. Cowles, master; W. L. Marcy, secretary. Membership 135.

Union Grange, No. 244, Jamestown. C. D. Gifford, master; R. F. Sternburg, secretary. Membership 478.

Ross Grange, No. 305, Ross's Mills. Newell Cheney, master; Irwin Bedient, secretary. Membership 112.

Stockton Grange, No. 316, Stockton. A. R. Woodard, master; A. D. Warren, secretary. Membership 120.

Ellery Grange, No. 353, Ellery. J. A. Sherman, master; Oscar Hale, secretary. Membership 52.

Sinclairville Grange, No. 401, Sinclairville. W. E. Strong, master; Mrs. B. B. Lord, secretary. Membership 241.

Gerry Grange, No. 412, Gerry. John A. Almy, master; A. J. Mathews, secretary. Membership 84.

Dewittville Grange, No. 480, Dewittville. S. D. Thum, master; Mrs. H. D. Spring, secretary. Membership 78.

Kennedy Grange, No. 496, Kennedy. P. L. Saxton, master; Mrs. Rena Gilberts, secretary. Membership 78.

South Harmony Grange, No. 525, Watts Flats. E. W. Lloyd, master; D. W. Dean, secretary. Membership 30.

Panama Rocks Grange, No. 526, Panama. Seth Eggleston, master; Mrs. J. M. Ransom, secretary. Membership 120.

Cherry Creek Grange, No. 527, Cherry Creek. Geo. W. Rood, master; W. L. Weaver, secretary. Membership 96.

Ellington Grange, No. 528, Ellington. Stephen A. Markham, master; Mrs. Mary Brainard, secretary. Membership 95.

Chautauqua Grange, No. 571, Mayville. Mary J. P. Hewes, master; L. W. Lathrop, secretary. Membership 60.

Hanover Grange, No. 595, Forestville. T. B. Winchester, master; Mrs. E. E. Davis, secretary. Membership 170.

Villanova Grange, No. 604, Hamlet. Geo. W. Warner, Master; Milo Wheeler, secretary. Membership 85.

Centralia Grange, No. 612, Centralia. J. D. Wilder, master; Deloss Putnam, secretary. Membership 65.

Cassadaga Grange, No. 659, Cassadaga. Homer Todd, master; H. H. Fox, secretary. Membership 32.

Charlotte Center Grange, No. 669, Charlotte Center. E. F. Lake, master; A. J. Norman, secretary. Membership 100.

Harmony Grange, No. 694, Ashville. Mrs. E. W. Connelly, master; Mrs. Ella James, secretary. Membership 89.

Lombard Grange, No. 714, Lombard. James Breads, master; E. B. Hewes, secretary. Membership 60.

Chautauqua County Pomona Grange has over 300 members, and holds quarterly meetings at different points in the county. It is one of the influential organizations of the county, and one of the greatest factors in the education and elevation of the members of the order. Present master, Newell Cheney, Poland Center; secretary, A. A. Van Vleck, Jamestown. This grange enjoys the distinction of being the first "Pomona Grange" to elect a woman to the office of master, for in this order women are eligible to any official position within the gift of its members. The Chautauqua County Patron's Fire Relief Association, organized by its "Pomona Grange," has met with the greatest success. It now carries over \$4,000,000 insurance; insuring the property of Patrons only. Its first president was A. A. Stevens, Sinclairville; its present president, Thomas H. Gifford, Jamestown; secretary, Jared Hewes, Stedman. Its management is vested in a board of directors; one or more from each grange, who choose their officers from among their numbers.

The New York State Grange was organized in Syracuse, Nov. 6, 1873, largely through the efforts of Chautauqua county patrons. Of the five masters who have since served it, Chautauqua county has given two. George Dexter Hinckly, second master of Fredonia grange, was at the organization of the state grange, selected its master, said election being ratified at the first regular meeting held in Albany, March, 1874. He was again elected at Auburn in 1876. Ira Porter, of Fredonia, was the first treasurer of the state grange. In 1890 Walter C. Gifford, of Jamestown, was elected master of the state grange and reelected in 1892.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry has lived down all opposition, and is one of the solid institutions of the country. It has long since demonstrated its ability to take care of itself, and that the thought of its founder was the *only one* which has the power to control human hearts and lives. "*Fraternity*" is its watchword; a pure, true friendship its secret; seeking the greatest good of the greatest number its object; it will outlive the storms of time and go on scattering blessings along the path of the tiller of the soil.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY OF HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

BY W. W. HENDERSON.

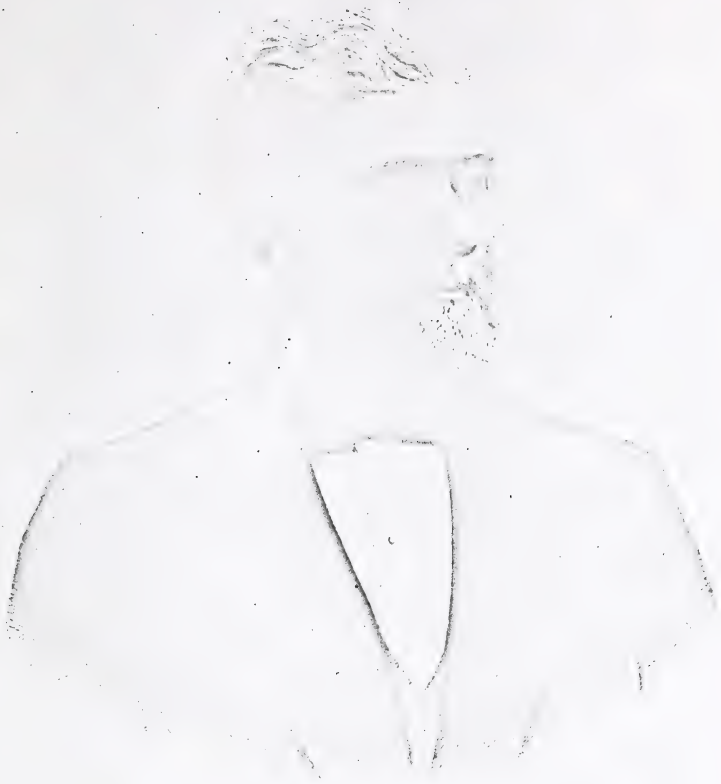
THIS society was instituted July 19, 1883, at Maple Springs on Chautauqua lake. A constitution and bylaws were adopted, under which were chosen these officers: president, Samuel G. Love, Jamestown; vice-presidents, Wm. C. J. Hall, Jamestown, (now deceased); Horace C. Taylor, M. D., Brocton; secretary, Wm. W. Henderson, Jamestown; treasurer, Judge L. Bugbee, Stockton, (now deceased); executive committee, Obed Edson, Sinclairville, Ai Waterhouse, M. D., Jamestown, (now deceased), Daniel Sherman, Forestville, John A. Hall, Jamestown, (now deceased), Charles Parker, M. D., Panama, (now deceased). Thus constituted the membership of this society comprised some of the prominent survivors of the early settlers and their immediate descendants who were deeply interested in the preservation of its history. It is now rapidly increasing in numbers, and has an extended list of active and honorary members, the latter embracing many distinguished names of Chautauquans by birth, now residents of other states, notably, Gen. J. M. Schofield, Gen. George Stoneman, etc. Much credit is due the late Hon. E. T. Foote, Judge E. F. Warren, Fredonia Historical Association, and Jones-Hazeltine Historical Society for material previously collected. The Chautauqua society has systematized and continued the work, embracing facts of primitive condition, natural history, early settlement and subsequent progress, including much valuable scientific data, as the suggestive titles of some of the able and valuable papers read at meetings of the society attest. Ancient Mounds and Earthworks in Chautauqua County, by W. W. Henderson; Geology of Chautauqua Lake Region, Obed Edson; Pioneer Press, Willard McKinstry; Pioneer Homes and Characteristics, (2 papers) J. L. Bugbee; Methods by which the progress of Civilization is Maintained, Samuel G. Love; Flowering Plants in Chautauqua County, Ai Waterhouse, M. D.; Birds of Chautauqua County, John M. Edson; The Six Nations, Judge Daniel Sherman; Mastodon Americanus, Samuel G. Love; The "Kings Eighth" Regiment, Obed Edson; Pioneer Mill Owners of the Cassadaga, E. A. Ross; Biographical Sketches of Nathan Fay, David Eaton, etc., H. C. Taylor, M. D.; Paul Busti of Milan, agent Holland Land Company, Hon. Loren Blodgett; The Erie Railroad, its origin

and the influences which controlled its termination in Chautauqua County, Judge Richard P. Marvin ; Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, (4 papers) Nathan Brown ; New Philosophy of the Sun, and other papers on Electric Science, H. R. Rogers, M. D. ; Experiences of the 154th Regt., en route and on the Battlefield, Major W. S. Cameron ; Erie Canal and Modern Transportation, Henry Severance ; Chautauqua regiments in the War of 1812, G. W. Hazeltine, M. D. ; Old French Portage Road, H. C. Taylor, M. D. ; Relations of the French to Am. Exploration and Settlement—DeCelorón Expedition, etc., Obed Edson ; Memorial papers, Rev. W. L. Hyde ; The Telescope, Rev. John Peate. These papers have awakened public interest, and received prominent recognition and reference from kindred societies and institutions.

Many of those who were its earliest promoters have departed to occupy another field of discovery and experience, the latest being the society's honored president, Samuel G. Love. He was its first and continuous president until his death, and was ever one of its most earnest and interested members and contributors. His death was commemorated with appropriate services by the several institutions with which he was associated, and by none will his loss be more deeply felt and mourned than by the members of this society over which he so long presided.

The present officers are : President, Dr. Horace C. Taylor, Brocton ; first vice-president, Marcus Sackett, Irving ; Second vice-president, Flint Blanchard, Ellicott ; secretary and treasurer, W. W. Henderson ; executive committee, Obed Edson, Sinclairville, Daniel Sherman, Forestville, Josephus H. Clark and Sidney Jones, Jamestown.

The Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science through its officers and members rendered cordial aid and encouragement in the production of this volume, and it is hoped its mission and aim, so far successful in the development and preservation of historic facts of great local and general importance, may continue to be demonstrated as ably and efficiently as in the past.



R. C. F. F. F. F.

CHAPTER XLVII.

HON. REUBEN EATON FENTON.

Adapted from "Encyclopaedia of Contemporary Biography of New York."

HON. REUBEN E. FENTON, youngest son of George W. and Elsie (Owen) Fenton, was born in Carroll, July 4, 1819. He was educated at Cary's Academy, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and Fredonia Academy, and gave so much intellectual promise that his parents designed him for a lawyer, but, after studying two years in the office of the Waite Bros., in Jamestown, ill health caused him to abandon this profession for a more active life. When but 20 years old he became a merchant in Frewsburg, and rapidly developed marked business qualities. The prosperity of a country merchant did not fill his ideal of business and he became a lumber operator. He personally conducted his first raft, which cost him \$1,000, down the Ohio, and sold it so advantageously as to decide his continuance in that field. By diligence, sagacity and unerring foresight he made his enterprises uniformly successful, and he was soon recognised as one of the most brilliant of the leading operators on the Allegany and Ohio. His winning personality and cordial manner made him popular, and he was early placed in public office. He had risen to be colonel of the 162d regiment, N. Y. S. M., by the time he had attained his majority. In 1846, he was elected supervisor of Carroll, and by successive annual elections held the office seven years, three of which he was chairman of the county board. He was a Democrat, and, in 1849, his party, believing that his personal strength would be of great assistance in an attempt to transform the strong Whig assembly district into a Democratic one, nominated him as its candidate for assemblyman. The Whigs opposed him with Samuel Barrett, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed of their members, yet the Whig majority was but 21. This defeat of Mr. Fenton was a real victory. He had manifested powers as a leader and showed that the people trusted in him. In 1852 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress, and was elected by 52 majority, certainly a remarkable victory, when it is remembered that his congressional district (comprising Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties,) had previously given 3,000 majority to Whig candidates. His congressional career commenced in the most chaotic of conditions. The "irrepressible conflict" had already commenced in the arena of politics, and public men were aligning themselves in anticipation of

coming trouble. Mr. Fenton was eminently a man who had the courage of his convictions, and did not hesitate to declare himself. Patriotic in every impulse and fibre he was one of the earliest to become a champion of freedom, in opposition to his party, which advocated proslavery measures, and the first speech made in either house of Congress against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, repealing the "Missouri compromise," was made by him. From that day he was a national character. One of the formers of the Republican party he became one of its leading statesmen. In 1854 he was renominated for Congress, but was defeated by the candidate of the "Know-Nothing" party, which that year swept the state. In 1856, 1858, 1860 and 1862* he was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket, being honored with a larger majority at each successive election. His congressional service aggregated ten years, ending through his elevation to the chief magistracy of his state. Representing a Whig district Mr. Fenton held a peculiarly independent position and performed able work. He espoused the cause of the veterans of 1812, and carried a bill for their relief through the House. He advocated a cheap postal system, the extension of invalid pensions, the regulation of emigration, the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and opposed the invasion of Kansas, the bounty bills and the payments of losses by rebels in the civil war. He made comparatively few speeches, but these commanded attention and were effective. He was a "working member," noted for his untiring industry and excellent judgment, serving as a valued member of the most important committees. It was said that he entered Congress an enthusiastic Democrat, and left it one of the most popular and uncompromising of Republicans; it was justly added that the change was not in him, but in the Democratic party.

During the Rebellion his voice and vote were pronounced in support of the National Government. In 1862 he was proposed as a Republican candidate for governor, but declined the honor. In 1863 he was frequently mentioned in connection with the Nation's highest offices, and the Republican State Convention unanimously declared him "the first choice of the Union party in New York for the office of vice-president." In 1864 occurred the most exciting and momentous presidential campaign in our history, and it was vital to Mr. Lincoln and his administration that New York should be brought into the line of Republican states. That brilliant and magnetic Democratic statesman, Horatio Seymour, was a candidate for reelection as governor, and whom could the Republicans name that could dethrone the idol of the Democrats and conquer the most dangerous of opponents? In answer to this question the Republicans nominated Reuben E. Fenton. It was wisdom so to do. His unequalled ability as an organizer was felt in every school district, the state was carried for Lincoln, and Mr. Fenton led the presidential vote by

*About this time Mr. Fenton removed from Frewsburg to Jamestown where he afterwards resided.

several thousand. He carried the state for his party at each recurring election during his two terms as governor, and gave New York what it most needed after the drain and demoralization of the civil war—a wise business government. Within four days after his first inauguration he raised the last quota of troops called for from New York, and a few months later the happy lot and unique distinction came to him, following the surrender at Appomattox, of being with Governors Andrew, Buckingham, Curtin and others, among the immortals who will live forever as the great War Governors; who, in Thanksgiving proclamations, returned to Almighty God the devout acknowledgements of a grateful people for the end of war and bloodshed and the victory of Unity and Nationality. When as governor he welcomed home the returning regiments of the disbanded army, the formal words of his official proclamation spoke the sentiments that had guided his actions. "Soldiers," said he, "your state thanks you and gives you pledge of her lasting gratitude. You have elevated her dignity, brightened her renown, and enriched her history. The people will regard with jealous pride your welfare and honor, not forgetting the widow, the fatherless, and those who were dependent upon the fallen hero."

In 1869 he was chosen by the legislature senator of New York in the United States Senate for the term of six years ending March 3, 1875. As governor he had distinguished himself by the expression of wise views on National matters. His letters, messages and speeches were unmistakably loyal and patriotic, and marked by vigor, logic and eloquence. They showed an intimate acquaintance with national affairs and the demands of the people. On entering the Senate he was accorded a front rank in a body notably eminent for its talent and eloquence. Placed at once on the Finance Committee he served upon it with distinction and usefulness during his entire term, showing a remarkable capacity for solving financial problems. His speeches upon taxation, the currency, the customs service, the public debt and cognate subjects attracted the attention of the ablest financiers and evinced the highest statesmanship. On other prominent committees his wise counsels did most valuable service. One of his earliest speeches in the Senate was delivered January 25, 1870, on "The Currency." In this he took firm ground against depreciation of the currency and in favor of resumption of specie payments. His next effort, a vigorous speech upholding the "Funding Bill," was delivered February 24, 1870. On the subject of "The Customs Service" Senator Fenton delivered a speech, March 31, 1871, most pregnant with justice and political wisdom. In it, referring to the report of the select committee which had made "some investigation of New York customs", he bravely, wisely and justly placed himself on record thus:

Without attempting to analyze the testimony taken by the committee, it seems apparent that the conclusion of the whole matter, points towards civil service reform as needful to the

integrity, economy and efficiency of the revenue service. I could with equal propriety embrace in the summary of their investigations the political as well as the public interests involved. I am well aware that principles, in as large measure, must be enforced through party organization, and in no step toward civil service reform would I commit a wrong against the former or impair the latter. It is also true that the very essence of popular government lies in associated political action, and the cause which embarrasses the one strikes at the other. But it is no less true that the beneficent operation of this principle is greatly impaired when led to the extreme of attempting frequent changes in civil employments. There is then this difficulty as well as danger, that parties seek perpetuation by the use of patronage. The effect is seen in an increasing habit of subserviency and less unselfish and faithful devotion to the public welfare. It is painful to contemplate the tendency apparent toward a condition in which the various departments of the social structure will become subordinate to the strife and intrigue of political movements. It may be said that for every office adequate qualifications should be exacted from the candidate, and there should be general confidence in his character and integrity and faithful and honorable political conduct. When appointed, if his suitability in these respects becomes manifest, he should not be removed during the usual period of an administration. * * The doctrine that 'to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished' may once have been applicable to the bestowment of official places; but if so, I deem it applicable no longer. The patronage of the Government of the United States is so vast, the offices to be filled are so numerous, that the public interest forbids that they be filled and refilled as ambition or party caprice may dictate. I plead for the adoption of a pure and noble system, under which the capable and faithful officer shall, like his superior in the highest place, be irremovable during his allotted term of service, except for sufficient and evident cause.

Enlisted in this cause of reform he continued, though almost alone, to battle against the corrupt practices in this department. January 8, 1872, he made a masterly speech from the standpoint of the highest and purest statesmanship. May 4, 1874, he eloquently denounced the practices he sought to reform and arraigned the Senate for its neglect of a palpable duty. He closed by saying:

It is generally believed that the patronage of the Government is used as a reward for partisan service, and as an agency for promoting personal ends. Looking to the honor and safety of the Nation, we cannot be indifferent to the least tendency toward partisan perversion in the bestowment of office, nor permit the insidious conduct of officials to mutilate the integrity of the public service. The higher the officer or the influence in default or in defiance, the more necessary to guard the power he wields and resent every outcrop of abuse. To the thriving citizen these things appeared trivial at first, forgetful of the terrible results to which they were tending. But we must at last meet the question, the question of searching and thorough reform, or the pernicious brood of corrupting influences which have been warmed into power will in the end be too strong for us to grapple with and overthrow. I do not speak as one having nothing better than hopeless complaint, but in sober warning and earnest entreaty. I submit that the laws should be at once reformed, and that those who hold positions under the Government should be upright and faithful servants. I desire that they be incited to the utmost fidelity to the public interests, rather than to the public servant who discharges an official responsibility in appointing or nominating them. I plead in the name of the people for the adoption of a purer system of customs service, under which the Government and the merchant shall be on the same level. I plead for the repeal of laws which destroy all respect for law; for the abandonment of practices in official life which tend to lessen our respect for official character and to impair the sense of mercantile honor.

Mr. Fenton retired from the Senate March 3, 1875, and after that date held no public office except in 1878, when he was appointed chairman of the U. S. Commission accredited as members of the International Monetary Con-

ference at Paris. On returning from this service he resumed his residence in Jamestown. While abroad he was profoundly impressed with the condition of the industrial classes and made a careful study of it. Soon after his return he greeted the citizens of this and Cattaraugus counties with an address full of instruction upon labor and other economic questions. To his skill, capital and sagacity many of the large projects that have advanced the prosperity of the county are much indebted. His clearness of perception, his grasp of possibilities, and his extended public experience made him an invaluable citizen.

Mr. Fenton was a fine specimen of superior mental and physical vigor. He was of poetic temperament and through his career in the most stormy of our political eras maintained a disposition mellow, refined and courteous. His manners were unassuming and cordial to a charming degree. Tall, and with an innate and wholly unobtrusive dignity, he was in appearance, as in character and services, an ideal American. Uniformly kind and considerate, he was especially so to the young, the poor and the aged. His numerous benefactions to churches, colleges and other institutions, besides a large number of private charities, are the substantial proofs of his benevolence. During the dark hours of the civil war he was the unswerving friend of the soldier, and of the widows and orphans of those who fell in defence of the Union, and, when the deadly struggle was ended, his manly and generous nature threw the broad mantle of charity over the enemy's dead.

With no premonition of his end, on the afternoon of August 25, 1885, Mr. Fenton took his accustomed seat in the directors' room of the First National Bank of Jamestown (of which he was a founder and at that time president,) and was perusing a letter when suddenly and silently the summons came. His obsequies were notable for their impressiveness. Jamestown wrapped itself in mourning. Business was suspended and the people universally attended the simple but imposing funeral services. The "Fenton Guards" acted as guard of honor. Besides the circle of relatives, local dignitaries, and officers of the corporations in which Mr. Fenton had been interested and the local posts of the G. A. R., there were present Hon. Galusha A. Grow his most intimate friend, Gov. David B. Hill and staff, and many other conspicuous persons of state and national fame. All honors were paid to the dead statesman, citizen and friend. Lake View Cemetery, Jamestown, now contains all that is mortal of the greatest statesman of Western New York.

Mr. Fenton was married, first in 1838 to Jane, daughter of John Frew, of Frewsburg, who died in 1840; second to Elizabeth, daughter of Joel Scudder, who survives her honored husband. A talented woman of character, Mrs. Fenton's rare ability and executive powers aided materially in procuring her husband's success. They had three children, Josephine (Mrs. Frank E. Gifford); Jeannette (Mrs. Albert Gilbert, Jr.) and Reuben E.

Hon. Beman Brockway, Governor Fenton's private secretary, whose esti-

mate of people was discriminating, accurate and just, says this of the governor in his "Fifty Years in Journalism":

He was a singularly pure man. He has one of the cleanest records ever made by a man in public life twenty years. It is well-nigh faultless. When he was in Congress he was always in his seat, always careful to go upon record, and his name stands upon the right side of every question acted upon. * * * I know he had a kind heart. He had a good word for every one, and delighted in making all happy. It was an exceedingly difficult thing for him to say no when a favor was solicited. If pecuniary aid was asked it was not in his power to refuse. After the war closed, and our boys were returning home, in 1865, large numbers called on the governor, and many were in destitute circumstances. No one was ever sent empty away. For weeks there was hardly a day when there were not considerable amounts disbursed in this manner, and there was never any account made of it. Governor Fenton was a large-hearted, broad-minded man; not always understood, but the better he was known the more he was beloved. He made an excellent record in Congress, and I believed he would acquit himself with credit in the gubernatorial chair. History proves that I did not misjudge. His administration was one of the purest the state has ever had.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in his address at the memorial services held by the New York Legislature in honor of Governor Fenton at the capitol in Albany, April 21, 1887, said:

Reuben E. Fenton was remarkable for the full, rounded character of his mind and disposition. No matter how fiercely the storm raged about him he was always serene and unmoved. Though it was his fortunes which were at stake, he was the calmest of the combatants. He was the most affable and approachable of men, and yet until he acted none knew either his plans or his views. He listened courteously to every one, but what he heard rarely changed his deliberate judgment. He was faultless in dress and manners, whether in the executive chamber, upon the platform or in the crowd, but this scrupulous exactness seemed to enhance his popularity. He loved to mingle freely with the people, but he received the like kindly greeting and cordial confidence from workmen fresh from the forge, or merchants in their parlors or counting-rooms. When the history of our state comes to be impartially written, Mr. Fenton will be given rank as its best political organizer after Martin Van Buren. But he possessed a magnetism which Van Buren never had. A most tender, gentle and affectionate nature shone brightly for his friends through the crust of mannerisms of office and policy. I have met all the public men of my time under circumstances sufficiently close to form some judgment as to the secrets of their power, and he was one of the very few who had an eloquent presence. His touch and look conveyed, if he pleased, such a world of interest and regard, that the recipient, without knowing why, felt honored by his confidence and encircled by his friendship.

Chautauqua county claims Reuben E. Fenton as preëminently the most distinguished public man and statesman born within its limits, and cherishes his memory as a man of great National influence, honored until his death as one of the fathers and most trusted leaders and counselors of the Republican party.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

(LAKE ERIE TOWNS.)

Pomfret, Dunkirk, Portland, Westfield, Ripley, Sheridan, Hanover, Arkwright.

POMFRET.

BY OSCAR W. JOHNSON, A. M.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

I PROPOSE to write a brief history of the town of Pomfret. In the space allotted to me I can refer to but few of the events and changes in the development of the pioneer in the pathless wilderness to a community with all the blessings and resources of the most wonderful of the centuries. If Goldsmith could, from the desolation and departed glory of

"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,"

find material for his immortal song, how much better could some kindred genius, commencing with the weary wanderers in the solitude of the forest, sing of life that developed in the wilderness, struggling with the wild beast and the savage, which made the fields fruitful and beautiful, that reared homes and temples and altars, made man the master of nature, speaking by the lightnings as if one stood upon the mountain tops and was heard around the world, moving him and his treasures upon the iron highways across continents with a speed that outstrips the flight of birds and the sweep of the tempest. The deserted village represents the waste of winter; here would be represented the life and bloom of spring, and the hope of a lasting summer.

If we could raise the veil from the past, it would not be to know more of the pomp of kings or the grand campaigns in which empires were lost and won, but to behold the homes of the common people and what joys and sorrows came to them. This town is not barren of material for history. It has been a part of the nation, sharing its aspiration, its pride, its literature and its national spirit. Here have been felt all the social, moral and political agitations which have driven men into sects and parties. Here hearts have been thrilled by all the great deeds recorded in history, and by the varied beauty which nature each day presents to all the children of men. This

community, developed more than all else by the spirit of liberty, has kept pace with tens of thousands of others in the march and commingling for national greatness. These communities are "distinct as the waves yet one as the sea." Here have been revealed, as fully as anywhere, every type of human character, the succession of the generations, the mysteries of life and death, and of the unknown world beyond. Here eyes have opened to the beauty of life; manhood has plotted and struggled until the shadows gather around it to darken to the inevitable grave.

I shall only be able to notice here and there one of the many who deserve mention. Oblivion is the common lot of man; if he lives much beyond the grave, it is in the memory of kindred or in the unseen forces that mould other lives. He is as indivisible as the light and the air. As Montgomery has sung, in the common lot

"He suffered, but his pangs are o'er,
 Enjoyed, but his delights are fled,
 Had friends, his friends are now no more,
 And foes, his foes are dead.
 The rolling seasons, day and night,
 Sun, moon and stars, the earth and main,
 E'erwhile his portion, life and light,
 To him exists in vain.

The clouds and sun-beams o'er his eye,
 That once their shades and glory threw,
 Have left, in yonder silent sky,
 No vestige where it flew.
 The annals of the human race,
 Their ruins since the world began,
 Of him afford no other trace
 Than this—There lived a man."

Local history is only read by the members of the community it represents, and to them it is the light of home, the voice of friends and kindred, and the direct influences and associations that have been woven into their lives. The real scope of life to each of us is narrow, but the light falling upon the hearthstone is dearer than that of the sun and moon and all the hosts of heaven. We, each of us, occupy little space, and but a point of time in the procession of the generations, but we can all see the great procession moving on.

In 1679 a French missionary with 32 companions built a small vessel upon the Canadian side of Niagara river, and, on the 7th of August, unfurled the first sail to the breezes of Lake Erie as they passed westward. They were the first white men to gaze upon the luxuriant forests of Chautauqua. They sought to mark by every symbol the dominion of France, and of the Catholic church, over land, and lakes, and rivers from Canada to the Mississippi, and down that long river to the Gulf of Mexico. They were heroes under the banner of the cross, laying the foundations of an empire, different, but mightier than they saw in their most sanguine dreams. The starry banner under which 65,000,000 people now move was not revealed to them.

During the same period the Puritans were taking possession of the more barren region skirting the Atlantic, and sowing in those little communities the idea and practice of self-government, which was to ripen into democracy for the nations. Wonderful and unforeseen are the results of men's efforts. Antagonisms are blended by time into harmony; the Catholics and the Pur-

itans each planted for his nation and for his religious faith, and now their united efforts live in the glory of the republic. We suppose the voices of all those, who with pure hearts have made the jargon of opposing sects and parties, will finally be blended in harmony around the Great White Throne.

For more than a century after the first vessel sailed upon Lake Erie, the forests of Chautauqua were undisturbed, save by adventurers who left no footsteps. These were momentous years in shaping the destiny of America and of the world. The battle upon the plains of Abraham snatched Canada from France. Then followed the Revolution, which ended in the freedom of the colonies, and, among its commercial results, opened the Holland Purchase for settlement, where men could procure land, at a moderate price and upon long credit, by actually settling upon it.

To the poor and enterprising of the east, this became the land of promise; they hastened to it with strong arms, iron wills and resistless energy, to lay the foundations of new communities. The journey, now performed by the light of a summer's day, then required weeks through wilderness paths and across unbridged streams. A stranger, meeting one of the pioneers carrying upon a wagon or sled all his worldly goods, with his wife and children trudging along on foot, would have wondered what outrage upon society he had committed that he was forced to leave his home and flee to this western wilderness. He would have wondered at the devotion of the woman who was willing to share his perils and exile. After a few years of inevitable hardships and self-denials of a life in the wilderness, most of the settlers had abundance for their own use, but there was no market; it was only by converting ashes into black salts they could get money to pay their taxes. The interest upon their debt at the land office was accumulating from year to year. The company was indulgent, but still, sooner or later, the debt must be paid. The shadow rested over every home. Here man and woman had come by painful sacrifices to prepare a home for their old age and inheritance for their children. Here in honest toil they had worn out their strength. Here their aged parents had been buried, and their children had been born. Here were the schoolhouses and altars they had helped to rear. Here were the orchards and vineyards they had planted, and the fields that had grown green and beautiful beneath their toil. Here they had hoped to rest when life's fitful fever was over. This region was hallowed by toil, by joy, by sorrow, by all the ties and associations the heart ever knows, and yet there was the fear that in their old age they would be driven from their lands. Each day they saw the steamers and sails upon the lake, promising to waft them to lands upon the fertile prairies. Many sold their land contracts for a mere pittance, and began life anew in the west. In many parts of this town are places where a few scraggly mossgrown fruit trees, a few flowers, mark where a garden has been, and a broken hearthstone, all telling of a deserted home

from which a weary and discouraged family went to the western prairies. Even now, to the children who have become gray-headed men and women, the voices of kindred, and the forms which sat around the old fire-sides, and the solemn grandeur of the old woods come back to memory and warm hearts like the hope of heaven.

The pioneers had their peculiar enjoyments; health rewarded their toil. Nature spread her unwasted charms around them. The latch string of every door hung outside. Mutual dependence formed the strongest ties of friendship ever known among men. If a pioneer was sick, his neighbors watched over him and made "bees" to do his work. If one died, he was missed and mourned. What a contrast the pomp and parade of many funerals now presents to these in the wilderness, when the dead was borne tenderly by a few neighbors through forest paths, and laid to rest beneath the great trees.

"Yet well might they lay beneath the soil
Of this lonely spot, that man of toil,
And trench the strong hard mould with the spade,
Where never before a grave was made.
For he hewed the dark old woods away,
And gave the virgin forests to the day;
And the gourd and the bean beside his door,
Bloomed where that flower ne'er opened before.
And the maize stood up, and the bearded rye
Bent low in the breath of an unknown sky."

As men congregate in great masses and become independent of each other, the warmth and glow of social feelings and sympathies die out. One man is of but little consequence in the busy throng. Forms are substituted for feelings. Money represents everything. It even purchases pompous funerals, and above the veriest scoundrel, at so much a line, writes inscriptions upon marble, which contrast strangely with the record kept by the recording angel. Take an occasion now when the devotees of fashion are whirled with flashing equipages through paved streets to marble palaces, which wealth has erected, where laces and silks rustle and diamonds flash from jeweled hands and fair brows, and all climes contribute their luxuries to the feast, and will you find as much rational enjoyment as you could have found here in many a log cabin 50 years ago, where the neighbors had assembled for an evening visit, those near coming on foot, and those more remote upon their sleds; where the blazing fire in the great fireplace threw its radiance over the room; where the floor was split by the axe from ash logs; where chairs were only blocks of wood; where it mattered not how the guests came or how they were dressed; where the haunch of venison, or the wild turkey, or spare rib, suspended by a string from the rafters, roasted before the blazing fire, and apples, and cider and doughnuts passed around; where the guests, from their solitary life, had a keen relish for social enjoyments and conversation, and

talked of the friends and scenes they had left behind, and revealed in all sincerity their joys and sorrows? Now dress meets dress; then soul met soul.

Such communities as this have not appeared like an exhalation. The germ is in the spirit of Christianity, asserting the divinity, the brotherhood, the equality, the immortality, the infinite worth of man. Consider the revolutions, the social convulsions, the scaffolds, the battle-fields of the ages, and the slow development of truth from generation to generation, before such men as the Puritans could be produced; then the conditions that drove them from their country and left them away from all restraints to make a new departure in human progress. History exhibits a few great names, but the great work of humanity is done by the undistinguished and forgotten dead. A million perish in carrying some banner to victory, and above their mouldering bones and unmarked graves, history inscribes a few immortal names. They represent the wisdom of the wise, the toil and suffering of all the good, and the blood of all the martyrs. Each pioneer, as he came into the wilderness, was the most perfect embodiment that 6,000 years of progress could furnish of all the elements to lay rightly the foundations of new communities. Providence had permitted this continent to remain unchanged until in the fulness of time man should be developed sufficiently to fill and occupy it. We must never forget that the aggregate of human achievements is the work of the average toiling man.

"He wages all battles, and wins them,
He builds all towers that soar;
From the heart and heat of the city,
His hand sets the ship from the shore.

Without him, the general is helpless,
The earth but a place for a plan;
He moves all, and builds all, and feeds all,
This sad, smiling, average man."

The history of Pomfret, and the same can be said of all Western New York, is substantially within the present century. The survey of the Holland Purchase was commenced in 1798. The first crop of wheat was raised at Clarence Hollow in 1800. The whole number of taxable inhabitants upon the Holland Purchase was then 12. The first white child was born in 1801, and that year the first offering of land for sale was made. In 1804, the first deed was given by the Holland Land Company. The first settler in the present limits of Pomfret was Thomas McClintock in 1803, who sold to Judge Cushing in 1807. David Eason settled upon the western side of the Canadaway in 1804. Judge Cushing removed to Fredonia, with his wife and five children, from Oneida county in 1805. Aside from McClintock and Eason, the nearest neighbor he had west was John Dunn, and east was a Mr. Stedman 8 miles away. Judge Cushing moved into a partly-furnished log house built by Low Mingar. There it could be seen

"How rich and restful even, poverty and toil,
When beauty, harmony, and love
Sit at that humble hearth, as angels sat,
At evening in the patriarch's tent!"

Seth Cole accompanied Judge Cushing, and settled near the mouth of the Canadaway. Later in 1805, Benjamin Barnes, Samuel Gear, Benjamin Barrett and Orsamus Holmes settled near enough to the others to be called neighbors. Hezekiah Barker came to Fredonia in the fall of 1806, and its ample and beautiful common was his gift to the village. Dr. White came in 1808. He was the first educated physician in the county. He taught the first school in 1808 in a log house on the edge of the present town of Sheridan, reserving the right of dismissing the school if he had a call to visit the sick. Elijah Risley came with his parents in 1806, and in 1808 opened at Fredonia the first store in the county. Timothy Goulding settled one mile west of Dunkirk harbor in 1808, and Solomon Chadwick settled upon the site of Dunkirk in 1809. From him Dunkirk derived the name of Chadwick's Bay, and for many years, in the rivalry between the two places, Fredonians spoke of the "lonely fishermen of Chadwick's Bay," and they, in turn, talked of "picking blackberries on the common at Pomfret Four Corners."

In 1810 the first vessel was brought into Dunkirk by Samuel Perry. The accessions now become so rapid that I can speak only of the features of social life. In 1807 a Baptist Missionary Society in Connecticut commissioned Rev. Joy Handy to preach the gospel to the heathen upon the Holland Purchase, and, about the same time, Rev. John Spencer, a Congregational preacher, was sent here upon a similar mission. In every log cabin they were welcome guests. They united in marriage, they found their way through forest paths to the bedsides of the sick and dying, and performed the last sacred rites for the dead. They preached sometimes in log cabins, but more frequently beneath the trees. As late as 1820 Judge Cushing's "40x50 foot barn" was the most commodious place for a religious assembly in all northern Chautauqua. If these reverend fathers could return they would see the changes that have occurred; the churches strong in wealth and membership, and worshiping in gorgeous temples; but whether they would find more of the Christian graces than dwelt in the hearts of the fathers and mothers who knelt beside them in log cabins and at rude altars is not for me to judge.

The first white child born in Pomfret was Catharine Putnam Cushing, afterwards Mrs. Philo Hull Stevens. The first death was that of a little girl killed in 1807 by the falling of a tree. Hers was the first burial in the old burying-ground. There left to sleep alone, it might have been said,

"The youth in life's green spring; and he, who goes
In the full strength of years, matron and maid,
The bowed with age, the infant, in the smiles
And beauty of its innocent age cut off,
Shall, one by one, be gathered to their side,
By those, who, in their turn, shall follow them."

The rude structures for the education of the children were reared as soon as the homes. The first schools were entirely sustained by voluntary contributions. Children found their way to them for long distances by marked trees. Webster's spelling book, Daboll's arithmetic, Murray's grammar and some simple lessons in geography made the full course of study. The schools did but little in the education of the children of the first pioneers.

The spirit of independence and liberty brooded over the new world, and entered into the development of every life. The close contact with nature strengthened and hallowed every soul. The necessity of self-support gave seriousness and direction to life. The sacrifices of the Revolution were fresh in the memory; some of its actors were in every neighborhood object-lessons in patriotism. Books were not plenty, but every volume that came into a neighborhood went from cabin to cabin. What literature there was was of the best. Of course the Bible was in every house. The writings of Addison, Blair, Goldsmith, Cowper, Milton, Pope and Sir Walter Scott were most common. The history of the grand campaigns of Napoleon found their way here. The great debates of England, in which Burke, Pitt and Fox took part, reached here, as well as the debates in our own National Congress full of the inspiration of liberty. Men and women grew up under these hardy conditions who have reclaimed a continent, and can never be equalled by those born to luxury and pampered ease. The mass of stuff now called literature will never make men or women fit to live or die. Toil and sorrow and moral purity are the price of good and strength in every life.

The most important event in the history of Pomfret was the founding of the Fredonia Academy in 1823. It was a plain, unpretending structure in the light of the architecture of today, but ample for its purposes and imposing, when nine-tenths of the people lived in rude log cabins. The original subscription is still preserved. Mortgages to the land company with unpaid interests hung like a funeral pall over the whole of western New York. Many mechanics did not receive for work five dollars in cash during the entire year. The subscription was drawn in such a form that every man might aid as he could, in labor, from his mill, his field, or his workshop. The whole cash subscription was \$75, barely sufficient to procure glass and nails. To this General Barker contributed \$25, Dr. White \$10, and others smaller sums. General Barker and Colonel Abell each contributed in some form \$100, and Dr. White the next in amount \$60. Every form of material for building is upon the subscription, besides cattle, rye, corn, chairs, cabinet work, shoes, and hay. Solomon Hinckley gave \$30 in pork, 10 bushels of corn, and 10 of rye, and 300 pounds of beef. There were stalwart arms to labor, means, material, but the wheels did not move. Lyman Ross subscribed 20 gallons of whiskey. Now, to the music of merry voices, the trees of the forest fell, and the pillars of the temple were reared. The second story

was reserved perpetually for the Presbyterian church for a place of worship. When this academy was established, it was the "lone star" of the west, no other such light glittered in the wide expanse between it and the Pacific, which is now dotted with temples for learning, as the stars dot the sky.

The academy soon exerted an influence beyond the hopes of its founders, who had only looked to the education of their sons and daughters. It not only drew scholars from all of western New York, but, in 1839, the Canadas and the 13 states and territories, and the red men west of the Mississippi mingled in its halls. During its existence it had students from every state except South Carolina. It sent forth 11,000 students to every field of effort, to every form of human experience, strengthened and purified to act their part in the world's history. Now, in the bosom of the deep, in foreign lands, on the green islands of the seas, on the prairies of the west, on the golden shores of the Pacific, beneath a southern sun in soldiers' graves where cities of the dead have been made in a day, they sleep, and awake the resurrection. It was a school where earnest work was done. The tuition was four dollars per term, and there were three terms a year. Board with lights and fuel was \$1.25 a week. One aristocratic place charged 12 shillings. A few paid it, and occupied about the same position that McAllister's "400" do in New York. It was the ambition of every child in all the surrounding towns to attend the academy. From it most of the district schools received their teachers. The business of teaching as late as 1840 was not lucrative. The men received on an average about 12 dollars a month, and for this they were made to take one-half their pay in orders upon the store. Women received about \$1.25 per week.

In March 1867 the academy was closed forever. Its alumni at that time had a reunion, which I was privileged to address. I can give no better idea of the academy than by extracts from what I said upon that occasion.

I see gray headed men, members of its earliest classes, who come here with full experience of human life to contrast with their school boy dreams. In the graduates of to-day are the younger children of the family, their faces radiant with the light of hope, but before whom lies the hard struggle of life, and the mixed cup of joy and sorrow which fate proffers to us all. The Academy, which has had more or less to do with all our destinies, to-night ends its active mission forever. We may have other reunions, but no new accessions of joyous youth will ever swell our ranks. Henceforth we move on to fall one by one by the wayside until the last are gone. I want to say to Mr. Gillis, the only living representative present of the founders of the Academy, "Do you not to-night feel proud of your work? Has not God blessed it beyond your hopes? Has not the little rivulet that you and your neighbors opened in the wilderness to bless your children become a mighty river to flow on forever?"

You have lived in a wonderful period. You have seen such changes as centuries have not witnessed themselves. Your youth was spent in the wilderness. West of you was a sort of dreamland, but the tide of life from many lands has commingled and swept past you, until it has become the home of many millions of men, and still the unwasted wealth of its fields and the gold of its mountains say "Come." I say to the young here, sow good seed for humanity, as did Deacon Gillis and his compeers, and God will give it bloom and beauty, and increase and crown your gray hairs with glory. We are only enjoying the accumulated treasures of the

past, and such scenes as these, in which several generations clasp hands in holy sympathy, remind us of our obligations to the past, our responsibilities to the future, and keep alive the holiest emotions of the heart. It makes a difference whether our hills and valleys are to be trod by men who see in them no beauty, and who value them only for the flocks and herds they can sustain, whether our temples, as they grow venerable from age to age, are to be regarded as only so much brick and mortar having no sacredness, because in them men and women have worshipped who have been summoned to a higher communion, whether our burial places are to be regarded only as so much waste ground, instead of hallowed places where saints are sleeping. The Fredonia Academy will live in the grateful remembrance of its children; it will live in the ever-widening influence it has sent into the social currents of the republic, and in the direct lessons it has impressed upon 10,000 souls. In the Normal School, which succeeds it, it begins a new and a more complete life. It goes into a nobler temple, graced with a higher beauty, to be sustained through the ages by the strong arm of the Empire State. When this new structure is completed and dedicated to learning, let us in its ample hall have another reunion, and rejoice with a joy kindred to that which saints shall feel at the resurrection.

I well remember the first day I entered the academy when a boy, and the awful reverence I felt for the teachers, who had not only seen, *but had actually been all the way through a college*. I have seen many such men since, but I do not think my reverence for them has increased.

I give the names of a few of the alumni of the Academy: Reuben E. Fenton, governor and U. S. Senator, whose place is in general history. General Schofield, the commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. General Stoneman, a major general and governor of California. Wm. B. Cushing, who, at the age of 20, had won a place among the naval heroes of the world. Capt. Alonzo H. Cushing, of the regular army, killed beside his battery at Gettysburg, of whom the old war-scarred veteran, General Sumner said, "He was the bravest man I ever knew." Erastus D. Holt, who enlisted in the regiment of General Butler, the first to go the war, and who fought his way from the ranks to the position of colonel and the command of a brigade. Many times wounded in battle, he was killed in the final fighting around Richmond. He toiled and suffered through the long night of war, but was not permitted to behold the cloudless glory of the morning. Watson, first a student, then a teacher, was the first of the 112th regiment to fall in battle. Grace Greenwood, whose first literary productions were published in the *Censor*, represents the "Old Academy" in the general literature of the world. Douglas Houghton, who first revealed the mineral treasures of the Lake Superior region, was drowned at an early age while state geologist of Michigan. A monument at Michigan University hands his name down as the founder of that great school. Samuel Nellis, the able president of Queen's College, Canada. Silas H. Douglas, a learned professor in Michigan University. Nelson Walker, attorney general of Michigan, and one of the ablest judges of her highest court. Madison Burnell, upon whom the mantle of James Mullet seemed to fall. I have seen men who studied the graces of oratory more, but no man with broader sense, or who appealed more earnestly and successfully to the reasons and sympathies and passions of men. His

words fell like blows and burned like fire. Silas Seymour, who marked the way for the Erie railroad, was for a long time state engineer and consulting engineer for the great Pacific railroad across the continent. Augustus F. Allen of Jamestown, one of the foremost men of Chautauqua, who died after being elected to Congress before he could take his seat. William H. Henderson of Randolph, who has honorably filled the position of justice of the supreme court, and is one of the ablest lawyers at the bar. Benjamin F. Green, one of the justices of the supreme court, summoned before he had reached the fullest development of his powers, from the bench to the grave. Oliver M. and John M. Barbour, as lawyers, authors and judges prominent in the judicial history of the state. Franklin Cushing, the youngest son of Judge Cushing, gifted with wonderful memory, in which was embalmed the choicest gems of the literature of many nations. Hanson A. Risley, for a time solicitor of the U. S. treasury, was born in Pomfret. It has always been a wonder to me how a gentleman so accomplished, whom courtiers might envy, could be the product of the social conditions which existed in the wilderness, and where the graces came from that clustered round his pen and speech. By profession he was a lawyer, but there was so much sunshine in his nature that litigation could not live in it. Porter Sheldon, lawyer, member of congress and successful business man. Obed Edson, distinguished in law, literature and science. Samuel B. Jones, among the oldest and ablest of railroad managers. Charles Mark, the able professor of natural science at Harvard. Richard T. Ely, distinguished as a lecturer and author. James M. Cassity, the head of the Buffalo state normal school. I might mention Charles H. Lee, Edward Stevens, Franklin D. Locke, Stephen M. Newton, Henry C. Lake, Julien T. Williams, James A. Allen, Franklin Burritt, Ezra S. Ely, Charles L. Webster, Louis McKinstry, Frank M. Thorn and William H. Abel among her alumni, all men not unknown to fame. Darwin L. Barker, the founder of the library which bears his name should not be omitted.

The legislation of 1866 was to establish a series of normal schools. The claims of many cities and villages were to be passed upon by the board of state officers. Fredonia was much indebted for success in the competition to Governor Fenton and Hon. Victor M. Rice, state superintendent of schools, both natives of the county. The normal school was opened as soon as the academy closed. Its corner stone was laid August 7th, 1867. The writer delivered an address on that occasion from which he takes the liberty of presenting some extracts as showing the purpose of the school :

We have assembled to lay the corner-stone of the Fredonia Normal School. To lay the corner-stone of public edifices with appropriate ceremonies, to deposit beneath them something carefully guarded from decay, by which even from their ruins we may speak to the future, is a custom as old and as extended as civilization. If laying the foundations of any edifice is an occa-

sion for a common joy and for gratitude to Almighty God, it should be of one to be consecrated to the education and elevation of the children of successive generations. Let it rise in strength. Let grace and beauty crown it, and let it endure to bless humanity until the everlasting hills that stand as sentinels around it shall grow weary of their watch. I am glad that this occasion has been honored by the presence of this vast concourse. We behold here venerable men—the pioneers in this western wilderness,—rejoicing that they have been spared to see and to aid in this splendid contribution to posterity. Manhood is here in its pride of strength. Woman is here to aid this work by a holy sympathy. Childhood is here with its wealth of beauty and promise to behold the foundations of the temple, whose gates to it are to be forever open, and whose walls are to be everlasting light. Here, too, are brave men who have shed their blood upon the battle-field for national unity, and who know that it is not by blood alone, but by intelligence and morality that the Republic is to live. Here all the sister villages and towns of Chautauqua have their representatives to attest their interest in the cause of popular education. Here, gathered from all of Western New York and from other states, are the members of the Masonic fraternity, who have laid the corner-stone with the impressive ceremonies which have in various languages and in all lands been used for centuries in laying the corner-stone of so many temples dedicated to art, science, and humanity. When we review the history of the academy, we can realize something of the magnitude of this enterprise, and of what we may justly hope for it commenced under circumstances more auspicious, upon a plan more comprehensive, at a time when intelligence acts upon a broader circle, and with the Empire State pledged to its perpetual support. We are establishing a school of a class absolutely needed to perfect our educational system. Its primary object is the thorough preparation, both in theory and in practice, of professional teachers for our common schools. It has always been understood that the worker in wood or stone or marble must be prepared for his task by the special practice and discipline of years, and it begins to be realized that the man who does his work upon the souls of children should have some preparation, some knowledge of the divine element upon which he acts. The soul is more complex than the universe. From its depths spring all acts, all history. Immortal joy or immortal sorrow is its destiny, and, more sensitive than the musical instrument, it yields discord or harmony as it is touched. Woe to the man or woman that tampers with it by ignorantly and carelessly assuming the divine task of shaping it for time and eternity; but

“Fools venture in where angels fear to tread.”

The theory of American society is not that government is established to elevate a few and give them wealth, culture and position at the expense of the millions, but that “governments are instituted for the governed,” that all alike are entitled to protection and to mental development, to make the most of life. If it is asked why government should provide from common resources for universal education, we would answer, because it is the source of individual happiness and national greatness, the guarantee of social order, the cheap defense of nations. The Saviour took little children in his arms and blessed them and said, “of such is the kingdom of Heaven.” Shall society forget them? They need protection from the rapacity of man. In the manufacturing centers of the old world are hundreds of thousands of children employed; there are eyes in which the light of hope never shone, cheeks that the hues of health never visited, weary little hands that find their first rest in the grave. I know of no higher crime than robbing childhood of the joys of life and of all preparation for the great hereafter. Better is the pagan morality that murders the children outright, than that which coins their protracted sufferings into gold. The same use of childhood is beginning in this country. Let the State make it impossible by law, and by prescribing the years childhood shall have for education. Let it, like Prussia, make the education of every child compulsory. Our common schools should teach every child in the Republic obedience to authority, habits of systematic industry, the principles of Christian morality, a patriotism fed by all the inspiration of our history, a knowledge of the principles of our government, and an appreciation of the sacred responsibilities of citizenship. Common schools scattered all over the Republic, and giving the same instruction, should be the great bond of national unity, the crucible in which all the varied elements which enter

into our national life shall be fused into a common brotherhood with a common heart, so that

"The union of States, the union of lands,
The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever,"

may be a glorious reality and not a poet's dream. When a child leaves the school-room at the proper age, the seeds have been sown that will ripen into destiny, the currents of being have taken their course, (for weal or woe) as they will roll on to the bosom of eternity.

"A pebble in the streamlet scant
Has changed the course of many a river,
A dewdrop on the tiny plant
Has warped the giant oak forever."

This building with its grounds, to cost \$100,000 and to be vested in the state upon its pledge to sustain such a school as it is prepared for, is the cheerful contribution of this beautiful village to local and universal education. It is proper that I should speak in this connection of Hon. Victor M. Rice, an honored son of Chautauqua, who is now, for the third time, superintendent of public instruction in this state. It is in a great measure due to his zeal and indomitable perseverance that the new normal schools are established, and that the common schools of the Empire State are free to her 1,300,000 children. To accomplish so great a good seldom falls to the lot of any man.

We must not forget that the world with its material forces, its profusion of beauties, and all the necessities, joys, and sorrows that attend human life, is the Creator's school to develop the soul. Although no man was present when the Almighty architect "stretched the line upon the earth, and laid the corner-stone thereof," yet we know from the divine record that he dedicated this great temple to the spirit he was to breathe into the beings he was to create in his own image, and give dominion over the earth and every living thing. So, in humble imitation, we dedicate this perishable work of our own hands to the souls of childhood, that, like the great temple not made with hands, it may aid to warm hearts with divine love, and to unseal eyes to the beauty of holiness. All who now live will pass away as a shadow, and as large a throng will still crowd the shores of being to taste the same mixed cup of joy and sorrow which fate presses to all human lips, for generation follows generation as wave follows wave upon the sea. We are enjoying the ripened fruit of the toil and suffering of all the friends and martyrs of humanity in all the ages, and to-day we recognize our obligations to the future. We seek to place our landmark upon the sea of time, to make our contribution, humble though it may be, to those who are to succeed us. May this day's work, this scene of beauty, leave a pleasant memory in thousands of souls, and when we all rest in the grave may the happy faces of youth look from the windows of this temple upon the beauty which is no more for us, and may the voice of gladness long echo in its halls.

The building was completed in 1868, and the writer was then authorized by the board of trustees to present to the state the deed of the property. Hon. George Barker (representing the state superintendent) received it for the state. A few extracts from the presentation address tells the story better than I can now:

I have been authorized by the corporate authorities of the village of Fredonia in their behalf and in the behalf of its citizens, to tender to you as the representative of the State of New York, the conveyance which vests the title of the Normal School in the State. I need not say that we feel some measure of honest pride in these beautiful grounds, and in this imposing and durable edifice, which is today dedicated to popular education, and accepted by the State under its solemn pledge to sustain a school within its walls from generation to generation. Our citizens have invested in this school \$100,000, a sum equal to one-tenth the assessed value of all the property upon the corporation. We say without fear of contradiction that so cheerful and munificent a contribution to the cause of education by any such community is without a parallel. The old academy was revered here as the work of our fathers. It was interwoven with the whole

social life of the community. It had added to its material wealth. It had given it character abroad. Upon a circle as broad as the spirit of adventure has led men in this restless age, in every field for honorable achievement its students were bearing a manly part. Honor clustered around the memory of its dead. It was under the inspiration of these facts that this community, with a spirit as noble as that of our fathers, resolved to do something for local and general education worthy of its prosperity and resources, worthy of this beautiful and fruitful region worthy of the enterprise and taste of this wonderful age, something that should endure forever as a memorial of the interest felt in popular education by this generation; and this elegant edifice, in which we are this day assembled, is the result of this resolution. The school established here is upon a novel and comprehensive plan. The "normal department," which is ample for the accommodation of 300 students, is designed to give them in its four years' course of study a thorough scientific and classical education, and to perfect them in the theory and practice of teaching. Its doors are open to students from all parts of the state, and books and instruction are free. As auxiliary to this department, is the "model or training school," which furnishes the material upon which it acts. This is designed for the children of the village, and to be as perfect a school as the largest learning, ripest experience, and the highest art can furnish.

After the great pecuniary sacrifices our citizens have made, they ask for a thorough school, one in which earnest work shall be done. With the ample compensation the state is able to afford teachers, they demand in every department the fullest measure of zeal, learning, ability, and experience. They realize fully that a school to command success must deserve it. The gloss and glitter and pretension which in some places pass for education will not satisfy them. They want the substance and not the shadow. They do not believe that truth, pure and simple, ever kills children. If this school is properly conducted no human intellect can measure its influence; it will be as extended as the world, as enduring as the soul. In the convulsions of nature, or in the slow process of decay, or in the mysterious social changes in which nations and languages disappear, the work of our hands and the treasures of civilization may leave no trace upon the earth, but ever the impress of this school, for weal or woe, will live in the souls of every one educated within its walls. The completion of an enterprise like this is surely an occasion for a common joy. Childhood rejoices in this fair temple dedicated to its use forever; manhood rejoices in an achievement that is to attest its energy and public spirit to all coming time. A few of the aged pioneers who are present, who have helped to build log schoolhouses in the wilderness, and who have been spared to see this noble structure arise crowned with all graces of modern art, may almost say with Simeon of old, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

And now to the Empire State of which we are all proud, a state no more distinguished for its commerce and its magnificent physical resources than for its liberal provisions for education and for the support of all the charities that give relief to every form of human infirmity and suffering, the village of Fredonia delivers this property with the fullest confidence that the state will sustain it by its bounty and make it a public blessing to all generations.

The Fredonia Normal School has been wonderfully successful, and during its 28 years of existence its graduates have filled leading places in the schools in 39 states.

As so much of our pioneer history centers around Zattu Cushing I will give a brief history of his life. He was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1770. Being away from home he heard of the surrender of Burgoyne and ran seven miles to carry the news to Plymouth. His father lost his estate by the depreciation of colonial money, and Zattu was bound out at Boston to learn the trade of a ship carpenter. After serving his term he moved first to Saratoga county and then to Oneida county. He cleared a large farm, and, in 1799, was employed to build a vessel at Presque Isle, now Erie. On his return he stopped over night in the wilderness at Fredonia and was so pleased

that he resolved to make the place his home. In February, 1805, he left Oneida county for this purpose with his wife and children. Two sleds, each drawn by a yoke of oxen, carried his family and worldly goods. They were three weeks performing the journey which now is, by the flyer on the railroad, performed in seven hours. They started from Buffalo on the ice to go up the lake. At night a terrible tempest came unexpectedly. They feared to move as there were points where the ice was broken. The judge blew an old-fashioned dinner-horn at intervals, thinking it might attract some settlers. Two men heard it, taking it for a signal of distress, came with lanterns and piloted them ashore near the mouth of Eighteen-mile creek. Before daylight the ice had receded miles from the shore. When he reached Canadaway he found the lot he designed for a home had been taken up by Thomas McClintock, but fortunately found a partly-built log house, which made them a home for the winter. He drove four cows, and brought a barrel of salt, a half-bushel of apple seeds, and two men to assist in chopping. His apple seeds were the germ of the oldest orchards in Chautauqua. He procured potatoes for planting from the Indians. He with nine others organized the Baptist church in Fredonia in 1807. He was licensed to preach, and in all the log school houses for miles around he found a pulpit and attentive listeners.

Up to 1807 all of the county was the *township* of Chautauqua, with the town meetings at the Cross roads, now Westfield. Judge Cushing rallied all the voters of his part of the county to go to Westfield, and they voted the town meeting here. This caused the creation of Pomfret. At its first town meeting he was elected overseer of the poor. In 1808 he was appointed one of the judges of Niagara county, of which Erie county was a part, and tried and sentenced to prison the first convict from Buffalo. At the organization of Chautauqua county, in 1811, he was appointed judge. Lawyers from Buffalo would come and stay with him over Sunday, and on Monday they would go on horseback through the woods to Mayville. He served as a private in the War of 1812. He was delivering a Fourth of July oration when news came of the landing of some British soldiers at the mouth of the Canadaway. For a wonder the orator hastened to the scene of danger more rapidly than his audience. James Mullett and Daniel W. Douglas, in their haste, undertook to ride one horse, which fell with them and left them helpless at the roadside. Seldom in the history of war has the whole cavalry of an army been rendered useless by a single accident. The two heroes were covered with mud instead of glory. At that time two men could not ride one horse, but since Chautauqua has produced politicians who could ride half-a-dozen at a time. In 1817 a law was passed to aid agricultural societies, which were to be organized at the court houses in the respective counties. Two or three days before the time the judge rode from house to house as far as Cattaraugus creek, and notified every man to rally for Mayville. The

judge headed the procession of several hundred. There were not as many horses as men, so some would ride a certain distance and tie the horse to give the footman behind a chance. At the appointed hour they emerged from the forest, filled the court house, organized with Judge Cushing as chairman, and voted the "Fair" to Fredonia. Premiums remitted for the purpose formed the nucleus for the Fredonia Academy library. In 1826, just after the opening of the Erie canal, Judge Cushing built in company with others a canal boat within the limits of Fredonia, using the tools he used to build the "Good Intent" at Erie 30 years before. The boat, named "The Fredonia Enterprise," was drawn to Dunkirk by 100 "yoke" of oxen, loaded with wheat by Todd & Douglas, and towed to Buffalo by the steamer "Lake Superior." This was the first wheat ever shipped from Chautauqua to the New York market.

In 1816 the wife of Judge Cushing died. Up to that time so many had never attended a funeral in Chautauqua county. They came on foot and on horse-back and with ox-teams from the remotest towns to pay the last tribute of respect to the dead. There were none of the arts by which grief is now fashionably expressed, but it was to be seen in the tearful eyes of youth and age.

In the hard season of 1816, blessed with ample means, Judge Cushing would not sell his grain but loaned it to be returned when harvests should come to the borrower. When his family remonstrated with him for indiscriminate benevolence, he told them it was better to aid ten hypocrites than to turn away one that was needy. He was a peacemaker. Men gathered around his death bed for counsel. His influence was not in his words as a preacher, but in the heroic Christian life back of it. He died in 1839. 600 acres of land converted from the wilderness to cultivated fields attested his energy. He was an ardent patriot, but to him the vision of the great struggle to be waged for the life of the Republic and in which the heroism of his grandson was to make the name of Cushing immortal in history did not come.

To refer again to the teachers of the period, many of them impressed the school more by the ruler and birch whip than by any lessons from the books.

"There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school.
A man severe he was and stern to view,
I knew him well, and every truant knew.
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face,
Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Full well the busy whisper circling round
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned."

The rude discipline of the schools was much better than disorder, as a preparation for the battle of life. In too many schools now Young America must be humored, and amused, and flattered, and fed on sunbeams and rain-

bows, and truth in homeopathic doses, and the two-hundredth attenuation at that. It must be learned without study, wise without reflection, obedient without discipline, hardy without exercise, and venerable without age. Some one tells of seeing a boy seven years old in a hotel smoking a cigar; he said that his father had used disrespectful language to him, and that he should not go home until he had made a proper apology. I know that there are in this age many children properly governed and educated and thoroughly prepared for usefulness. But I fear that there is a larger class being educated in the streets and in the contagion of bad examples, without any respect for age, or virtue, or authority, human or divine, and that there is a disposition to applaud pertness, insolence, profanity, in short, the adoption by childhood of the worst vices of age as evidence of spirit and smartness. I tell you that such children, like premature fruit, promise rottenness before ripeness. I know deluded parents who take pride and see promise in careers thus commenced, but at the end of them I see stone structures with barred windows, scaffolds with dangling ropes, the potter's field with unmarked graves.

The pioneers were intensely sectarian. This came from earnestness of conviction. Every part of the Bible, as each understood it, was vital. There was no non-essentials. Each sect saw the way to the House of "Many Mansions" as clearly as they did the way to the neighbor's cabin by the marked trees. Each wondered how others with the marks so plain should not see them and be cast away forever. Sympathy was almost lost in indignation. The preaching was mostly doctrinal but terribly earnest. The terrors of the law were dwelt upon more than charity or love to God, and few then realized,

"That earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice."

The sermons, which are now delivered by the greatest modern divines, and which tend to make all men akin and to bring them into unity, would not have been tolerated.

The women of the period not only had the burden of the house-keeping, but the wool to spin and weave, and to make clothes for the family. The sound of the wheel was the monotonous music of every home, and the principal outside concerts were by the various birds from a thousand trees, sometimes intermingled with the growl of the bear and the scream of the panther. The wild flowers in many hues decked the forest in spring. The rose, the holly-hock, the peony, the poppy, the marigolds, the bachelor-button, violets, and sweet-william, bloomed around the home in summer. The ripened leaves of autumn presented a wide scene of grandeur and beauty in colors which no modern garden can present, or artist copy. This was a free exhibition in God's auditorium and it came every year under the management of the forces of nature.

I cannot omit to mention Mrs. Sophia Williams, who was one of the first

members of the Fredonia Baptist church. She will illustrate the character of the women of that day. During the year 1813 her husband carried the mail weekly between Erie and Buffalo. Once he arrived with it from Erie, sick and unable to sit upon his horse. She gathered hemlock boughs and gave him a sweat, then took the mail and set out on horseback with it for Buffalo. It was in the breaking up in the spring, when all the streams were swollen by the freshet far beyond their natural limits. She plunged her horse into the angry flood, swam it across the Cattaraugus, the Eighteen-mile, and the Buffalo creeks, holding the mail above the water, and delivered it in Buffalo in time. She passed through the territory of two tribes of Indians suspected of hostility. Wild beasts still hovered around the path she travelled. A few years later her daughter, who had married a Dr. Whaley and had emigrated to southern Indiana, wrote home that she and her husband and her children were all sick; that there was no chance for them there but death. This brave woman took a span of horses and a lumber wagon and set out alone to rescue them. Her journey was hundreds of miles through an almost unbroken wilderness. Sometimes she found a house at night, sometimes she slept in the wilderness with no shelter but the heavens, with no protector but the God who always watches over his saints. She crossed rivers where the horses had to swim and draw the wagon after them, but she returned in safety with her idols. When the names of the heroines of history are collected and assigned their places, high on the roll, justice, with a pencil of light, will write the name of Sophia Williams, the Chautauqua heroine. Some of our modern female equestrians, were she to appear in our streets now with the same attire and surroundings as when she set out with the mail for Buffalo, might ridicule her appearance, but her energy and heroism were worth more than a great deal of modern finery.

At an early period there were eighteen distilleries in this town. The use of whiskey was almost universal. It found its way to every home, store, workshop, and harvest field, and even to the grand jury room. The strongest illustration of meanness was being "too stingy to furnish whiskey" for laborers in haying and harvesting. This was looked upon as the unpardonable sin. The price of whiskey was 20 cents per gallon, and it was pure compared with the modern article upon which avarice has exhausted science in mingling poisons to increase profits of manufacture. In the Washingtonian movement in 1840 men awakened as from a dream to the ravages of intemperance. In every community some were snatched as brands from the burning. Since then it has been a subject for agitation everywhere, but the friends of temperance have labored in vain to close the flood-gates through which it has carried sorrow and desolation over the earth. It is the skeleton in the closet of millions of homes. Like death it goes alike to the hovel and the palace. It changes the bread of life into poison. Under inexorable laws

it makes life a curse to millions, and hands the curse down from generation to generation. The means it furnishes government by paying taxes are thrice dissipated in relieving the suffering and punishing the crime it engenders. Its record is as old and as broad as the world in wrecking lives, without any corresponding good to its credit. Government quarantines the pestilence and has stopped it in its usual sweep around the world, but it gathers toll from the desolation of alcohol which it never stays. In this republic whiskey largely rules the caucus, and enables demagogues to shape state and national policy. We cease to wonder why public men do not grapple with it until we see the number of its victims clinging to it with a death grasp, the perfection of its organization, the hundreds of millions of its capital reaping harvests of gold in every place a man reaches in a journey around the world. Abroad it is stronger than thrones. This evil may never be entirely overcome any more than incendiarism or murder. Yet society should not light the torch or poison the dagger, or coin the blood of the innocent into gold, or gild an open gateway to hell, on both sides of every highway. Let us hope that when the history of the second century of Pomfret shall be written that better education, moral suasion, the spirit of Christianity, and more perfect laws will have so modified this evil and so enlightened humanity, that the liquor traffic, as it is now carried on, will be looked upon as a relic of barbarism, as Christianized India will sometime look upon the car of Juggernaut. It was in Pomfret that for good or bad the woman's crusade against intemperance was inaugurated. This is true, although a persistent effort has sought to claim it for a place in Ohio, which was a week later.

With the love of excitement which characterizes our people, all are moving to cities who can possibly eke out an existence in them. Wealth, that elsewhere prefers a home in the country, where the charms of nature and art can be blended, here chooses the maddening excitement and whirl of city life. This is a wrong state of things. It can only be prevented by farmers discouraging instead of encouraging boys in going from home. This can be done by making home pleasant, by so educating them that work on a farm shall not be mere drudgery, but an intelligent use of the resources of nature. Nowhere else do intelligence and taste so nearly wield creative power, and so readily and so surely ripen the conceptions of the mind into utility and beauty. There is no stronger affection in the human heart than the love of nature and rural pursuits. It has been the passion of all great souls. It is the first love of childhood, and, after man has tasted all the vicissitudes of life, in his old age he would again seek the farm and be buried under the shadow of the great trees. But there is a period in the restlessness of youth when the world is tinged with romantic colors, and the desire to go abroad into the excitement which exists where the great masses of men are congregated is controlling. I wish that both sides of the picture could be seen by

every farmer's son who stands at the turning point of his destiny, deciding whether he will be a farmer or seek fortune in other pursuits. On the one side are certainty, respectability, independence, health, communion with nature, a reasonable competency, in short all the natural pleasures which belong to life. On the other are uncertainty, dependence, the merciless struggle for power and place, in which the heart withers and the brain burns; there is exposure to all the nameless temptations of corrupt and artificial life; there is the fixing of the affections upon things which, if they fail, bring blighted hopes, despair, criminal recklessness; if by unmeasured toil they succeed, they have only gained Dead-sea fruit, which turns to dust and ashes to the taste. Go the cities where you can point out one country boy who has grown to wealth and fame, I will find you ten besotted beings, going through the last stages of degradation ere they find a resting place in the potter's field. Yet they went from pleasant country homes, with a mother's blessing, and with innocence and hope, and were overcome by temptation. I say to parents reflect before you send your children abroad. I say to the young with happy homes in the country, who can become the owners of land, who can have all the joys that legitimately belong to life, you are like our first parents in Eden; partake of what God has given, do not hazard it all to taste the fruit of some forbidden or fabled tree which fancy paints somewhere in the distance. Life admits of but a single experiment. After you have failed in some other pursuit, you cannot go back to industry, to a quiet country home, and to content, for when the demon of pride, avarice and ambition take full possession of the soul, it is for ever.

It is certain that the emigrants to Chautauqua found as favored a land as any on the long highway between the oceans. Here was a fertile soil, pure waters, forests with all forms of trees for use, an atmosphere bearing health and energy. Here was a spacious harbor upon the shore of one of the great chain of lakes. Here was a part of the most available highway across the continent. Here was the capacity to produce in the greatest perfection the cereals, the nutritious grasses, the varied fruits that sustain animal life.

Levi C. Baldwin informed me that prior to 1840, he brought 12 bushels of the choicest peaches to Fredonia, offered them at a shilling a bushel, could find no purchaser, drew them back, and shoveled them into the hog-pen. I believe that there is not in the United States a place where from a farm of 100 acres, a greater variety and amount of food to sustain life can be produced than here.

Here have been many industries which have taxed and rewarded human toil. The three Risley brothers, about 1830, established the "Risley Seed Gardens" in Fredonia. For a long time they were the most extensive in the United States, sending their products to every state and territory. In 1849 they sold onion seed in California for the same weight in gold. Many

boys who commenced working at \$6 per month upon the gardens became wealthy and influential men. I may mention Joel R. Parker, U. E. Dodge, George D. Hinckley, and David S. Wright, as conspicuous graduates from those gardens. The Canadaway creek, running through the town to the lake with a fall of about 700 feet in the town, has had 27 manufactories upon its banks, and has contributed largely to meet the wants of the community. The hum of industry everywhere mingled with its waters. Now the little manufacturing done is mostly by steam. The great concentration of manufacturing capital and machinery in the cities has left the shores of the creeks and rivers desolate. The intelligent mechanics who used to give character to rural communities have been deprived of employment by the men who congregate in cities and spend their lives in doing only some trifling thing upon some job. This system may produce cheap machines but it also produces cheap restless men. Do we realize that the production of cheap machinery is not the chief end of life?

Within the last twenty years, the production of grape roots has grown into an immense business finding a market in every state and territory, and almost every nationality upon the globe. About twenty millions are annually distributed. T. S. Hubbard & Co., (E. H. Pratt, secretary and general manager), George S. Josselyn, Lewis Roesch, and Wheelock & Clark are the principal producers.

Another extensive business has been built up by Dr. M. M. Fenner in manufacturing medicines known as "The Peoples' Remedies." Though widely disseminated, the old saying, "Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return" is not disproved, as men now occasionally die.

Laona, in the southern part of the town, had the first woolen factory in the county in 1812, which did a large and profitable business for many years. Major Nelson Gorham, a noble specimen of manhood, carried it on, coming to it in 1837, as a refugee after the Patriot War (so called) failed in Canada. White, Bumpus and Ellis carried on a large tannery for more than 40 years. They were able men, and laid the foundations so strongly that the business still lives, though Lyvenus Ellis is the only survivor of its founders.

In 1834 there were in Laona and vicinity about 30 Mormons. Dr. Thomas D. Mann was practicing there as a physician. A Mormon elder was sick unto death, and the doctor took his three students with him in one of his visits. The elder said that he should die, but should arise from the grave the third day. One of the students whispered to the other, "We will see that he does." Unfortunately some of the Mormons overheard this, and on the third night they assembled in force to watch, and when the boys had the body partly removed from the grave, they rushed upon them and succeeded in capturing one of the number. This year the Mormons removed, almost in a body, to Ohio, but they left one of their number as a witness to convict

the young student. The one left had the habit of drinking, and, by a concerted effort and free whiskey, was in a profound slumber when the case was called for trial. No one appearing, the case was dismissed. It is to be doubted whether the prisoner could have been convicted for his efforts to verify the predictions of a dying saint. The accused was Dr. George S. Harrison, who for more than 50 years was one of the most influential citizens and ablest physicians in Chautauqua county. It is believed that the same trio of medical students prepared themselves for their duties by a close observation of the bones and muscles of Joseph Damon, the murderer.

Many men have contributed to the development of this town in various ways, and I can hardly do more than to give the names of a few of them. Some in connection with the early settlement and the academy, I have already spoken of.

Henry C. Frisbee commenced publishing the *Censor* in 1821. In 1842 Mr. Willard McKinstry purchased the paper, and afterwards associated his brother with him, and then his son Louis, who is now in its active management. It is the oldest paper in western New York, and has always been a pure and able paper. In 1871, in its fiftieth year, Mr. McKinstry gave a banquet to Mr. Frisbee, which was a most notable gathering. Hon. Hanson A. Risley presided. Mr. McKinstry is now the oldest editor in the state. As his old associates pass away, his still vigorous pen commemorates their lives and perpetuates their memories. The *Advertiser and Union* was commenced in 1846. Mr. L. L. Pratt, an able writer, who is now connected with the *Watertown Times* was its first editor. He was succeeded by C. E. Benton who conducted it ably and successfully until his death. It has since been under the efficient editorial management of A. H. Hilton, and has a daily paper connected with it, published at Dunkirk.

Of the pioneer physicians, Dr. White was the first. He came to Fredonia in 1808, thoroughly educated, but the population was so sparse that he had to teach school the first winter. He practiced largely for 50 years, but never kept a set of books, practically giving his services to humanity. His skill was considered marvelous. He was the friend of education. He aided every cause that promised to make men better. He was the first surrogate of the county, and several times a member of the legislature. He was a great and good man. His nearest neighbor was Dr. Benjamin Walworth, also a learned and skilled surgeon. He came to Fredonia in 1824. He was a brother of Chancellor Walworth. He drew the charter of the village of Fredonia in 1829. In 1828 he was appointed one of the judges of the county court and held the position for 13 years. He was 14 years president of the corporation of Fredonia. He was for 31 years a trustee, and, most of the time, president of the Fredonia academy. He had strong prejudices sometimes to the living, but no one ever heard him speak unkindly of the dead.

He died at the age of 87. It is said that when he and Dr. White had a rail fence between them at an early period, that the top rails were broken and carried off, and Dr. Walworth suggested that the fence be divided and each repair his part. They met for this purpose, and Dr. Walworth told Dr. White to look the fence over and take which part he preferred. After looking, Dr. White said that he would take the lower part, the three bottom rails. Dr. Walworth did the repairing.

Another of the early physicians was Dr. Orris Crosby, who came to Fredonia in 1817. He was born in Connecticut, studied medicine with an uncle in Canada. He was, during the war, put in prison for vindicating his country. He was put on board the British fleet, and because he would not fight his countrymen was shot by a British lieutenant and left for dead. He carried during the rest of his life the marks of the wound in his breast and the British handcuffs on his wrists. He was an able physician. Later Charles E. Washburn came here, in 1851. He was an accomplished scholar and physician. He was surgeon of the 112th Regiment, and died from fever about the time the war closed. He was one of the men, who, whether joy or sorrow life or death came, did his duty as it was revealed to him. About the time the war closed Dr. Mathew S. Moon, who had held high rank as surgeon in the Confederate army, removed here from South Carolina. He soon won the hearts and confidence of the people. As a physician he was the acknowledged peer of the ablest in western New York. Dr. Thomas D. Mann commenced practice in Laona in 1828; and died in 1837, at the age of 32. No other physician in so short a time achieved a greater success. Of the living physicians, let some one write after their records and that of their patients are completed.

I will write briefly of the legal profession. Judge Houghton was the first lawyer and left an honorable record. James Mullett came to Fredonia in 1810. With only a common school education, he commenced the study of the law at the age of 30. He was emphatically a great man. He had strong, earnest convictions. You might as well have attempted to stay the thunderbolt as to repress his emphatic utterance of what he deemed to be just and true. He was a man for great occasions, and when place seekers and demagogues would be overwhelmed and lost, communities and states would turn to him for a leader and a guide. His brain was stimulated and inspired by a warm generous heart. His best efforts were in behalf of those upon whom courts and juries and bystanders frowned. His powers were never employed to sustain any gigantic wrong. He loved truth, justice, and humanity better than gold. With rare opportunities for accumulation, he never acquired a competence. It seemed sad to see pigmies thrive while the giant starved. He was once a candidate for surrogate and delegates from Pomfret were elected for him. The night before the convention he withdrew. He said to one of

its delegates, "I have tried all day to raise \$10. I have been refused by men who are under the strongest obligations to me, and a man who cannot raise \$10 to defray the expenses of his friends to the convention, is not fit to be surrogate of Chautauqua county." Tender of all the money he needed from his friend did not change his resolution. His effort in defense of Joseph Damon for murder, was never surpassed for eloquence and power in any age or country. His invective marked men. In a suit begun against some boys by a man of herculean proportions, who tried to preserve order upon camp-meeting grounds, he characterized the plaintiff as "Zion's bulldog." Many of his judicial opinions will stand for ages as monuments of his learning, logic, high sense of justice, and strength and felicity of expression. Hon. B. F. Greene, Chauncey Tucker, Philip S. Cottle, Frank Cushing, Thomas P. Grosvenor, C. H. Matteson, William A. Barden, Walter W. Holt, all of whom have passed away, have honored the profession. Among the eldest of the living members are the venerable E. F. Warren, George Barker, Lorenzo Morris, F. S. Edwards, John S. Lambert. All of them belong not to the town, but to the county and will be presented in its general history. It is a compliment to the town that in the 80 years since the organization of the county it has furnished the county judge for more than one-third of the time, and has furnished, since 1847, four justices of the supreme court, James Mullett, Benj. F. Greene, George Barker, and John S. Lambert. All but Judge Lambert have retired from judicial service, and he, like his predecessors, is making an honorable record.

Citizens of Pomfret were honored by a visit from Lafayette in 1825. In his long journey he was greeted by no more eloquent voice than that of Rev. David Brown, first pastor of the Episcopal church of Fredonia. Detained by accident, he did not reach Fredonia until after midnight. Many revolutionary soldiers were present, and under the leadership of General Risley, General Barker, Colonel Abell, Captain Whitcomb, and Captain Brown made the most of the pomp of war by the exhibition of the wilderness militia. In the response of Lafayette to Mr. Brown, he said, "The manner of my reception here, my dear sir, in a place so shortly since a wilderness, as you have said, surprises me as much as it pleases me. That the ladies too should remain up all night to receive me, it is too much." This ovation to Lafayette in city and country was the most wonderful expression of gratitude in the world's history. It was for sacrifices made more than 50 years before for liberty and humanity. It crowned a great life.

In 1836 the citizens of Pomfret were not exempt from the speculative spirit of the times. They were the pioneers of a movement to build a great city at Van Buren to be the terminus of the Erie railroad. Shares of stock representing \$100 sold for thirty-five hundred. A railroad was surveyed from Fredonia to Van Buren. A corporation was formed and purchased

Wheeler's gulf, three miles south of Fredonia, for stone quarries, and stock in them was sold largely on Wall street. These were to furnish the stone to be used in building up the city of Van Buren. There was at that time in the gulf a kind of stupid black-snake, some of which attained the length of 12 feet. We suppose they were to be trained, and to draw the stone from the quarry to the Fredonia & Van Buren railroad.

In 1851 the New York & Erie railroad was completed to Dunkirk. The president and his cabinet and Daniel Webster were present. This was the greatest day Chautauqua county had ever known. I cannot write of the railroad companies which have since built about 300 miles of railroad in Chautauqua county. The voice of the engine is daily heard in more than half of its homes and will speak for the railroads while generations of men come and go.

This town contributed its full quota of heroes to the war of the rebellion. I will not speak of them individually. A day has been set apart by law to honor their memories, to recount their great deeds, to decorate their graves. There, each spring, kindred and comrades come, and eloquent voices draw inspiration from the memory of the dead. We may hope this custom will continue long as the spring shall present her flowers, long as gratitude shall warm human hearts.

I can only name a few of the men who have departed but who have lived useful and honorable lives and have left their impress for good upon this community: Ebenezer A. Lester, John Crane, Philo H. Stevens, Alva H. Walker, Daniel W. Douglass, Elisha Norton, Orson Stiles, Stephen M. Clement, Joel R. Parker, Elijah Risley, William Risley, Levi Risley, Horace White, Roselle Greene, Lewis B. Grant, David Barrell, Aaron L. Putnam, George C. Rood, William C. Graham, James Gillis, Henry C. Frisbee, George W. Lewis, Frederic A. Redington, Daniel J. Pratt, J. Condit Smith, Robert McPherson, Charles J. Orton, Alva Colburn, Charles Burritt, Almond B. Madison, Arnold Kingsbury, John B. McLenathan. I may speak of Austin Smith, now living at the age of ninety, the first principal of Fredonia Academy in 1826, and who is still engaged in his profession of law at his home in Westfield. His life covers substantially the changes from the wilderness to Western New York of today, such changes as a life has never witnessed elsewhere in the world's history. Chauncey Abbey and many others have seen the same changes. They represent the buried generations. Of the living of today, my associates and friends who are dear to me, I have not spoken knowing that when they are gone some other pen will tell of their lives and virtues. The "Old Settlers' Festival" at Fredonia June 11th, 1873, was a large gathering from Chautauqua county and abroad not only of the pioneers, but of the later generations. There was in attendance five over 90 years of age, 40 between 80 and 90, and 150 between 70 and 80. We may

assume now that they are all gone, but their faces, preserved by art look down upon us from the walls of our homes, their voices linger in our ears, the works of their hands are in the fruitfulness, bloom and beauty of our hills and valleys, and by their sides shall all of us soon sleep and with them await the resurrection.

Every fable has a moral and I suppose every history should have. There are many impressive social lessons to be learned even in the changes of the century in this humble town. They are lessons not peculiar, but such as our common humanity teaches everywhere. It is a solemn lesson that men do not bear prosperity; that power and capacity for achievement come only from the toil and discipline of sorrow; that men of one generation become strong and make life too easy for the next. In many cases here we have seen the sturdy pioneer come to the annual fairs with his cereals, his flocks and herds. His children appear with costly equipages and fast horses, and the third generation on foot, empty handed and hopeless, and the name is no longer upon the tongues of men. While this is going on toiling boys, denied opportunities, are working their way to wealth and place, to curse their posterity with too much unearned wealth.

In physical achievement, since the settling of Pomfret, the dreams of the poet have been surpassed. The achievements of 6,000 years have been multiplied or the tree taking root in all the centuries, fed by the toil and suffering of all, has at last suddenly blossomed and borne fruit. How helpless was the pioneer in the wilderness, but his children now are citizens of the world, sharers in all its luxury and glory. Every continent and every sea ministers to them. It took months for the pioneers to hear from across the seas, now the world's history of each day is read at the evening fireside. For many years a single carrier, on foot, carried all the mail past us to the west, now the railroads carry through Pomfret 100 tons daily. Men now live who knew Buffalo when it was a hamlet. It is now a city of 300,000 people, and is building up an electric power at Niagara where the hum of industry promises to drown out the roar of the mighty cataract.

If the great object of life were splendid structures, the multiplication and diffusion of luxuries, well might men rejoice, but the solemn question, here as elsewhere, is whether all these are making men better or happier.

"It is yours to judge how wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land."

Every continent is strewn with the voiceless wreck of the works of men's hands and with graves. Nationalities and languages have disappeared. This has not been from any convulsion of nature, but from the degeneracy engendered by prosperity. In this very town were the relics of the mound builders. Great forest trees had grown over their resting places. The pioneer planted with hope above these warning graves. The same moral and social

laws should remind us that there is no exemption from effects of social corruption. In many ways we see the tide of anarchy rolling in that may acquire such force that it can no more be resisted than the woman with her broom could stop the waves of the sea. Our greatest trouble is the power of monopolies, the restlessness of labor, the wildness of the scramble for gold, the violence and blindness of party spirit, and the character of the politicians who look to their own interest and forget their country. The foundation of the evil is that the agricultural population have no love for the home or the farm, which is valued only as so much merchandise. There is not a hundredth part of the farms occupied now by descendants of the men who first owned them. We do not believe the republic can last without the stability and conservatism of an agricultural interest that holds the balance of power sufficiently to be an element in government.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made.
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

The teachers in schools will fail to impress moral lessons if all the lessons of life are against them. I would not hold up to children, as models, the marvels of humanity, the great historic figures, and teach them that if they do not equal them, life is a failure. But I would exhibit the pure, self-sacrificing, toiling men and women who are cheerfully bearing the burden of humanity and whom they can imitate and equal. I would inspire them with a love for truth, for home pleasures, for nature, for humanity in its lowest estate, for the joys that God has provided for us all. One successful demagogue reeking with corruption, yet elevated to place, followed by popular applause, worshipped for successful stealing, while virtue is ridiculed and a drug in the market, will do more to demoralize young men than the examples of a thousand saintly lives. All history warns us that the ship of state will not make a prosperous voyage through the centuries with demagogues and devils at the helm, no matter if they do quote scripture and steal the robes of angels to cover their depravity. Nature has not among her possibilities greater woe than may come even to Pomfret, if men forget God and his laws. No matter what fields may be reclaimed, what temples may be reared, if men and women are not growing better, the pomp and splendor of civilization is as sad as the flowers that embellish graves.

CHAPTER XLIX.

FREDONIA, CHURCHES, ETC.*

FREDONIA is a lovely village three miles nearly south of Dunkirk, with which it is connected by an electric railway, and the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley & Pittsburgh railroad. It is surrounded by hills and dales, and Canadaway creek flows through broad vineyards, tumbles into cascades and ripples merrily through the village. On a Sabbath morning, when the visitor sits on the balcony of the hotel looking out on the village park and the silence of the day is broken only by nature's warblers or the bells of four little churches that face the green, it is indescribably peaceful and beautiful. The road between Dunkirk and Fredonia is bordered by an almost continuous stretch of fine residences under the protecting branches of grand old elms, and surrounded by picturesque lawns. Berries and all kinds of small fruits are prolific here, and are sent out in large quantities. The propagation of grape roots, gooseberry bushes and other nursery stock is also an important industry, three or four growers being extensively engaged in that business. There are 250 acres of ground devoted to the propagation of grape roots, and more of these are sold from Fredonia than from all other parts of the United States.

There is not much done in manufacturing. Fredonia is almost distinctly a residence village and school town. It has, however, a mammoth canning factory, an important felt mill, and two or three other milling establishments. The village owns its own water-works, a gravity system affording 110 pounds pressure, which comes from a natural rock reservoir, three miles distant, and containing 10,000,000 gallons of pure water. The revenue from these works affords the corporation sufficient money to pay all expenses, including interest on the bonds and the principal as fast as it falls due, the total bonded indebtedness having been \$78,000. The streets are illuminated by electricity from a plant that is also the property of the corporation, and the street railway company is preparing to furnish stores and residences with incandescent lights. This company has also secured a franchise to put in the Holley system of steam heating. There is also a regulation system of sewerage, and the village is said to excel all others of its size in the state, in the amount of sidewalk flagging. Facing the park at the corner of two streets is the town hall, a fine three-story brick structure, erected in 1890 at a cost

* Contributed.

of \$40,000, and which contains the postoffice, a spacious opera house, the common council rooms, and the hall for holding town meetings. The officers of the village are President, E. H. Pratt; trustees, F. R. Green, John M. Zahn, Charles G. Thayer, O. W. Fargo, George R. Moore.

The Fredonia National bank was established in 1855 by S. M. Clement. It was originally a state bank, but became a national bank in 1865. The capital stock is \$100,000. Its career has been prosperous, and it is an institution of stability, reflecting credit upon its management. Of surplus and undivided profits it has \$67,000, while its deposits average about one-half million dollars. The president, Chauncey Abbey, has served continuously in that capacity since 1881, and is the only surviving member of the original board of directors. He formerly resided at Arkwright, but since 1881 has been an honored citizen of Fredonia. A. O. Putnam is vice-president, F. R. Green, cashier, and H. G. Allen, assistant cashier.

Miner's bank is an old and sound monetary institution, occupying its own building. It was founded in 1851 by H. J. Miner, who died in 1872. Since then it has been under the proprietorship of H. D. M. Miner, who has been associated with it since 1856.

The Dunkirk & Fredonia Electric railway is owned by a stock company, dating back in its origin almost to the time when the Dunkirk & Fredonia Plank Road Co. operated their toll road between these villages. The first corporation was the "horse car company," which furnished what was considered the *ne plus ultra* of accommodation to travellers. The public spirited directors early saw the advantages of electricity as a motive power, fitted up an elaborate plant with power house and dynamos at Fredonia, and equipped the road with an elegant track and cars. W. McKinstry is president, and M. M. Fenner superintendent and manager.

The Fredonia Natural Gaslight company was organized in 1848, and has ever since distributed gas for illuminating purposes. When natural gas was discovered in copious quantities the company was reorganized with revised title. The company distributes manufactured gas again now, purchasing the supply from a Dunkirk plant. The village consumes about 4,000,000 feet of gas per year, and the company has recently found it necessary to increase the carrying capacity by a new pipe line. The company owns eleven miles of pipe.

There is probably not a village of its size in the country possessing so fine a hotel as Fredonia's elegant new hostelry, "The Columbia," completed last fall at an expense of \$50,000. It is beautifully situated, facing a charming little park in the very heart of one of the prettiest villages of Chautauqua county. There has been a hotel on this site since 1821. The village was laid out on its incorporation as "a square, measuring three-fourths of a

mile from the Johnson House north, south, east and west," so the Columbia is the exact center of the village.

Another pleasant feature of the village is the Barker Library. A building was presented to the village by the late D. R. Barker, and is used for this purpose. Thanks to the generosity of the citizens, several large contributions have been made for its maintenance.

In the city building is located the Citizens' club, which consists of eighty members, including the foremost men of the village, and which has been in existence for several years. The departments include parlors, reception room, reading and card rooms, and billiard parlors, and are furnished in admirable taste. The officers of the club are: president, A. N. Colburn; vice-president, A. L. Mixer; secretary, H. S. Clothier.

Across the park in another three-story building, is the Fredonia Athletic Club, made up of the brawny young men of the village and numbering nearly 200 members. The club is replete with plunge and shower baths, lockers, bowling alley, gymnasium, reading room, etc. Courtesies are extended visiting wheelmen, for the organization takes great interest in cycling, and has in its membership several who have distinguished themselves in contests in this state and Pennsylvania. The officers are: president, Dr. N. G. Richmond; vice-president, W. P. Barnum; secretary, H. G. Allen; treasurer, Dr. A. W. Dods.

NEWSPAPERS.—In January 1817 the first newspaper of the county, the *Chautauqua Gazette*, was issued at Fredonia by James Percival, a number of the people having advanced from \$10 to \$30 each as subscriptions. The old name Canadaway was not grand enough for a village with a newspaper, and a public meeting was held which adopted the name Fredonia at the suggestion of Judge Houghton and the first issue of the *Gazette* proclaimed the new name. In 1818 Carpenter & Hull were proprietors and soon James Hull was sole owner. The *Gazette* was never a paying property, the patrons mostly wished to pay in some production of the farm, and paper, ink and labor cost money. Mr. Hull became involved and an unrelenting creditor sent him to jail. By obtaining the "freedom of the limits" he could come to Fredonia on Sunday by returning to "the limits" at Mayville before midnight. This he was sure to do for he was a man of honor and integrity. Under all its difficulties the *Gazette* existed five years. In 1821 there was "printed, and sold wholesale and retail, by Hull & Hickok, Fredonia, N. Y.," a pamphlet of 24 pages of 2½ by 4 inches in size, with illustrations from crude cuts evidently made in the office.

The *New York Censor*, a four page weekly, was founded in April, 1821, by H. C. Frisbee. The press and entire outfit cost about \$200 and was brought from Buffalo as a small wagon load. Mr. Frisbee published the *Censor*, which was changed to *Fredonia Censor*, for 17 years. It was sold to E. and

J. Winchester and published three years by E. Winchester, then by R. Cunningham for one year until 1842, when Willard McKinstry purchased it. Since 1867 McKinstry & Son (Louis) have been the publishers. Under their management the *Censor* has been a power in upholding morality, honesty, and integrity, and in sentiment strongly Republican.

In 1826 the *Fredonia Gazette* was published by Hull & Snow, the subscription list of the *People's Gazette*, of Forestville, being transferred to it. The office was soon removed to Dunkirk, and shortly after was consolidated with the *Westfield Phoenix*. The *Western Democrat and Literary Inquirer* was published from 1835 to 1837, at Fredonia, and the office was removed to the prospective city of Van Buren and used on the *Van Buren Times*, W. H. Cutler, editor. The *Frontier Express* was started in 1846, in 1849 it was changed to the *Fredonia Express*, in 1850 to the *Chautauqua Union*. In 1851 it was sold to Tyler & Shepard who changed it to *Fredonia Advertiser*, a Whig organ, with Levi L. Pratt editor. In 1852 L. L. Pratt & Co. became owners. In 1855 it was "Know-nothing" in its views, in 1862 Democratic. In 1864 Pratt, Hilton & Co. sold it to J. C. Mullett and C. E. Benton. March 1, 1865, Mr. Benton was sole owner. In 1868, by uniting with the *Dunkirk Union*, the Fredonia paper became *The Union and Advertiser*. It is now published under that name, in connection with the *Dunkirk Daily Herald*, by C. F. White & Co. A. H. Hilton is editor. It is Democratic in politics.

CHURCHES.—*The First Baptist Church*, which became *The Fredonia Baptist Church* May 25, 1859, dates from a meeting held at "Canadaway" only three years after the first settler made a permanent home in the wild woods of this county. The record is preserved and is: "November, 1805. A number of Baptist brethren having moved to this place, it then being a wilderness where we have no knowledge that there was ever a religious assembly before, whose number was small, consisting of only five brethren and four sisters, thought proper to meet on Lord's days to recommend the cause of Christ and confirm each other in the faith." The brethren were probably Zattu Cushing, William Gould, John Van Tassell, Benjamin Barrett, Eliphalet Burnham, and the sisters Rachel Cushing, Rhoda Burnham, Sophia Williams, Silence Barto. The next record is: "March 14, 1807. The brethren and sisters entered into covenant, and agreed to meet every Saturday in each month to renew covenant." September 8, 1808 articles of faith and a covenant were adopted, and, October 20, sixteen persons were examined by a duly authorized council, and the church was organized. This organization occurred in the 40x50 foot barn of Zattu Cushing—the largest building in the town. In 1813 Mr. Cushing was made a deacon and in 1816 Ebenezer Webster and Elijah Devine were chosen to the same office, as was, in 1821, Nathaniel Crosby. Elder Joy Handy was the pastor from before organization until 1822. In 1829 the Second Baptist Church (now extinct) was organi-

zed at Laona from this church. May 1, 1830, the Dunkirk Baptist Church was taken off, and, according to the records, August 31, 1831, the Forestville Baptist Church was organized out of this church. Rev. Elisha Tucker became pastor in 1822, and the next year he was sent "to New York, Boston, Salem, Providence, etc., to solicit material aid for the finishing of the frame meetinghouse." This was completed and used until 1835. Rev. Jirah D. Cole was pastor from April 14, 1832, until Rev. Beriah N. Leach succeeded him April 1, 1836. He was followed by Rev. John F. Bishop, March, 1838, when the membership was about 500. The next year dissatisfaction arose, and two divisions were formed. Mr. Bishop continued pastor of one division in the meetinghouse for several years, and was succeeded by Rev. S. P. Way and Rev. Bliss C. Willoughby in turn until the reunion February 12, 1848. From 1839 the other division met in the academy and was ministered to by Revs. A. C. Barrell, J. L. Richmond, Alfred Handy, Ebenezer Loomis. Each division calling itself the "First Baptist Church," adopted articles of reunion February 12, 1848, and, at a joint meeting, February 14, mutually voted a reunion. Ebenezer Webster, John Hamilton and Joel R. Parker were then elected deacons, and, later, Almond R. Madison, who served the church most acceptably for over 40 years, was chosen clerk. May 19, 1849, Salem T. Griswold was settled as pastor. Since him have been A. Kingsbury, from April, 1851 to 1855, C. N. Chandler, Alonzo Wheelock, George G. Downey, Howard M. Jones, Charles Thompson, Lester Williams, Malcolm McGregor and Charles E. Smith, D. D. Membership 300. The present brick church, seating 500, valued at \$20,000, was dedicated July 7, 1853.

The First Presbyterian Church of Pomfret was organized Sept. 29, 1810, as a Congregational church, Rev. John Spencer officiating. The members were Benj. Barnes, Isaac Barnes, (chosen deacon), Norman Goodwin, Mark Stacy, Hannah Loomis, Lucinda Goodwin, Abigail Rood, Ruth Barnes, Israel Loomis (chosen deacon), Samuel Marsh, Asa French, Phoebe Risley, Persis Chadwick, Jeremiah Barnes. Thirteen members were added in four years. Mr. Spencer preached part of the time until Samuel Sweezy was installed pastor, March 13, 1817. The church became Presbyterian about this time, and, until 1824, included all Presbyterians living in Dunkirk. Services were held in a plank schoolhouse in the center of Houghton common, and in various places until 1823, when a room was fitted up in the second story of the academy, which was used until the occupation of the brick edifice, commenced in 1835, standing on the site now occupied. The Presbyterian "Society" was incorporated in 1819 with Gilbert Douglas, John Crane, Benj. Douglas, Henry Abell, Thos. G. Abell, Solomon Hinkley and Harvey Durkee, trustees. The pastors from Mr. Sweezy have been William Page, D. D. Gregory, A. Parmelee, Wm. Bradley, D. R. Rudd, Sylvester Cowles, D. D.,

C. L. Hequembourg, S. M. Hopkins, D. D., Augustus Pomeroy, Sabin McKinney, Daniel Clarke, Edwin S. Wright, Wm. Scofield, J. M. Fradenburg, D. D., A. L. Benton, M. D. Kneeland, D. D., T. E. Calvert, S. W. Pratt, D. W. Teller, (died in 1894). The membership is about 500.

*Methodist Church.**—In 1805 the first Methodist Episcopal itinerate made his appearance in Fredonia, but, like the Tishbite of old, he proclaimed his message, and "passed on," only occasionally returning until 1811, when Rev. Elijah Metcalf, preacher in charge of Chautauqua circuit, organized a class as part of the Ohio conference. Before this Fredonia was in the Baltimore conference. Among the members of the society were Justin Hinman and wife, Daniel Gould and wife, William Ensign and wife, Jeremiah Baldwin and wife. In 1812 Benjamin Paddock was pastor; 1813, John McMahan; 1814, Burrows Westlake; 1815, Lemuel Lane; 1816, Daniel D. Davidson; 1817, Curtis Goddard; 1818, John Summerville; 1819, the eccentric Richard C. Hutton with Benjamin P. Hill, assistant. At the general conference of 1820 the territory was given to the Genesee conference and "Lake" circuit formed including the territory between North East, Pa., and Silver Creek, with Rev. John Summerville as pastor. In 1821 Nathaniel Reeder was pastor, Ira Brunson assistant; 1822, Richard Wright, Sylvester Cary assistant; 1823, Parker Buel, Richard Wright assistant; 1824, Josiah Keyes.

In 1824 the general conference transferred Chautauqua county and part of Cattaraugus to the Pittsburgh conference, and in 1825 Henry Knapp was sent to the circuit with John Scott assistant; 1826, Job Wilson, John P. Kent; 1827, Joseph S. Barris, Zechariah Ragan; 1828, Joseph S. Barris, Samuel Ayres. In 1829 the name of the circuit was changed to Forestville, James Gilmore being sent as pastor and Alured Plimpton assistant; 1830, David Preston, Samuel E. Babcock; 1831, David Preston, John Robinson; 1832-3, John Hallock, Daniel M. Stearns. "Fredonia" first appears as a charge in 1834, William Todd pastor, Lorenzo Rogers assistant; 1835, H. Luce was appointed; 1836, T. J. Jennings, J. W. Davis and B. S. Hill assistants; 1837, J. H. Tackett, C. D. Rockwell; 1838, J. H. Tackett, Josiah Flower; 1839, W. H. Hunter, I. C. T. McClelland; 1840, W. H. Hunter, Moses Hill; 1841, Moses Hill, E. J. Kinney; 1842, J. W. Hill; 1843, Moses Hill.

August 2, 1843, the annual conference held its eighth session in Fredonia, Bishop Joshua Soule, D. D., presiding. There were 130 ministers, appointed to 70 circuits and stations divided into six districts: Ravenna and Warren in Ohio, Meadville, Erie and Franklin in Pennsylvania, and Jamestown in New York. The conference met in the new church on Center street then completed. This was the last visit of Bishop Soule to a conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, as he was one of the number that seceded in 1844, and formed the Methodist Episcopal church South.

* By Rev. J. Boyd, Espy, A. M. Ph. D.

The pastor in 1844 was Thomas Graham; 1845, Niram Norton; 1846-7, J. E. Chapin; 1848, H. W. Beers; 1849-50, S. C. Thomas; 1851, J. W. Lowe; 1852, Albina Hall; 1853, John Peate; 1854, G. W. Chesbro; 1855, Niram Norton; 1856, A. C. Tibbitts; 1857, J. R. Lyon; 1858-9, D. M. Rogers; 1860-1, E. A. Johnson; 1862-3-4, R. W. Crane; 1865-6, E. H. Yingling; 1867-8, D. S. Steadman; 1869-70, J. H. Tagg; 1871-2, A. N. Craft; 1873-4, R. F. Randolph; 1875-6, J. M. Bray; 1877-8-9, A. J. Merchant; 1880, John O'Neal (who died at the close of his first year. He was a fascinating preacher and a most affectionate pastor); 1881-2-3, J. A. Kummer; 1884-5, W. P. Bignell; 1886, J. M. Barker; 1887, (six months) J. Z. Armstrong; 1887-8-9, H. C. Westwood, D. D. (He died near the close of the conference year. He was a very excellent preacher and loving pastor); 1890-1-2-3, J. Boyd Espy, Ph. D. The church has been prosperous in its history, but never more so than now. It has 360 full members, with no internal dissensions and is free from debt.

The first church building was begun in 1822 and completed in 1824. It stood on the lot now occupied by Mr. A. Lapham, on East Main street. Afterwards it was moved to the corner of Main and Green streets. The second church was built in 1839 on the corner of Center and Barker streets. In the early fifties a parsonage was bought on the opposite corner. The present property was purchased in 1867 and the church erected in 1868-9, the whole costing about \$28,000. The dedicatory services were conducted by Bishop Matthew Simpson and the Rev. B. I. Ives May 12th, 1869. During the pastorate of Dr. J. A. Kummer the present parsonage, (John P. Hall memorial parsonage), was built at a cost of \$2,700, and partly furnished, the furnishing being completed during the short but popular pastorate of Dr. J. Z. Armstrong. The official members are Rev. W. H. Hover, superannuate; Charles L. Pearce, local preacher; George G. Miner, Sunday school superintendent and president of Epworth League; Ralph H. Hall, Festus Day, F. A. Cottrell, Dr. M. W. Cobb and Z. E. Wheelock, trustees; H. D. M. Miner, F. A. Cottrell, M. H. Shannon, G. G. Miner, Henry Leworthy, J. M. Tyrrell, Z. E. Wheelock, Dr. M. W. Cobb, Frederick Dunn, stewards; F. A. Cottrell, J. M. Tyrrell, Seth Aldrich, Rev. W. H. Hover, Dr. M. S. Corey, class leaders. The Epworth League, No. 2081, was organized March 1, 1890, and has 110 members.

The Junior Epworth League, No. 1843, has a membership of 50, and was organized by Miss Elizabeth Richardson, a teacher in the Normal School, January 10, 1893. She was its superintendent until March 17, 1894, when she was accidentally killed by the elevator in the normal school. She had laid broad plans for its future work. The League had already arranged to educate a boy in China, naming him Henry Richardson Espy. Mrs. G. G. Miner is superintendent. During the last year 70 were added to the church

from the Sunday school, which has a membership of 375, with 11 officers and 32 teachers. The "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society," "Home Missionary Society," "Daughters of Eunice," "Ne Plus Ultra Society," and "Woman's Aid Society," are doing good work in connection with the church.

Trinity (Episcopal) Church.—The organization of this church was effected August 1, 1822, under the name of "The Rector, Church wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity church at Fredonia," and October 15 it was received into union with the Protestant church of this state. The first wardens were Michael Hinman and Watts Wilson; vestrymen, Jonathan Sprague, Abiram Orton, Joseph Rood, Abraham Van Santvoord, Benjamin Douglas, Nathan Hempsted, Joseph G. Hinman. The charming church edifice, seating 500, was completed and consecrated in 1835. Its interior has recently been remodelled at a considerable expense, and the edifice is valued at \$20,000. The first pastor was Rev. David Brown. The present rector, Rev. J. J. Landers succeeded Rev. W. O. Jarvis in 1875. The church is in a most prosperous condition. The wardens are Elias Forbes and George Barker. The vestrymen are A. R. Moore, clerk; Charles G. Thayer, treasurer; Louis McKinstry, Dr. R. T. Rolph, Dr. A. J. Evans, W. W. Sloan, J. W. Guest, Major E. H. Pratt, Frank W. Howard.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ.—A society of this denomination was organized in Fredonia by Rev. J. Holmes, A. D. 1880. The names of the pastors who have served the church since its organization are Revs. J. Holmes, A. Mecker, T. J. Butterfield, L. L. Hager, L. McIntire, I. L. Bowen, M. A. Baldwin, W. S. Grover and I. Bennehoff. The membership is twelve. A substantial church edifice 30x40 was erected on Clinton Avenue in 1888. Two things have militated against the growth of the society, viz: It has always been worked with outside appointments, thereby rendering it impossible to hold services every Sunday; and the fact of the isolation of the church edifice which has been a constant menace to its life.

There is also in Fredonia a small Campbellite society, a German Lutheran church (on Oak Hill), and a Free Methodist church. There is a German Evangelical church at Laona. "Lily Dale," the noted summer resort of the spiritual or spiritist organization is near the eastern border of the town on Cassadaga lake. (See Stockton.)

The Woman's Christian Association of Fredonia was incorporated in May, 1892, and is a public benefice. Mrs. Lorenzo Morris president, Mrs. George R. Moore secretary and Mrs. Squire White treasurer. Mrs. E. A. Curtis has been prominent in its work. Through the liberality and generosity of Mrs. Lorenzo Morris and Mr. A. O. Putnam the association has purchased, fitted up and established a "Home for Aged Women." It was opened in 1893, the first institution of the kind in the county. The "Home" is not a home for paupers. It is rather a retreat for elderly women left alone

in the world, but who have some means—enough to insure them care and comfort in such an institution.

About 1812 five brothers, Horace, Ebenezer, Elisha, Eli, and Joseph Webster, came in and settled on what has since been known as Webster street. Among their descendants now living in Pomfret are Ahira G., Lemuel B., Willard and Erskine Webster. The family is a much respected one in the town.

Veniah Fox from Connecticut settled on "Webster street" before 1812. None of his descendants are living. His son Captain Simeon cut the first tree in that locality. He was a boat captain on the lakes. Veniah died where he settled in 1849. Chauncey Fox, another son, lived and died there. James Hart now owns the Fox homestead, where he has lived for 57 years. Veniah Fox was a Revolutionary soldier and participated in the siege of Yorktown. Morris Adams settled about 1½ miles north of Fredonia in 1814, where he died in 1853. His father, Justus, moved in a year or two later. In 1836 Bishop Adams, a brother of Morris, settled at Van Buren Point, and at one time owned two hundred acres of land there. John, Thomas, and Jesse, brothers of Morris and Bishop, came about 1816 and settled in other portions of the county. John Adams a descendant lives in Fredonia. His son, James R., has been supervisor.

Erastus W. Ramsdell and Anson Reed, the oldest living residents of Laona, say they planted the first vineyard in the vicinity of that village. Mr. Ramsdell set out one acre and Mr. Reed a half acre of grape roots in 1860. This beginning was followed in 1865 by Dewitt C. Colson, who planted half an acre and in 1866 an acre and a half. William Reed came to Laona in 1815, where he lived and died in 1825. His son Anson was born there January 28, 1817. Erastus W. Ramsdell came to Laona in 1828. They are the only men living in that village who came there before 1830.

Alanson C. Straight, son of Cowen Straight, came to Charlotte from Wayne county about 1816, and during his residence there he cleared up three farms. His sons John P. and Albertus A. now live in Laona. There Cowen Straight kept hotel three years and then bought the farm now owned by his sons. Horace White came from South Hadley, Mass., in the fall of 1832 and settled on a farm two miles north of Sinclairville. His children were Harriet E., (Mrs. Alonzo Wilcox), of Shumla; Maria (Mrs. George Cobb) dec.; Almena (Mrs. Lewis T. Parker), of Laona; Horace (dec.), and George P. (dec.) Mr. White lived and died there. Reuben Bartholomew from Connecticut came in with two yoke of oxen in 1818 and settled on a farm in the southwest part of the town, where he lived and died. Leverett Todd came with him. George Bartholomew, a son of Reuben, resides just east of Fredonia. Daniel Bartholomew, brother of Reuben, moved into Pomfret about 1815, and settled near Fredonia. Rufus S. Martin, born in 1789, came from Chittenden Co., Vt., to Pomfret in 1830. He settled in the southeast part of the town, and died there May 2, 1841, his wife died March 2, 1877. His son Prescott has been much in local politics and lives in Fredonia village. Two sons of Rufus S. Martin went to California, where one became a member of assembly and state senator. Dr. James Pettit came from Cazenovia and settled at Cordova about 1834. His grandson James M., now owns and occupies the homestead. His son, Eber M. Pettit, settled near him about the same time. Both died there. Dr. James Pettit died May 24, 1849, and his wife in 1859. Dr. Pettit was a strong Abolitionist, and his house was one of the principal stations of the "underground railroad," where escaping slaves were cared for, secreted, protected and forwarded on their way to the free land of Canada.

The Canadaway valley has ever been a great tanning district. Horace White and Henry H. Bumpus, who had been conducting a tannery for some years at Shumla formed a partnership with Lyvenus Ellis in 1859, and built a tannery at Laona, which from 1889 has been conducted by Henry B. and George E. White and Willis D. Leet. They tan from 45,000 to 50,000 "sides" of leather. Lyvenus Ellis started the tannery business of "Ellis & Son" in 1877. His son, Clarence D., is manager. They can tan 30,000 sides annually. These firms give employment to fifty men.

Pliny Smith, E. A. Curtis, H. B. Jenkins, Sidney Smith and D. L. Roberts in 1868 organized a company to manufacture the "Matchless" churn. Pliny Smith was made manager. They bought Person Crosby's cabinet factory and have employed several men, using water from the Canadaway as motive power. The factory is at Cordova.

PHYSICIANS.—From the first settlement Fredonia's medical men have been conspicuously able ones. The pioneers, Dr. Squire White and Dr. Benjamin Walworth, not only took high rank in their profession, but were conspicuous public men, discharging responsible duties with conscientious care and conceded ability. Their successors have, in the main, been worthy of their fame. Dr. Franklin Burritt has lived a long life of usefulness in this his native town. From 1848 Dr. Charles Smith has ministered to a large circle of patients, and is nearing the "four-score years" of life. Among the other physicians of today, Dr. N. G. Richmond is ably maintaining the reputation of the allopathic school, and is president of the county medical society. The homeopathic school is represented by Dr. Asa S. Couch, a native of the county, who is one of the foremost physicians of that practice in the state, and Dr. A. Wilson Dods who, besides being popular as a physician, is noted for his scientific attainments.

LAWYERS.—Emory Force Warren was born at Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1810. His parents were of New England origin, and came to this county in February 1819, and settled in Charlotte. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where he acquired the rudiments of an English education in the district school; and after he was 18 years old he taught winter schools for several seasons. In May, 1831, he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Richard P. Marvin in Jamestown. In November following, he went to Kennedy's Mills; and in March, 1832, he was elected a justice of the peace to fill a vacancy, and the next year for a full term of four years. He married, December 24, 1833, Timandra J., daughter of David Sackett, an early settler in the county. In May, 1834, he returned to Jamestown, and resumed his place in Judge Marvin's office; and at the June term of that year was admitted to practice in the court of common pleas. In 1839, he was admitted as an attorney in the supreme court, and in due course took the degrees of counselor in that court, solicitor and counselor in chancery, and all the degrees entitling him to full practice in the district and circuit courts of the United States in the northern district of New York. In 1840 he was appointed examiner in chancery by Governor Seward. In 1842 and 1843, he represented the county in the assembly. In 1845 he compiled "Sketches of the History of Chautauqua County" which were published in 1846. This was a valuable volume. In 1846 he removed to a farm in Stockton on account of failing health, but soon removed to Sinclairville and resumed the practice of his profession there until 1856. He was appointed postmaster in 1849, held the office several years when he resigned. He held the office of surrogate for four years from January 1851. In 1856 he removed to Fredonia where he resides. He held the office of excise commissioner for the county from 1861 for 8 years. In 1871 he was elected county judge for 6 years. Judge Warren has been connected with some of the leading lawyers

of the county, Judge Marvin, Madison Burnell and Lorenzo Morris, and ever maintained their respect and esteem for his honesty, fidelity and ability. He is now passing the evening twilight of an active, pure and useful life at Fredonia, honored and revered by an unusually large circle of friends.

Edwin F. Warren, born in Jamestown, September 3, 1841, was the only son of Emory F. and Timandra J. Warren, daughter of David Sackett. He had a common school education, and in 1856 entered Fredonia Academy to prepare for college. He was graduated therefrom in 1860, and the same year entered the freshman class at Tufts college, Mass. In 1862 he entered the junior class at Yale, was graduated with high honors from that university in 1864, and afterwards received the degree of M. A. He then became professor of mathematics and sciences at the Caldwell Institute, Danville, Ky. In 1865 he was with the Freedsmen's Bureau as principal of the chief school for colored people in New Orleans, La., was soon made head of the three directors appointed for governing the colored schools of New Orleans and adjacent country. His work was wholly executive, and was so well appreciated that he was made state inspector of schools. He accepted the position but before he could enter upon its duties it was found impracticable to perform them, owing to the lack of revenues of the Bureau. He resigned, returned to Fredonia, studied law with Warren & Morris, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, May 8, 1868. The next fall he removed to Nebraska City, Neb., where he has since resided and been in practice. He has been admitted to all the courts, state and federal, and has devoted his life to his profession. Like his father, he has little taste for politics, and has never run for any important office, although once almost nominated by the Republican party for judge of the supreme court of Nebraska, where a nomination is equivalent to an election. He has held the positions of county and city attorney and president of the board of education of his city. In masonry he has held high offices: Grand Master of the Grand Lodge; Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter; Grand Master of the Grand Council; Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, and is Inspector General, 33rd A. & A. Scottish Rite. Mr. Warren married September 28, 1869, at Fredonia, Miss Martha A., daughter of J. B. Wygant. They have one daughter (adopted,) Gertrude Stella, born July 25, 1875. He has a good practice, and, like his father, a well-earned and well-deserved reputation of a sound lawyer, and he says he "has never had an ambition outside of the law."

Hon. Lorenzo Morris was born in Smithfield, Madison county, August 14, 1817. His parents settled in Chautauqua in 1829. He was graduated from the Mayville academy in 1836. In 1837, he commenced his law studies with Hon. T. A. Osborne, in 1840 he read law with Judge Cook of Jamestown and was admitted to practice and became Judge Cook's partner. In 1844 he was admitted as an attorney of the supreme court. He then practiced in May-

ville until 1852 when he established himself at Fredonia in active and successful practice. In the old militia days he served from 1838 to 1842 as lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 207th Regt., N. Y., S. M. From 1871 to 1875 he was one of the trustees of Buffalo Insane Asylum. In 1867 he, a Democrat, was elected state senator by 203 majority in the strongly Republican district. In 1872 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. He has been president of the state normal school and did much to develop its great usefulness. He married in 1834 Fannie E. Strong of Westfield who died in 1873 leaving 3 children. In 1885 he married Mrs. Marian H. Stillman. Dr. Hazeltine says: "If as an advocate the mantle of Madison Burnell fell upon the shoulders of any compeer, it will be found in the possession of Lorenzo Morris."

Thomas W. Glisan was born in Linganore, Frederick county, Md., April 26, 1821. He was educated at the Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y., and at Fredonia academy; admitted to the bar at Albion in 1849, and has pursued the practice of law in Fredonia.

Samuel Ulric Brunck, born in Lafayette, Ind., May 25, 1837, studied law with Hon. D. W. Paishall, of Lyons, N. Y., and was admitted at Rochester September 6, 1858. He began practice in Lyons and in 1859 went to Buffalo, where he was for 12 years deputy clerk of the superior court and two years special deputy county clerk of Erie county. After practicing five years in Sandusky, Ohio, Mr. Brunck came to Fredonia, July 14, 1887, where he now follows his profession. In 1890 he was elected justice of the peace to fill vacancy, and in 1892 was reëlected for the full term.

Benjamin F. Skinner, son of Alfred and Huldah (White) Skinner, was born in Pomfret July 23, 1837. He was educated at Fredonia academy, studied law with Warren & Morris and Hon. George Barker, was admitted to practice in the supreme court and United States district court at Buffalo, began the practice of law January 1, 1867, at Fredonia, which he has continued. He was district attorney one term, supervisor of Pomfret three years and justice of the peace for nearly twenty years.

Hon. John S. Lambert was born in Johnsonville, Rensselaer county, in 1851, read law with Morris & Russell at Fredonia from 1874 to 1877, when he was admitted to the bar. From 1878 to 1881 he practiced law in Fredonia; then he was elected county judge. In 1888 he was reëlected. He was nominated as the Republican candidate for justice of the supreme court for the Eighth Judicial District. He was elected for a term of 14 years, and took his seat upon the bench in January, 1890. Judge Lambert has many warm friends. At the bar he was recognized as an able lawyer and on the bench he has presided with ability and impartiality.

Arthur R. Moore was born in Stateburg, S. C., January 1, 1855. He was a student in the office of Morris & Lambert at Fredonia, and was admit-

ted to the bar at Buffalo, in October 1884. January 1, 1885, he established himself as a lawyer in Fredonia.

Hon. Warren B. Hooker, son of John and Philena (Waterman) Hooker was born in Perrysburgh, Cattaraugus county, November 24, 1856. He graduated at Forestville academy in 1872, studied law with J. G. Record, Esq., at Forestville, was admitted to the bar in '79, practiced law three years, then went west. Returning in 1884 he established himself as a lawyer at Fredonia, and has been actively in practice. He has held various offices acceptably, and is an extremely popular official. He is now serving his second term as member of Congress for this district, and has won a high reputation by his energetic and faithful performance of the duties of that office. He is now in nomination for his third term. He married in 1884, Etta E., daughter of Chauncey Abbey, president of Fredonia National Bank.

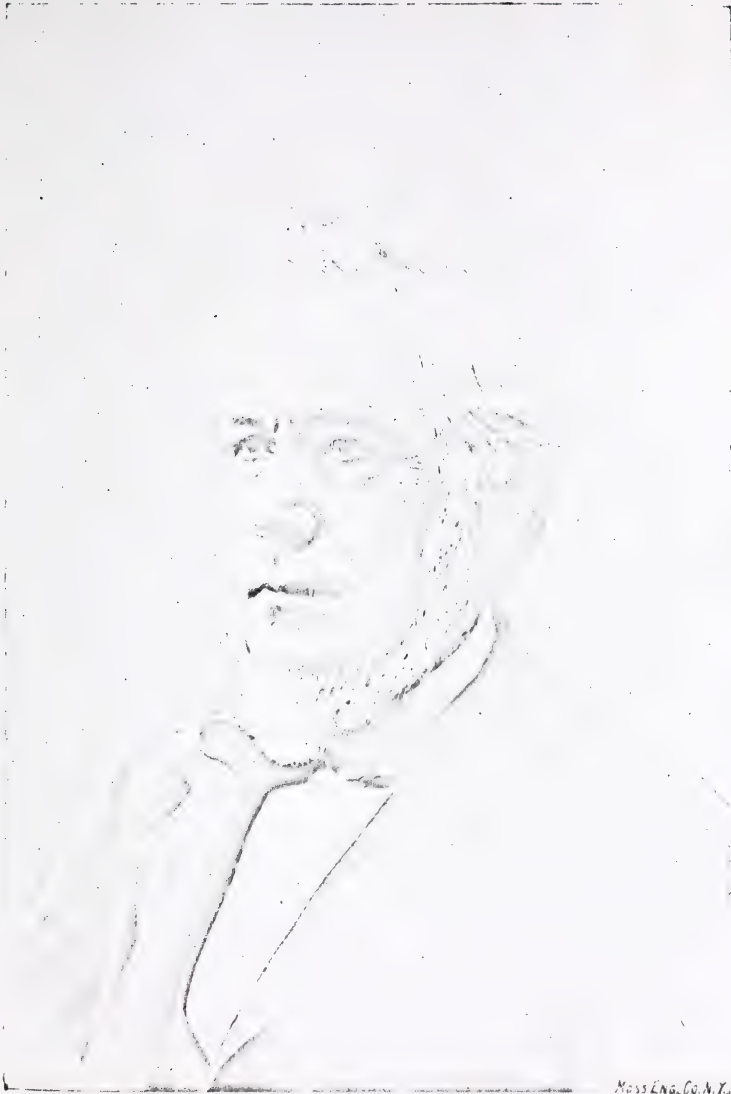
John A. Warren is also a practicing lawyer at Fredonia.

SUPERVISORS.—1808-18, Philo Orton; 1819-22, Leverett Barker; 1823-5, Abiram Orton; 1826-8, Benj. Douglas; 1829, Leverett Barker; 1830-3, Geo. A. French; 1834, Orrin McClure; 1835, Elijah Risley, Jr.; 1836, Elisha Norton; 1837, Pearson Crosby; 1838-9, Squire White; 1840-4, Elisha Norton; 1845-6, Leverett Barker; 1847, Daniel W. Douglas; 1848-9, Rosell Greene; 1850, Wm. Risley; 1851-3, Alva H. Walker; 1854, Hiram F. Smith; 1855, Abner W. Camp; 1856, Elisha Norton; 1857-8, Edmund Day; 1859-60, Elisha Norton; 1861-2, Orson Stiles; 1863-4, Henry B. Benjamin; 1865, Orson Stiles; 1866, Horace White; 1867-8, George D. Hinekley; 1869, John P. Hall; 1870-2, Franklin Burritt; 1873, Harmanus C. Clark; 1874, Franklin Burritt; 1875, James D. Wells; 1876-7, John S. Russell; 1878-9, M. M. Fenner; 1880, George S. Josselyn; 1881-2, John S. Lambert; 1883-5, B. F. Skinner; 1886, Arthur R. Moore; 1887-8, Otis M. Hall; 1889-90, Warren B. Hooker; 1891, D. G. Pickett; 1892, James R. Adams; 1893-4, Willis D. Leet.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLARD MCKINSTRY.

The venerated editor, Willard McKinstry, was born in Chicopee, Mass., May 9, 1815. His great-great-grandfather, Roger McKinstry, emigrated from Scotland to Ireland about 1669. Mr. McKinstry's great-grandfather John McKinstry, was born in Ireland in 1677, graduated at Edinburgh University in 1712, emigrated to America in 1718, became a Congregational clergyman first at Sutton, Mass., then at Ellington, Conn. His grandfather, John McKinstry, was born at Sutton, in 1723, was graduated from Yale in 1746, and was the first pastor of the 2d Congregational parish of Springfield from 1752, and labored with that church until his death in 1813. Perseus McKinstry, son of John of Springfield, was born at Chicopee in 1772, married Grace Williams in 1803, was a tanner at Plainfield, then a farmer at Chicopee and died in 1829. They had eleven children, Willard and A. Winthrop survive. The latter once associated with Willard in publishing the *Censor*, now publishes the *Faribault (Minn.) Republican*. Willard McKinstry's character was formed in that industry, frugality, integrity, patriotism and piety for which New England was noted 75 years ago. There was much work, little play, some schooling, and the small farm furnished a frugal support for the large family until he was 14, when his father died. Then Willard worked out two summers, attending school winters. In 1832 he became an apprentice in the office of the Northampton (Mass.) *Courier*. He journeyed to Northampton, 14 miles, on foot, carrying all his effects in a handkerchief; his wages was \$30 the first year, \$35 the second, \$40 the third and \$50 the fourth. That knowledge of public affairs and of the English language which made him such a clear and vigorous writer was chiefly acquired by careful study and extensive reading during this apprenticeship, and service as a journeyman printer in New York, Hartford, Springfield and Mayville. In Springfield he worked three years for G. and C. Merriam, publishers of Webster's dictionary, and in Mayville he worked on the *Sentinel* for his cousin Beman Brockway, with whom he was a fellow apprentice at Northampton. In the spring of 1842 Mr. McKinstry purchased the *Fredonia Censor*, which he has since published. He is now the oldest editor in the state. He married in 1842, Maria A. Durlin of Fredonia, a person well adapted for the helpmate of a pioneer printer, possessing energy of character, fine literary taste, extensive reading and winning sociality, and whose judg-



Moss & Co. N.Y.

Yours Truly
W. M. McKinstry

ment of literary merit was almost unerring. She died in April, 1882. Of their four children, three lived to maturity. Louis, the oldest, now a member of the state constitutional convention, has been associated with his father in business since 1867; Willard D., now a proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *Watertown Times*, and a civil service commissioner of the state; and Anna, with whom he resides, the wife of Prof. M. T. Dana, vice-principal of the Fredonia State Normal School. In 1887 Mr. McKinstry married Mrs. Mary A. Baker, of Ackley, Iowa. She died in less than a year. She was highly esteemed.

Mr. McKinstry made a profession of his Christian faith when 14, and united with the same Congregational church to which his grandfather had preached long before he was born, and he was a member of the Northampton church from 1832 until 1847, when he united with the Presbyterian church in Fredonia, of which he is an honored member. His vocation as an editor and his intense patriotism made him thoroughly conversant with all public questions, while his sincerity and modesty unfitted him for a professional politician or office-seeker. He was a Whig, casting his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, and has been a steadfast Republican since the organization of the party. He was postmaster at Fredonia for eight years, first appointed by President Lincoln in 1863. He was "anti-slavery" from youth, and has been strongly "Union" throughout his life. In 1865 he was for a time with the army near Petersburg in the service of the Christian Commission, and is a staunch friend of the soldiers, having advocated every measure for their relief or benefit. He has been foremost in many public improvements; was one of the original trustees of Forest Hill cemetery, of which he has been president the past nine years; was an original stockholder in the Dunkirk and Fredonia Railway Co., of which he has been president for 14 years; was one of the first movers to secure the location of the State Normal School in Fredonia, and was a member of its first local board of managers. He is opposed to any sort of formalism, and has never departed from those characteristics of simplicity and sincerity which he acquired in his early Puritan home. He has prepared public addresses and memorials of marked vigor and literary merit; and now, having entered his 80th year, he is found at the *Censor* office nearly every day, and writes occasional editorials with clearness and force.

HON. GEORGE BARKER.

Hon. George Barker was born in Venice, Cayuga county, N. Y., November 6, 1823. He studied law at Auburn with David Wright, Esq., and located in Fredonia in January, 1848, immediately after his admission to the bar. His father, John A. Barker, was born of English ancestry at Lloydsneck, Queens county, in 1787, and was a son of Joseph Barker, a Revolution-

ary soldier, who did service at and near Norwalk, Conn., where the family then resided. His mother, Phebe Ogden, was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1787. Her father, Joseph Ogden, was a descendant of John Ogden, one of the first settlers of that town, the head of the family by that name in New Jersey and New York, many of whom have held distinguished public positions and been prominent in business affairs. The first known of her ancestors was a countryman in England. After the battle of Leicester, in which Charles II. was defeated and left with only a single courtier, Charles threw himself upon the protection of this countryman, who secreted him in a hollow oak tree, and, after providing for his wants for several days, disguised him as a peddler and conveyed him to the seashore, where he found a ship to convey him back to France. All of this time a reward of £5,000 was offered by Cromwell "for the head of Charles II." When he afterwards recovered his throne he offered to ennoble his benefactor, which he declined. The king however changed the family name to Oakden, and gave it a liberal pension for three generations. (The dropping of a letter afterwards, with a slight change in pronunciation, made the name Ogden.)

Judge Barker was educated in the common and select schools in the neighborhood of his father's home and at the Aurora academy. His wife, Aehsah Elizabeth Glisan, was born in Frederic Co., Md. They were married in October, 1857, and have one child, Mary Eliza, wife of John Woodward, Esq., of Jamestown. Soon after becoming a resident of Fredonia Judge Barker interested himself in the affairs of the village, was its clerk for several successive terms, and was elected its president for two terms. He was elected district attorney in 1853, and served one term, greatly to the satisfaction of all but the criminal classes. He was reëlected in 1862, but resigned before the expiration of his term, his increasing general practice requiring all his time. In 1867 he served as a member of the constitutional convention of New York, and rendered effective service on the committees of the judiciary, and the legislature and its organization. In 1867 also he was elected a justice of the supreme court for the Eighth Judicial District. His success at the bar had demonstrated his eminent fitness for a place upon the bench. He was elected again in 1875 for a term of 14 years, by the unanimous vote of the district, being nominated as a candidate by both of the great political parties. During most of his last 14 years of service he was a member of the General Term for the Fourth Judicial Department, and during the last years was presiding justice of the General Term. He was a member of the constitutional commission which assembled in 1890 to propose amendments to the judicial article of the constitution.

It is not as much the reputation which Judge Barker acquired as a model district-attorney, as an eloquent advocate before courts and juries, or as an able and impartial judge whose opinions enrich our judicial records, that

Henry C. Kessler



win our regard as the possession of the common qualities which link man to man and make a full, true and rounded manhood. He has won his success by honest toil, by energy that never rested, by common sense and a conscience sensitive to right and wrong, and that made him equal to all the emergencies and duties of life, whether great or small, and which at the bench and bar guided him when precedents were wanting. He has ever taken an active interest in all things pertaining to the good of humanity. He is ever ready to counsel his neighbors, and to aid them. His energy inspires, his sympathy strengthens, his judgement directs his fellow men. His genial manners invite and repay the confidence of all. His life has been a boon to the community which has been his home for almost half-a-century. An ample competence has rewarded his business sagacity, and has brought comfort and beauty to his hospitable home, which the fit and worthy companion of his youth still hallows and blesses.

Judge Barker's career stands as an example to the young of the qualities which command success, and of the respect and affection which ever crown a useful and honorable life.

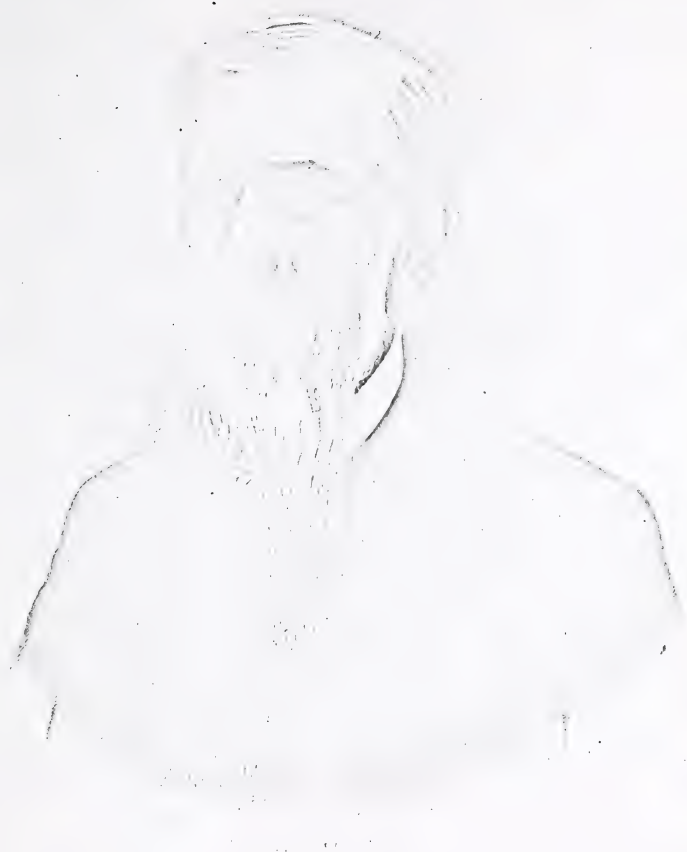
OSCAR W. JOHNSON, A. M.

Oscar W. Johnson, son of William and Olive Johnson, was born in Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y., September 8, 1823. His father with six brothers emigrated to New York from Vermont, and his mother's family from Washington county. In 1835 Oscar moved to Hamburg, Erie county, and in 1838 to Laona. He received his education in district schools, and in Gilbertsville and Fredonia academies. In 1842 he returned to his old home in Otsego county, and the next spring entered as a student in the law office of Col. John Wait of Norwich. After being admitted to the bar and practicing about one year in Norwich, he removed in 1850 to Fredonia, where he has since resided. In April, 1851, he was married at Norwich to Emily Murray. In 1853, during the administration of Franklin Pierce, he was appointed postmaster at Fredonia. In the years in which the Normal School was secured and built at Fredonia he was a member of the board of village trustees. During the life of the water commissioners he was chairman of the water board. Mr. Louis McKinstry, in his quarter-centennial address before the Normal School says: "The village officers took hold ardently, and when the commission of state officers met in November to hear propositions for location of these schools, Mr. O. W. Johnson appeared in behalf of the village, and by his able and eloquent argument as to the advantages of a rural location over that of a city like Buffalo, did much to secure the vote in our favor." In 1868 he became attorney for J. Condit Smith who was then building the railroad from Dunkirk to Warren, Pa., and continued as such attorney up to the time of Col. Smith's death in New York city in 1883. During his professional con-

nection with Colonel Smith the latter constructed the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, the Warren & Venango, the Rochester & State Line (in part), the Northern Central Michigan, and the Chicago & Atlantic. Mr. Johnson was made the sole executor of the will of Colonel Smith in 1883, and has only just completed his trust, the estate being large, complicated and diversified.

These duties have interfered with the general practice of his profession. He had literary tastes which for more than 40 years have led him to deliver many addresses, as occasions have arisen, at home and abroad, and to contribute to the press. His lectures before teachers' institutes, literary associations and agricultural societies have been given in a majority of the counties of the state. In 1867 he received from the teachers' institute of Chautauqua county, held at Mayville, a gold headed cane toward which over 600 teachers contributed. This was given him as a recognition of his work for popular education. In 1890 he published, only for gratuitous distribution among his friends and kindred, a volume entitled "Addresses, Essays and Miscellanies from 1840 to 1890."

He is a charming writer. His lectures, addresses, speeches and papers are models of good English, forceful, original and seasoned with a quaint humor. He ranks with the best writers of his generation. His lecture on General Grant has received high commendations from leading critics, and has been pronounced the best article ever written on that distinguished patriot. In 1869 the degree of A. M. was bestowed on him by Hamilton College. Mr. Johnson has been a life long Democrat. "Even if a Democrat in Chautauqua county had qualifications for official position, his chances to obtain it would not be as good as the Scriptures assure us a lawyer's are of reaching the kingdom of Heaven." He has always done the duty of a good citizen in aiding to build up and maintain an elevated public sentiment in the community, and wrought well in its social, educational and religious fields. His domestic relations have been most pleasant. Mated with a wife possessing intellect, executive ability, and rare social qualities, his residence has been in the truest sense a home. Mrs. Johnson before her marriage was preceptress of Norwich Academy. She was the first woman to hold a public position in Fredonia, and is now serving her third term as member of the board of education. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, one of whom died in infancy: Mary E., the wife of D. M. Totman, M. D., of Syracuse, a graduate of Yale, the present health officer of that city, senior physician of St. Joseph's Hospital and professor of surgery in the Syracuse Medical University. Fanny L., the wife of Stephen Stedman of Syracuse, who is a graduate of Williams College, managing editor of the *Syracuse Daily Herald* and proprietor of the *Syracuse Weekly Express*. Emily M., the wife of William S. Rann, who was educated at Hamilton College and is now the city



E. A. Curtis

editor of the *Buffalo Courier*. Jennie M., the wife of W. Frank Jones, who is teller and assistant cashier of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo. William O., a graduate of Hamilton College, who is a prominent attorney in Chicago, doing business mostly for railroads and other corporations. Edward C., who was educated at the Syracuse Medical University, and who is a successful physician and surgeon at Hammond City, Indiana. Albert W., who recently graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College, and is just commencing dental practice at Fredonia. Two daughters, Alice M., and Carolyn C., live with their parents.

Hon. George Barker, who has intimately known Mr. Johnson for nearly half-a-century, writes thus of him as a lawyer:

In many respects he has been a very able lawyer, and familiar with the elementary principles of the law; with the talent to apply the same in a practicable way to cases in hand for consideration. His clientage has been largely men of property engaged in business affairs, who sought his counsel because he was always guided in his judgment by plain common sense, and with clear conceptions of the principles of law and equity. He explored for the truth, and when the facts were well understood in his mind, his legal deductions were generally indisputable. In all matters of importance he desired opportunity to think and reflect. This characteristic doubtless produced the disinclination to often assume the duties and responsibilities of a jury lawyer. In the judgment of his contemporaries at the bar he is the strongest and most brilliant in the preparation of briefs, after the record was made up, to be used in the higher courts in review of the judgments of the trial courts. In this class of work he has had few equals.

MAJOR ENOCH A. CURTIS.

The Curtis Family of New England from which Major Curtis descends comes from a long line of English ancestry who have in various generations been honored with prominent positions in church and state, and are and have been for many years entitled to bear arms. Among the early settlers of New England the name appears and every generation has produced representatives especially conspicuous in some vocation, profession, civil or military office, and who were noted for their firmness of character, their ability, and their devotion to principle. The first of this family to come to Western New York was Rev. Enoch Curtis, a native of New Hampshire, who was for years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He made his home for some time in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and later resided in Cattaraugus county in this state where he died. The family has been identified with Chautauqua county for sixty years. Isaac C. Curtis, son of Rev. Enoch, coming from his native county of Tioga, Pa., to Jamestown with his young wife in the thirties to conduct lumbering, and subsequently moved six miles west into the unimproved lands of Busti, purchased and developed a farm of 100 acres, and made this his home for twenty-two years, when, removing to Harmony, he lived there fifteen years, then went to Angola, Erie county, where he died, aged 72 years. He was an intelligent citizen, filling his part well in town and church matters, and strong in his Republican principles and Methodist faith. Mrs. Curtis, whose maiden name was Susan Hunter, was born in

Potter county, Pa., in June 1810, the daughter of Arnold Hunter, the first settler of Smethport. She died in Fredonia, March 15, 1893. She was a noble type of womanhood, and was highly appreciated for her mental powers which she retained as well as her physical vigor through her advanced years. Her children were Enoch A., Emeline (Mrs. Edwin Lewis, dec.), Lydia S. (dec.), Eliza (Mrs. John Woolley), Corydon J. and Watson H.

Major Enoch A. Curtis, oldest child of Isaac and Susan (Hunter) Curtis, was born in Busti, July 19, 1836. Until 1862 his life was passed on the farm, at school, in teaching, and in working at his trade of carpenter and builder. These quiet days were not to last, the clouds of civil war burst over the country, and one day while Mr. Curtis was at work, Governor Fenton and Colonel A. F. Allen rode up from Jamestown and Governor Fenton said they had come to urge him to recruit a company for the army, and added that he would accompany him to hold meetings and make speeches at them all if Mr. Curtis would do this. The three had a long consultation. Mr. Curtis did not make a decision then, and Governor Fenton bade him goodbye saying he would come again for his answer. The result was that Mr. Curtis enlisted July 13, 1862, in the 112th Regiment, at once began recruiting, and, August 12, 1862, he was commissioned captain of Company D., which he commanded in the various skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged and in the fearful struggle at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, he received such severe wounds as to unfit him for further military service. He was honorably discharged September 13, 1864, and June 27, 1867, he was brevetted major by Governor Fenton for "gallantry at the battle of Cold Harbor." As a soldier and officer his record stands high. He had the love and esteem of his company, and as a line officer he is spoken of as being a strict disciplinarian and a model commander. Upon recovery from his wounds Major Curtis devoted himself to architecture. After a thorough course of study he established his residence and office in Fredonia. Possessing mathematical skill and artistic taste cultured by experience he had all the qualities for success which has come to him in no unstinted measure. He soon took high rank in his profession, and many of the beautiful residences and public buildings of Western New York and Pennsylvania are exemplifications of his idea of beauty and its harmonious combination with the practical and useful. Among the buildings where his architectural designs and plans were adopted after comparison with those of numerous competitors we mention Olean academy; Belmont Union School building; Fredonia Town Hall and "The Columbia"; First National Bank block, the Oil Exchange, and the Presbyterian church of Titusville; Oil Exchange, Bradford; National Transit Company's buildings, Grace M. E. church, City Hospital, City Hall, Oil City; the residences of George V. Forman, at Olean, Benjamin Brundel and Joseph Seep of Titusville, Reuben G. Wright of

Westfield. These are but a few of the many beautiful structures showing his taste and skill.

He married September 8, 1853, Jennie E., daughter of Morris and Olivia (Kent) Norton, of Harmony. Their children are Isabel (Mrs. Frank Chatsey) and Edith. Mrs. Curtis is vice-president of the Woman's Christian Association of Fredonia.

During his residence in Fredonia, Major Curtis has not only occupied himself with the details of an exacting profession, but has been one of the leaders in social life. His executive ability and taste are called upon in matters of public entertainment and display, and he is one of the men of progress in the advancement and improvement of the community. To these ends his time and money are given, and when enlisted in a cause he is persistent in carrying it to success. He has been president of Fredonia village and was one of the first to agitate and most tenacious in securing the village water works system. His public spirit has been prominently shown in the building of the "Columbia," erected at a cost of \$50,000, of which he was the designer and architect, and is half-owner. This hotel is as beautiful as a dream, and there is no building better adapted to its purposes from Buffalo to Erie. Major Curtis is much interested in Grand Army work. Joining the order in 1885, he has been the popular commander of his post (E. D. Holt Post, No. 403) in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1892. He is a member and has been president of the Chautauqua County Veterans' Union, and also commander of Northern Chautauqua Encampment, and a frequent delegate to state and national soldiers' meetings. He has a warm heart for the old soldiers, and it is said by a comrade, "that a needy soldier will receive aid from him sooner than from any other man in town."

True to his word, loyal to his friends, his community and his country, of sterling worth and character, Major Curtis is one of the best representatives of Fredonia's business men.

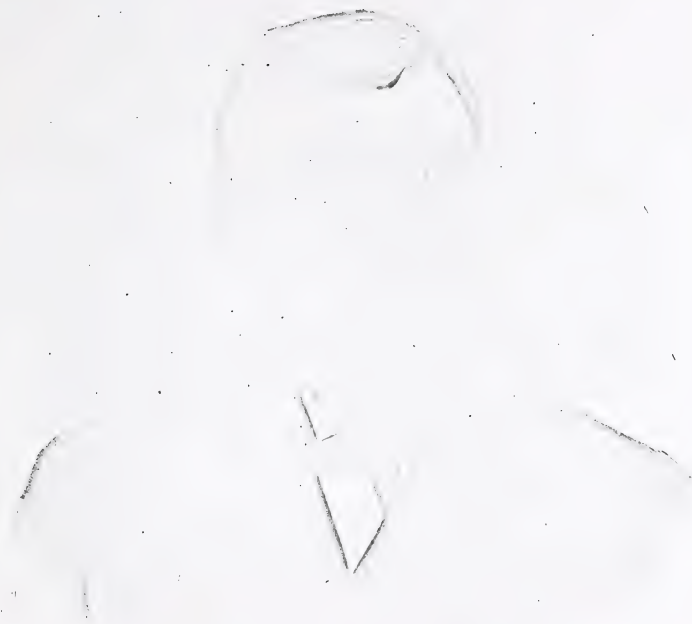
HON. MILTON M. FENNER.*

We may look about us and often see a man who has gained prominence in business, politics, or upon his military record, but a man who has silvered locks and enjoys an extensive acquaintance with his fellow-men may turn his mind to meditation and scarce can count a quartette who have become eminent in all. Such however may be truthfully said of Hon. M. M. Fenner, who is the seventh child of a family of nine children born to Christopher C. and Lucinda (Fross) Fenner. He was born July 28, 1837, at the old homestead belonging to his father in South Stockton, New York. His ancestors on both sides were of English extraction, his grandfather, Resolved W. Fenner, being a native of Rhode Island, and a descendant of Rev. W. Fenner, a noted Puritan divine, from whom came Arthur, James, and James Jr.,

* From Cyclopedia of Biographies of Chautauqua County.

Fenner, all whom occupied the gubernatorial chair in the State of Rhode Island between 1790 and 1845. Resolved W. Fenner went to Madison county, N. Y., in 1800, and there is a town in that county named in his honor. He came to Ellery in 1819 and remained there until he died in 1847. Rufus Fross was a native of Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York. From there he went to Litchfield, Herkimer county, married and came to the town of Chautauqua in 1810, locating on the farm where he resided until his death in 1846. He served in the war of 1812 and was present at the burning of Buffalo. Christopher C. Fenner was born in Brookfield, Madison county, in 1801, and came to this county with Newell Putnam when sixteen years of age. Two years later the family came and took up a tract of land lying on Cassadaga creek. He united in marriage with Lucinda Fross, in 1826, and conducted his farm until his death in 1850. Of their nine children eight are now living. Both he and his wife were hard working and frugal in their habits and living, and possessed the highest sense of honor. No debt that they ever contracted remained unsettled and this motto, "pay everything you owe," was so firmly impressed on the minds of their children that the lesson was never forgotten. Hard work and privations caused the health of the father to fail before he reached that age when man should be his best, and this coupled with the large family of children and unfortunate financial ventures kept the family for many years on the verge of destitution.

M. M. Fenner inherited the seemingly untiring energy of his mother; the ambition and strong integrity and strict honesty of both parents. He was but thirteen years of age when he lost his father, and was thrown upon his own resources. Being thus obliged to toil for a mere existence, he early acquired habits of industry and economy, which have been potential factors in his life's success. For five years succeeding his father's death he was either employed working his mother's farm, or as a farm hand by the neighbors. The summer he was sixteen years old he worked four months for David Smith, of Stockton, and instead of losing any time, he made five extra days, working nights at "stents." From eighteen to twenty he worked the homestead in partnership with his brother, and acquired an interest in the personal property. They cleared some "new ground," and followed dairying and stock-raising. His early dreams were thinking of the time when he should have knowledge, and when prepared he entered Allegheny college, of Meadville, Pa., and attended its sessions, spending the vacations at work to secure money for paying his way. Before he reached twenty-five he had taught seven terms of public and select schools in New York and Michigan, and found time to read and learn the preliminary course in the study of medicine. He then attended a medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and obtained the degree of M. D. on May 22, 1860. Dr. Fenner first practised in the city of Flint, Michigan, beginning immediately after he received his degree, but



1871

M. M. Fenner,

July 12, 1861, only a year after, his patriotism compelled him to give up his newly-established practice and enlist as a private in company A, 8th Michigan regiment, that was recruited by Col. William M. Fenton, ex-lieutenant-governor of that State. He was appointed hospital steward of the regiment, and war correspondent for a couple of the leading state papers. Soon after getting into active service he was promoted to a second lieutenancy for valourous conduct, and was assigned to duty in Co. I, of the same regiment. They were under fire at the battle of Coosaw river, S. C., January 1, 1862, and in April of the same year, the captain and first lieutenant having resigned, he commanded his company during the siege that resulted in the fall of Fort Pulaski. He commanded the outpost station at Spanish Wells, on Hilton Head Island, S. C., during the night attack and attempted burning of that place by the Confederates, March 12, 1863. In the latter part of May, 1862, he was appointed to service in the signal corps and assigned to General Hunter's staff at Hilton Head. For meritorious conduct he was commissioned first lieutenant, October 1, 1862. He was in the trenches at the fall of Fort Wagner, Charleston harbor, in July, 1863. Colonel Fenton said of him in a letter to Governor Blair of Michigan, dated May 14, 1863: "I take the liberty, although not now in service, of cordially recommending him (first lieutenant M. M. Fenner) to further promotion. My connection with the 8th regiment and previous acquaintance with Dr. Fenner enable me to speak understandingly, and to say that in my opinion such an appointment would prove advantageous to the service. His experience in the field as hospital steward of the 8th regiment, and subsequently as lieutenant in command of a company, and his efficiency in every position in which he has been placed, as well as his sterling moral virtue and irreproachable private character, entitle him to high consideration. He may be relied on as competent and worthy." In April, 1863, he came to Brooklyn, in response to an invitation extended by the Secretary of the Navy, passed an examination and received a commission as assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy, from Secretary Welles, in May, 1863, but owing to the active operations about Charleston, and the prospects of a fight, he decided to remain for a time in the army, which he did, until after the fall of Fort Wagner. Dr. Fenner was a member of Admiral Dahlgren's staff, and was on board the flagship in the naval night attack upon Fort Sumter. In the spring of 1864 he came north on a leave of absence, when, seeing a good opening at Jamestown, near his early home, he resigned his commission and began to practise his profession, in which he was eminently successful. But when the speculation excitement in the oil region broke out and was carrying everything before it, he, and many others from the vicinity of Jamestown, went down and spent the winter of 1864-5 in western Pennsylvania. Like many others he was unfortunate, and returned to Jamestown in the summer of 1865, with a light purse, but his heart was not

heavy, and with renewed energy, he went to work to reclaim his scattered fortunes. The publication of "The Medical Progress" was one of his ventures, and large editions were distributed. In 1866 Dr. Fenner was appointed city physician, and held that position until he left Jamestown.

In May, 1866, he delivered the annual address to the Eclectic Medical society of the Thirty-second Senatorial District. Two years later, in the course of a similar address to the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, he made this utterance, which was widely commented upon: "Liberality of principle, scope of thought and research, untiring energy and unswerving devotion are the requisites in the medical man to extended success in the treatment of all affections, both acute and chronic, simple and complex, ranging from an influenza to a grave typhoid, a simple ulcer to a scirrhus cancer, a bronchial cough to a grave consumption." In March, 1869, he disposed of his large practice at Jamestown, settled up his "oil region losses," dollar for dollar, and in July of that year located at Fredonia, where he established his "People's Dispensary of Medicine and Surgery," resumed the publication of "The Medical Progress" and soon secured a larger practice than he had left. In 1870 the United States government appointed him examining surgeon, and 1872 the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York elected him its president. He now holds membership in the New York Eclectic Medical Society and Western New York Eclectic Medical Society. Dr. Fenner is a prominent lecturer before medical societies, and a monographer of National reputation through his contributions to medical journals. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Dunkirk and Fredonia electric railway, and has been its president, secretary, treasurer and manager. He was also prominent in the erection of Fredonia's model hotel "The Columbia," in which he owns one-fourth interest, and is a zealous advocate of all local progressive movements. Dr. Fenner married June 5, 1866, Georgiana, daughter of Daniel H. Grandin an extensive woolen manufacturer of Jamestown. She died September 5, 1881. April, 1883, he married Florence E. Bondeson of Jamestown. They have one son, Milton M.

Politically he is one of the most prominent men in western New York. He has always displayed an acute interest in the Republican party. His popularity is best shown by the fact that when first a candidate for office—that of supervisor of the town of Pomfret, although the district for several years had given majorities for candidates of the opposite party—he was elected by a majority of one hundred and sixteen. The next year he was elected with a majority increased to two hundred and eighty-two, and at the following election, when running for the Assembly, the Pomfret district swelled his majority to three hundred and ten, while the Assembly district made his total majority over his opponent two thousand five hundred and ninety-five, the largest ever given a candidate in that district. When the



A very faint, light pencil sketch of a man's face and upper torso. The man has short, dark hair, a high forehead, and a serious expression. He is wearing a dark jacket or coat over a light-colored shirt. The sketch is centered on the page and is quite light, almost blending into the background.

Chas L Webster

Republicans again took control of the government, after Cleveland's administration, Dr. Fenner was appointed deputy collector of the port of New York, which position he held with credit and honor from January 1890 until August 1891, when he resigned on account of pressure of private business. Dr. Fenner is courteous, straightforward and cordial in his intercourse with men, and his affability makes him many warm friends. Industrious and painstaking in his business, he always discharges the most minute details of his work with the same care that characterizes his transactions of greater magnitude. The utmost system is observed in his office, and he has his large business so thoroughly under control that he seems to handle it with but slight effort. Among his business associates his word is as good as his bond, and his check will as readily pass current as the cash. Hon. M. M. Fenner is a bright example of the possibilities of an American youth who is possessed of sound sense and a determined and unconquerable will.

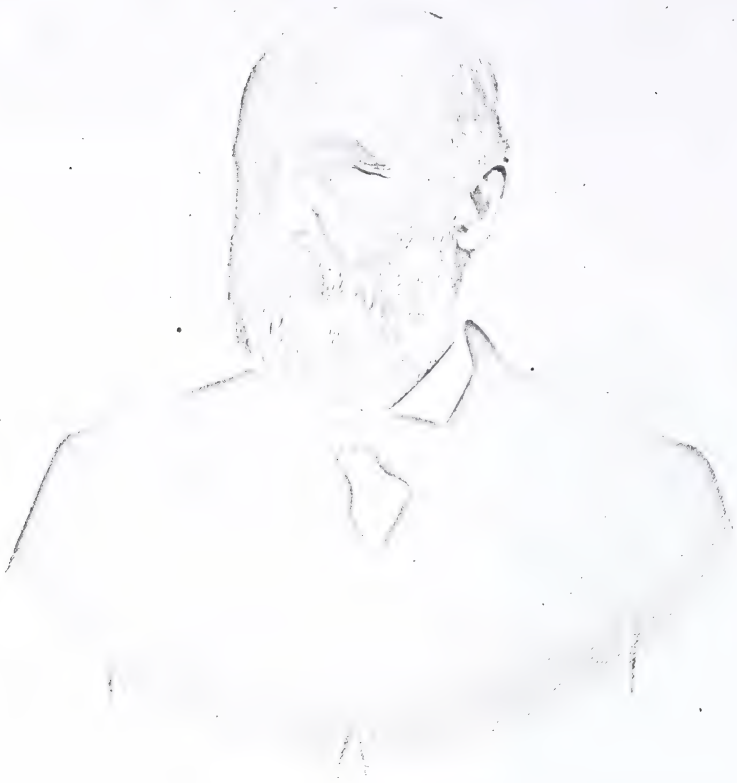
SIR CHARLES L. WEBSTER.

In the words of an old philosopher "All men who have done anything of value ought to have recorded the history of their lives." Few men have made such impress upon their generation as did Charles L. Webster. Born in Charlotte, September 24, 1851, he inherited the best qualities of his New England ancestors, the earliest of whom were among the leaders of Plymouth Colony. Coming to Fredonia when five years old the only schools he attended were those of this village including the Academy and Normal school. He acquired knowledge almost by intuition. From boyhood he preferred working with tools to the participation in the sports of his companions. When sixteen he made a model of a full-rigged ship, technically perfect in detail and proportion. When the sunken Lawrence, the historic flag-ship of the gallant Perry, was raised from its long submersion in the waters of Lake Erie, he obtained some of the heavy timbers, and with artistic skill soon transformed them into an elegant cabinet. Receiving a present of one hundred dollars on attaining his majority, he invested it in a telescope, and by his own efforts and examination of the heavens acquired a practical knowledge of astronomy. Without a teacher he became an accomplished civil engineer and for some time engaged in land and railroad surveying. These incidents illustrate his thoroughness and application. He was a great reader, became well versed in historical and scientific literature, and acquired a clear, graphic and vigorous style of writing. He was apt in drawing contracts, which were noticeable for their concise and exact expression.

In 1870 Mark Twain, (Samuel L. Clemens) delivered his celebrated lecture on the Sandwich Islands in Fredonia. He reached the village at night and left town at the close of the lecture, but was so impressed by the character of the audience, that, when some time after, his sister, Mrs. Moffett,

wished to locate in the state, he advised her to go to Fredonia. She made her home here and September 28, 1875, Mr. Webster and her daughter Annie were married. This marriage was the means of bringing about that acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Clemens which culminated in the most brilliant partnership known to the annals of the publishing trade of America. Mr. Webster's abilities demanded a metropolitan field for their exercise, and removing to New York in 1881, he formed with Mr. Clemens, the publishing house of Charles L. Webster & Company in 1884. The phenomenal success of this house is well-known, but it was largely due to the energy, aptitude and attention of Mr. Webster. He personally knew the details of every department of an establishment transacting a business of over a million dollars annually. He originated a system of speedily placing enormous editions of their publications which amazed competitors. The preëminent business ability of Mr. Webster was shown in the marvellous power he had of inducing notable personages to write volumes for his house to publish. He contracted for the publication of "The Personal Recollections of Gen. U. S. Grant," and in 1885 he went to Europe to arrange for its publication in England, Germany, France, Italy and Holland. In 1886 he arranged in Rome for the publication of "The Life of Pope Leo XIII" and had the entire charge of the publication and sale of the work in Italy, Spain, France, Holland, Germany, England and the United States, and the Pope was so pleased with him and his labors that he decorated him a Knight of the Order of Pius VII. While in Rome Mr. and Mrs. Webster were honored by a private interview with the eminent pontiff in the Vatican. Mr. Webster retired from business in 1888, his health broken by his energetic activity, and great expenditure of nerve force, and resumed his residence in Fredonia where he died April 26, 1891.

"Time, talents and purse were always freely given. There was not a particle of false, aristocratic pride about him. The rich and the poor were all alike to him, he was social with everybody, and to his close friends he seemed more attached than ever, the same "Charley" as of old. And it is for those qualities of warm hearted friendship and as a genial companion, and enthusiastic champion of whoever and whatever he thought in the right, that he is most tenderly mourned in Fredonia. He was highly gratified with his unanimous election as president of the village, in which office he did much laborious and efficient service, not for the honor but because it was a manifestation of the confidence and regard of the community of his boyhood. Those who knew him best, loved and admired him most, and while his death, as a public-spirited, prominent citizen, is a sad loss to the village, it is along the avenue, where he lived, and among the associates he met in the stores and shops, and with whom he daily walked through our streets, whence comes the sorrow which gauges best the true worth of the man."—*Censor*.



Chas. Abbey

CHAUNCEY ABBEY.

BY O. W. JOHNSON, A. M.

I purpose to write a brief sketch of the life of Chauncey Abbey, who was tenderly borne by his business associates and friends to his final rest in Forest Hill cemetery, in Fredonia, September 14, 1894. His life had been long, active and useful, and he had well earned the place he has taken among the honored dead.

Mr. Abbey was born in Cortland county, N. Y., April 1, 1815. His parents removed to Arkwright in 1821, when he was six years of age. Judging from the date articles for land were issued to the settlers, there were not then more than 15 pioneer families in the limits of the present town. The wilderness was almost unbroken. Miles apart the smoke from the solitary log cabins arose above the tree tops. The family soon built a rude log house, with the great fireplace and brick oven. The place selected for the farm was in part upon the highland, where beech and maple and other hard wood trees abounded, and the lower part was covered with giant pines which whispered of a home of beauty when wealth should come.

Mr. Abbey helped with boyish hands to make the home. He was ever enthusiastic over the enjoyments of his boyhood in the log house, in the forest and in the field. He felt the joy of the conqueror when his strength grew so that great trees fell beneath his sturdy strokes, widening the space for the sunlight to greet the earth and call forth its harvests. If in his old age he could have had his choice of an hour's return of the past, it would not have been of the pomp and splendor of life, but of the rude wilderness home, the blazing logs in the old fireplace, the music of the spinning wheel preparing dress for sons and daughters, the songs of birds, the varied flowers which no human hand had planted, and the glad voices of kindred. I have met no pioneer who so loved the past. The old farm has been in the family for more than seventy years, and at his request it will be long kept from the tread of the stranger as a sacred relic of the past.

Three winters of attendance in school, which he reached by a long walk through drifted roads, completed his education. After a day of toil he read some books by the firelight. These years were not lost. Toil had developed bone and muscle and brain for the struggle of a long life. He had not studied men through the mist of centuries, but met them face to face and looked into their souls. He had not read of classic groves, but had grown up among groves just as divine, and their beauty and lessons had grown into his heart. Some pale trembling beings go forth to the struggle of life with much learning and no health. He went forth with health and a giant's strength to the battlefield. I do not condemn the polish of the schools, but

I admire the man endowed by God with power, no matter if its development is rude.

Mr. Abbey's first business ventures were when quite young, and were in cattle. He soon learned that he could acquire more by using his brain than his hands. After some small ventures he went to Ellicott with a view of purchasing of Mr. Prendergast the large herd of cattle which he annually had for sale. He looked so young that Mr. Prendergast advised him not to be ambitious and take the drover's hazards, but to be content with the sure but moderate gains of the farmer. The interview ended by the purchase of the entire herd by the beardless young man. He cleared over \$1,000 from this trade. He many times afterwards purchased Mr. Prendergast's cattle, but never received his advice again. He was an extensive dealer in cattle. For many years the product of most farms in the county were centered in the annual herd of steers. There was hardly a grazing farm in the county which Mr. Abbey did not some time visit. He imported cattle largely from the west, to replenish Chautauqua dairies. His judgment in determining the weight of cattle was nearly as accurate as the scales. He found markets for cattle at home and abroad. He has walked behind many a drove over the Alleghany mountains to Philadelphia, east to the Hudson and north to the important points where the Welland canal was being constructed in Canada. He soon acquired capital so as to be a money lender and a purchaser of commercial paper and other securities. He was practically a banker for whole townships, in which no higher security was known than his word. He became acquainted with the forms of business, drew wills, settled estates, cared, as guardian, for investments for minors. Hundreds sought and profited by his advice in all the emergencies of life, and it was always freely given. In 1855 he was elected supervisor of Arkwright, and he served the town ably and faithfully in that position for eight years.

In 1856 he became one of the organizers of the Fredonia bank, organized under the state law with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its organizers were men of remarkable ability, each having in the fullest measure the confidence of the public. The first directors were George W. Tew, Orson Stiles, Chauncey Abbey, David Barrett, Henry C. Frisbee, Stephen M. Clement, Edmund Day, William Smith and Calvin Hutchinson. A part of the stock was taken by men who mortgaged their farms to the banking department as security for the bills to be issued. This combined effort seems strange when we know that many of these men, in the process of time, could have organized such a bank without aid. Not only of the nine directors, but of the thirty original stockholders, Mr. Abbey was the survivor. None of them took their stock or bank books with them, but we believe they all could smilingly face the record kept by the recording angel. In 1865 this bank was changed into the Fredonia National Bank, of which Mr. Abbey was one of the first directors,

and continued a director until his death. Each of the original directors of the second bank left him to join the "great majority." He was a man of acute sensibilities, and felt the shadows gather around him as his old friends one by one passed away, never to return.

I must not forget to mention his marked filial affection. I urged him, as many others did, to remove from his solitary home among the hills to Fredonia, where his business and interests had largely centered, and where a most cordial welcome awaited him. He replied in substance: "If I looked to my own interest I would, but my father and mother have lived in the old home for more than fifty years. Its associations are what is left to them of the joys of life. They look to me for protection. Come what may, I shall never ask them to leave the old home, and I shall never leave them without my personal care." After the death of both his parents he removed to Fredonia in 1884. In 1881 he had been elected president of the Fredonia National Bank to succeed S. M. Clement, who had disposed of his interests, after a most successful and honorable career as a banker.

Many have wondered why the hills of Arkwright should have enticed to them such men as David Abbey, Simeon Clinton, Jonathan Sprague and William Wilcox, when the lake shore region, now famed for its fruitfulness and beauty, was open to settlement. I have been told by several of the pioneers that the lake shore region then seemed low and marshy, and tangled with underbrush, but that the hills were covered with huge trees in which wild flowers of surpassing variety and beauty bloomed; that the little streams were clear as crystal, and sweet waters gushed from the hillside springs. No idea was then formed of main roads or the growth of villages or cities. The pioneers were captivated by the present beauty. Men admire the valleys but they love the hills.

Mr. Abbey presents a marked character to analyze. He was a keen observer of men. To the man struggling manfully with adversity his strong arm was outstretched, but drones and adventurers, wasters of fortunes and opportunities, and betrayers of trusts never successfully applied to him. He was a bold, energetic, self-reliant man, following more than most men the suggestions of his own judgment and conscience. He listened to others but decided for himself. He generously aided every public enterprise to make men better and happier. He had the frankness and geniality that attached to him his business associates and neighbors. In a business career of more than sixty years his integrity was never questioned. He faithfully discharged every trust confided to him. He was a wise man from the lessons of life, and the book of nature to him was ever open. He left two surviving brothers, James, a most worthy man, his senior in age; David L., a younger brother, who had the care of his many farms.

Mr. Abbey was united in marriage with Elizabeth Chase, the daughter

of a pioneer. All three of his children were born of that marriage. After the decease of his first wife he married Esther Allen whom he survived. His three daughters, upon whom he lavished his affections, were Rosie E., the widow of Manley M. Sessions; Etta E., the wife of Hon. Warren B. Hooker, a young man of ability and tireless energy, who has twice been elected to Congress, and for valuable service is nominated unanimously by his party for a third term; and Miss Rubie L. Abbey, who made a pleasant and happy home for her father in his declining years. Surrounded by his affectionate children and grandchildren, respected by his fellow men, blessed with an ample competence, with an honorable life back of him and an assured hope of the future before him, Mr. Abbey went gently and calmly to his final rest.

HON. WARREN B. HOOKER.

They who have won prominent position and honorable distinction in life are by no means all old men. In political, as in business or military life, those who attain to the rank of leaders, do so at an early age, or else give decided earnest of future achievement. Of that class of young men in Chautauqua county who have succeeded by their own efforts, is Hon. Warren B. Hooker, now serving a second successful term as member of congress from the Thirty-fourth New York Congressional District, composed of the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. Mr. Hooker is a son of John and Philena (Waterman) Hooker, and was born at Perrysburg in Cattaraugus county, November 24, 1856. John Hooker was a native of Vermont who settled in Cattaraugus county, where he was a leading farmer and prominent citizen until his death, June 24, 1888, in the eighty-second year of his age. His wife, Philena Waterman, of Massachusetts, died in 1883, aged seventy.

Warren B. Hooker was born and brought up on his father's farm at Perrysburg and received his education at Forestville academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876. At the close of his academic course he determined to follow law as his profession, and pursued his legal studies with John G. Record of Forestville. Being admitted to the bar in 1879, he practised in this county until in 1882 he determined to seek the fortunes the opening west presented, and went to Tacoma, Washington. At the end of two years, however, he returned to Chautauqua county, and has ever since been in active practice as a lawyer at Fredonia, where he now resides with his family. On September 11, 1884, he was married to Etta E., daughter of Chauncey Abbey. They have two children, Sherman A. and Florence E.

Mr. Hooker early showed remarkable insight into national and local political problems. While scarcely more than a boy he was prominent in political matters connected with his own town, and, in 1878, the year before his admission to the bar, was elected special surrogate of Chautauqua county,



W B Hooke

which position he filled creditably for three years. In 1890 he received the nomination of his party for representative in congress over several popular and able Republican leaders, and at the ensuing election was chosen by a majority of 5,726 votes over his Democratic opponent Major Hiram Smith. Two years after he was nominated for a second term by acclamation, and, in 1894, after three years service as the true representative of the people, he was nominated for a third term in congress. This breaks the heretofore inflexible rule in this district of only allowing a member to run two terms, a very unwise rule for any district. Mr. Hooker was the youngest member of the House of Representatives when he was elected, but his frank, friendly manner, and his keen insight into national and local needs, soon won for him the choicest friends and a most prominent standing. In the Fifty-Third Congress Speaker Crisp appointed him the New York member on the "rivers and harbors committee," and he showed his ability and fitness by the masterly way in which he provided for the maintenance and extension of the river and harbor interests of the Empire state.

In addition to the duties of his legal and political career, Mr. Hooker has always found time to serve his fellow townsmen, or to labor in any movement for the benefit of Fredonia or the county. When first elected to congress he was a member of the board of supervisors of the county, which position he held during two terms; the second time being the nominee of both Republican and Democratic parties. In politics Mr. Hooker has steadily supported the Republican party and its cardinal principles, while the part he has taken and the measures he has advocated in political affairs have always met the approval of his party and commanded the respect of his opponents.

COMMANDER WILLIAM B. CUSHING, U. S. N.

Commander William B. Cushing, youngest son of Milton B. Cushing and grandson of Judge Zattu Cushing, was born November 4, 1842, in Wisconsin, and died at Washington, December 17, 1874. His wife, Kate L. Forbes Cushing, and two daughters survive him. In 1857 he entered the naval academy at Annapolis and in 1861 was assigned duty on the U. S. S. Minnesota and entered upon his historic career, one unexampled in the history of nations. He captured the Delaware Farmer, the first naval prize of the civil war. From this time until the close of the war he repeatedly distinguished himself by acts of bravery. His conflict with the famous Confederate iron clad Merrimac and his destruction of the Albemarle will be golden pages on American history while civilisation endures. Johnson's Cyclopaedia says of him: "Always complimented by his superior officers for his skill and courage; five times thanked by the navy department, and once by Congress for distinguished 'services,' the country may well be proud of

this most adventurous of their heroes." Oscar W. Johnson in his memorial of Judge Zattu Cushing says:

"It was a blessing to have lived at such a period in our national existence, to have died with bright visions of the future without even seeing a sign of the great convulsion that has since shaken the republic to its very center. Could he have lived until this time he would have seen his restless and unconquerable will manifesting itself in his posterity in the most terrible ordeals to which man is ever subjected—he would have seen his grandsons making the name of Cushing immortal in his country's history. While Gettysburg is remembered, long as the human heart cherishes the memory of heroism and virtue, it will warm at the name of Alonzo H. Cushing, who, when brave men retired before the overwhelming assault of the enemy, although thrice wounded, still stood at his post almost alone, and died at the battery he commanded as he poured its last discharge into the very face of the foe. And Lieutenant-Commander William B. Cushing, by repeated daring and successful achievements, has rivaled the fame of Paul Jones and Perry, and associated his name with theirs in immortality."

And loving words shall tell the world
Their noble deeds, who, 'gainst the wrong,
The flag of freedom kept unfurled,
And suffering made the nation strong.
And glistening eyes shall throb with tears
At names, that, stamped on history's page,
Shall aye go ringing down the years,
The heroes of this patriot age.

CITY OF DUNKIRK.

BY HON. OBED EDSON.

CHAPTER I.

PIONEER HISTORY.

THE town of Dunkirk was formed from Pomfret, November 17, 1859. It lies upon the shore of Lake Erie, east of the center line of the county. It is the smallest town in the county containing but 6,632 acres. Over one-third of its area is in the city. The surface is generally level, descending slightly towards the lake. The Canadaway, the largest stream, empties into Lake Erie west of Point Gratiot. The other principal streams are Crooked brook and Scott's creek. The first settlement was made by Seth Cole at the mouth of the Canadaway. He was from Paris, Oneida county, and came into the county with Zattu Cushing in February, 1805. In 1804 Cushing had bought land on both sides of the Canadaway creek at its mouth. June 5th, 1805, Cole bought part of this land and paid \$3.33 per acre. Cole was obliged to take his first crop of grain, drawn by an ox team on the ice, to be ground at Niagara Falls and later ones to the Twenty-mile creek in Pennsylvania. He was afterwards employed to cut and clear out a road a rod wide from the west line of Pomfret to Silver Creek for \$10 a mile. The earliest hostilities in the last war with England occurred in this town in the summer of 1812. It was an attempt by a British cruiser to capture a salt boat that took refuge in the Canadaway, when the widow Cole by her courage and patriotism earned the title of "heroine of the war of 1812." An affair also occurred near the same place in 1813. (See page 231.)

The supervisors of Dunkirk, including the city, have been George W. Abel, 1860; John S. Beggs, 1861 to 1873 inclusive; Alexander W. Popple, 1874; William Bookstaver, 1875 to 1890 inclusive excepting 1884, when Daniel Russell was in office; Julien T. Williams, 1887 to 1891 inclusive; William J. Cronyn, 1891; Samuel J. Gifford, 1892; Cornelius Stum, 1892-1893; Ralph B. Day, 1893; S. J. Gifford, J. C. Platt, 1894.

It is not easy to determine when the harbor of Dunkirk was first visited by white men. Lake Erie was known by its name to the Jesuits as early as 1641. L'Allemant in his "Relation" of that year says: "This river is the same by which our great lake of the Hurons, or Fresh Sea discharges itself

in the first place, into Lake Erie, (le lac d'Erie,) or the lake of the Cat Nation." Ragueneau in the Relation of 1648, says: "Nearly south of this same Neutral Nation, there is a great lake, about 200 leagues in circuit, named Erie, which is formed by the discharge of the Fresh Sea, and which precipitates itself by a cataract of frightful height into a third lake named Ontario, which we call Lake St. Louis." This is the first mention that we find of the great cataract of Niagara. We have no account of any European that visited or saw Chautauqua county prior to La Salle's voyage. (See page 72). Hennepin says that on the 8th of August 1679, for "About 45 leagues, we saw, almost all the way, *the two distant shores*, 15 or 16 leagues apart. The finest navigation in the world is along the northern shores of this lake. There are three capes, or long points of land which project into the lake. We doubled the first which we called after St. Francis." (Probably Long Point.) Baron La Honton visited the northern shore of Lake Erie in 1688.

About 60 years later, Celoron, to carry out the scheme first suggested by La Salle, was sent by the French government, to assert the right of France to the country along the Allegany and the Ohio. (See page 73.) In this voyage he coasted along the southern shore of Lake Erie to Barcelona. He left the foot of the lake July 14, 1749. They went a few miles, then encamped for the night on its south shore somewhere in Erie county, on account of a high wind. They were compelled to land on the 15th by reason of adverse winds. This point was perhaps somewhere on the shore of Chautauqua county. It is described in the journal of the expedition as "extremely shallow, with no shelter from the force of the winds, involving great risk of shipwreck in landing, which is increased by large rocks extending more than three-quarters of a mile from the shore." Celoron's canoe struck one of these rocks, and he would have been drowned had he not received prompt assistance. On the 16th the expedition reached the Chata-koin portage (Barcelona). As Celoron's voyage was made in frail canoes, and in tempestuous weather, he undoubtedly closely hugged the southern shore of the lake, and is quite likely to have entered Dunkirk harbor and his party may have been the first white men so to do. The French were the Europeans most likely to have explored the shore of Lake Erie previous to this event. They did not, however, seem to be very familiar with its southern border. DuQuesne, governor of Canada, alludes to it in his letter of August 20, 1753, to M. de Rouville, (see page 86.) In the same letter he says: "The discovery I have made of the harbor of Presque Isle, which is regarded as the finest spot in nature," etc.

The next expeditions that coasted along the shore of our county were Monsieur Barbeer's in April, 1753, and Monsieur Marin's in the same year, (see pages 85-91). For six years thereafter during the French and Indian war, Dunkirk harbor was undoubtedly often visited by Frenchmen passing to and

from Canada to the French posts in Pennsylvania. In July, 1759, 1,000 armed Frenchmen under D'Aubry, in 50 or 60 bateaux, coasted along the south shore of the lake from Presque Isle to assist their countrymen in raising the siege of Fort Niagara. 400 of their red allies, armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, accompanied them in canoes. A stirring and martial scene was presented by this motley array, as it passed Dunkirk harbor with banners flying and weapons glistening in the sun. The disastrous result of the struggle at Fort Niagara lost to the French the control of Lake Erie, which they had held for 100 years, and destroyed their commerce on the lake. They took two armed vessels, the last of their naval force, into the narrow channel between Grand and Buckhorn islands in Niagara river, burned them to the water's edge, and sunk the hulls; their remains could be seen not long ago in the shallow waters of "Burnt Ship Bay." In November, 1760, Major Rogers and 200 rangers passed Dunkirk harbor in whale boats, on their way to take possession of posts surrendered by the French in the west. A few days later Major Wilkins followed, with his ill-fated command, on his way to relieve Detroit. Sir William Johnson, returning from a journey to Detroit to establish a treaty with the Ottawas, coasted by the bay of Dunkirk, on a very stormy day, Friday, October 2, 1761. In August, 1764, the largest European force that had ever visited the shores of our county passed Dunkirk, and probably stopped there. It consisted of 3,000 men under Gen. Bradstreet on their way to Detroit besieged by Pontiac and his dusky warriors. They were British regulars, New England militia (one battalion under the command of Lt. Col. Israel Putnam), brave Mohawks and fierce Senecas. They voyaged in open boats rigged with sails. After the wars with the French and the Indians had ended, a primitive commerce sprung up on Lake Erie in open boats, which were sometimes rigged with temporary sails. Supplies were carried to the military posts, goods to the Indians, and furs to the whites. "There were at least two or three English trading vessels on Lake Erie before the Revolution, and probably one or two armed vessels belonging to the British government."

During the Revolution the force of British and Indians sent from Fort Niagara to Chautauqua lake, (see pages 291-292,) undoubtedly visited the harbor of Dunkirk. The British did not surrender all their posts upon the western frontier until 1796, and continued to carry on a little commerce in furs and peltries after the Revolution. "An armed brig, a few gun boats, and one merchant vessel, were all the English had on the lakes at that period," says Mr. Fairbanks, who resided at Chippewa in 1795. After the British surrendered the border posts, for many years there was little commerce on the lake. Besides furs and peltries, there was only carried as downward freight white fish from the upper lakes and fruit from the orchards on Detroit river. Dunkirk harbor was probably well known to the navigators

subsequent to the Revolution, and often found to be a haven of safety for their frail craft.

The prominent headland, Point Gratiot, was a conspicuous object to those who sailed the lake. It takes its name from General Charles Gratiot, U. S. army. He was born in Maryland in 1788, graduated at West Point in 1806, was made captain of engineers in 1808, was chief of engineers under General Harrison in 1813-1814, took part in the defence of Fort Meigs, April and May, 1813, and in the attack of Fort Mackinac August 4, 1814. He was made major in 1815, lieutenant-colonel in 1819, colonel, chief of engineers, and brigadier general by brevet in 1828, and was inspector at West Point from 1828-1838. He died in 1855. The first use made of the harbor by the early settlers may have been as an embarking point in some of their voyages in small boats. David Eason in 1804 or 1805 paid \$10 for a barrel of flour brought to Canadaway from across the lake. Before gristmills were erected at Canadaway, people who lived along and south of the Main road would unite and send their little stock of grain in boats to the nearest mill at Black Rock to be ground. In stormy weather this voyage would sometimes consume two weeks. It is most likely that these voyages were made from the mouth of the Canadaway, and that little use was made of the harbor until settlement was made upon it.

Timothy Goulding located one mile west of the harbor in 1808. A portion of Point Gratiot was included in his purchase. He built his house near where are now the brick yards, and probably within the city limits, and was the first actual settler of the city. After this he returned to Madison, and came back in 1809 with his brother Luther Goulding, and his brother-in-law Solomon Chadwick. Timothy was the son of Joseph Goulding, who was born in Sherburne, Mass., and died in Pomfret about 1818 aged 80. Timothy died in 1873. The first settler at the harbor was Solomon Chadwick in 1809. He was born at Warren, Mass., October 16, 1776, emigrated to Madison county, where he married Persis Goulding, and moved his family to this county with a sled and yoke of oxen. By a contract, dated February 21, 1810, he bought 73 acres. This land includes the east part of lot 24, and was about 70 rods wide and 160 rods long, extending from the bay to the south line of the lot. It all lies within the second ward. He agreed to pay \$164.25 for the land, or about \$2.25 per acre. \$4 was to be paid down; \$4 and the interest Feb. 21, 1811; the interest annually, and the remainder of the principal in eight equal annual payments; the first Feb. 21, 1813. He built his log-house—the first erected at the harbor, on the shore near the foot of Dove street, a little east of the water-works. He lived here a few years, sold his interest, and moved to Sheridan, and afterwards to Perrysburg, where he died aged 87 years. He was a man slightly above medium height, spare in build, kind and cordial in his manner. Luther Goulding from Mad-

ison county articted land in June 1809, and settled west of Chadwick, and east of his brother Timothy. He cleared the land and built his log-house on or near the bay, in 1809, at the bend of the shore where it turns towards the light-house. He built the first frame building in Dunkirk, a barn, near Point Gratoit. It is represented in a painting of Dunkirk made by Prof. D'Almane in 1835, and was standing as late as 1846. Luther Goulding was born at Holliston, Mass., in 1785. September 6, 1810, he married Polly Harrington. She was born at Petersham, Mass. Mrs. John Vosburgh and Mrs. C. S. Stebbins of Gowanda are their daughters.

Although the Goulding-Chadwick family was the first to locate on the site of the city, the Brighams were longer and more nearly identified with the fortunes of the place. John Brigham, was son of Jonathan Brigham, a native of Massachusetts, who emigrated from Oneida county in 1810, settled in Sheridan and in 1813 removed to Mayville, where he died in 1848. John Brigham came from Madison county and settled upon lot 23, (within the city) in 1808, where he lived until August, 1828, in which month he and his wife died. Brigham road, which he laid out, and upon which he lived, takes its name from him. This was the second road opened from Fredonia to the lake. The first was the one to the mouth of the Canadaway. The third is now Central avenue. John Brigham, Jr., came here in 1810 with his wife and child. His brother James married Fanny Risley, a sister of Gen. Elijah Risley, in 1811. Samuel Brigham, a younger brother of John, Sr., in 1810 took up land on lot 19, and along the eastern shore of Dunkirk harbor. He did not move here as he died in 1811. Joel Brigham, his son, the only one of his family who came here, settled soon after on the lot taken up by his father. His house was built upon the bank of the lake in the Polish portion of the city. A few years after as he was returning on foot from Buffalo, when in the "four-mile woods," about a mile beyond Cattaraugus creek, he was shot through the body by a young Indian. He reached Mack's tavern, where he was unconscious for several days. He was ill for two or three months, attended by surgeons from Buffalo. Among the Indians brought before him by Captain Mack, he identified Longfinger as the one who shot him. He was tried and imprisoned. Brigham lived many years, and died in Ohio. A little later than 1810, Amon Gaylord located and built upon land lying east of Central avenue on Lake street. He was born in Connecticut, August 28, 1766, and died in Illinois in 1855. Ahiram Gaylord, his son, came at the same time, and located and built near his father. He was born Nov. 11, 1787, and died in Illinois June 17, 1846. Daniel Pier took up land west of Central avenue, came here in January, 1814, and built at the corner of Second and Lake streets. He was born in Cooperstown, March 17, 1783, and died April 2, 1837. He married Candace, daughter of Amon Gaylord. They had seven children, among whom were

Amelia S. Pier, Mrs. Louisa W. Saxton, and Mrs. Aveline H. Morey.

The first settlers of Dunkirk were generally influenced in selecting locations only by the desire to obtain good farming lands, without expectation of deriving especial advantage from a situation near a lake harbor. Solomon Chadwick, however, is said to have been led to locate on the bay by the promise that it gave of becoming a lake port of importance. But during the six or seven years that he fished in the bay, dreamed of the coming commerce, and labored perhaps a little to extend the area of his rather neglected clearing, there was little to encourage his expectations. A gloomy forest lay between his habitation and the Canadaway settlements, unlike the open woods that grew upon dry and gravelly grounds. The site of the city was covered by a heavy forest of black ash and hemlock. Upon the drier grounds grew whitewoods and sycamores of the largest size. A whitewood root is mentioned as extending in an irregular course more than 90 feet before it disappeared in the ground. Although the generally even ground upon which the city is built inclined towards the lake with sufficient descent as to readily drain it, the roots of the trees and decayed and fallen timber so dammed the surface waters as to produce a boggy growth, and give it the appearance of being swampy ground. The forbidding appearance of this section turned settlement in other directions. Deer, wolves and other wild animals continued to inhabit this region as late as they did the more inland portions of the county. The dismal woods came down to the very shore of the lake. From his cabin, Chadwick, at first, for days would look out over the lonesome bay, and see only a blue waste of waves with not a sail in sight. At long intervals some small craft driven by stress of weather, or perhaps laden with supplies for the settlers in the backwoods, would find its way into the bay, and Chadwick became well known. His hospitable and cordial ways made him well liked, and so, by common consent, the place was called Chadwick's bay.

The first vessel that came into the harbor after the settlement it is said was brought there by Samuel Perry in 1810. The few commodities that were infrequently landed at the harbor, and other loads transported through the woods, were carried upon sleds of very simple construction. The principal branches of a small tree were cut a few feet above the forks or crotch. The tree itself was cut off a little distance below. There a hole was cut through which a chain was passed, by which the oxen drew the load. This simple sledge was the best conveyance known for the carriage of heavy articles through the woods. It would adapt itself to the inequalities of the ground, and was fitted by its narrow prow to avoid obstacles. It would slip and slide between the trees and over the roots with little friction and without upsetting. It was called by the settlers a "go-devil." The writer, when a boy assisting in the survey of the New York & Erie rail-

road, was informed by Mr. Chadwick that he transported from Dunkirk the first merchandise conveyed south of the Ridge in the east part of the county in this way ; that the load was a barrel of whiskey, strapped upon one of these vehicles, and drawn by a yoke of oxen. It may have been a part of the cargo of Samuel Perry's vessel. The shipment of a barrel of whiskey mounted upon a "go-devil" seems to have been the startling commencement of commercial activity at Chadwick's Bay.

A few years later and the commerce of the Bay had increased a little. Haven Brigham, the second son of Jonathan, settled in Sheridan in 1810. He and his younger brother Winsor built a sawmill and had it in operation in 1811. Winsor soon sold his interest to Haven and commenced the erection of the county buildings at Mayville. Haven, about 1815, built a schooner of 40 tons burthen, which he named the "Kingbird." She was commanded by Capt. Zephaniah Perkins, who ran her between Dunkirk and Buffalo freighted with lumber from Haven's mill. She brought back merchandise for the people of Dunkirk and Fredonia. Captain Perkins was a man of courage, trustworthy and very popular. It is related that once when he was a mate, a difference arose between him and the captain as to the management of the boat in a gale. The captain ran her into Cattaraugus creek. Perkins thought such a course extremely dangerous, forced the captain into the hold, put the vessel to sea, and rode out the gale in safety.

In 1816 a stock of goods was landed at Chadwick's Bay for Ralph and Joseph Plumb, merchants of Fredonia. It is said these goods were the first brought into the harbor. A temporary wharf was made by placing wooden horses in the water, upon which planks were laid, until the vessel was reached from the shore. At this time Dunkirk did not have population sufficient to entitle it to be called a village. But six or seven families were residing between Point Gratiot and the lower point. The few houses were so scattering that it was scarcely a hamlet. It was still known as Chadwick's Bay. Sampson Alton then hunted deer within the city limits, where they found a safe retreat in the tangled thickets of Crooked brook. Central avenue was merely a path marked by blazed trees, with the underbrush cut out. The road cut by Seth Cole many years before, from Portland through Dunkirk to Silver Creek, was then impassable for teams. Walter Brigham, son of Stephen and grandson of Jonathan, came to Sheridan in 1816. He told Henry Severance that he "started from Sheridan with his mother and grandmother one morning on foot to visit the Brighams on the Brigham road almost half way to Fredonia, and that they came by the road cut by Mr. Cole. It took them all day. They had to let themselves down into the gulf east of Mr. Smith's by hanging on to one bush until they could get a good clinch at another, and climb up the opposite bank by lifting and hauling each other. The gulf near George Rider's had to be passed in the same

way. After they got this side of the high bluffs they went on the beach and finished their journey of the day of between five and six miles, tired, worn and hungry."

The site of Dunkirk and the country around it was apparently a dead level. Trees of remarkable size covered its monotonous surface. Its gloomy and forbidding appearance no doubt prevented its early settlement. About 1817, a new era commenced. Expectations were awakened, which, although doomed at times to disappointment, have survived to the present day. The history of Dunkirk has been unlike that of any other locality in the county. Bright periods of hope have been successively followed by long periods of depression, during which the true Dunkirker has never lost faith in the future, but has steadfastly adhered to the capricious fortunes of his town. The time had now arrived when Dunkirk was to emerge from the discouragement of its early settlement. In 1817 Dewitt Clinton was first elected governor. The bill for the construction of the Erie canal became a law April 15, 1817. Governor Clinton turned his attention favorably to Chadwick's Bay and made investments in its real estate. At that time the termination of the "grand canal," as it was called, had not been decided upon. There was a remarkable scarcity of good harbors upon Lake Erie. With the exception of Black Rock, Put-in-Bay, and Detroit river, Chadwick's Bay was regarded as the best harbor on the lake; better than Maumee, Sandusky, Cayahoga river or Erie. It is thus described by William Darley in "A Tour from New York to Detroit," a book published in 1818: "A semi-circular bay lies in front of the village, formed by two capes, distance from each other about a mile and a half, with a bar extending from cape to cape, over which there is seven feet of water. Vessels capable of passing the bar find good shelter from east, southeast, south or southwest winds, and the bar breaking the waves, the harbor affords a refuge also from winds blowing from the lake. The bottom of the bay affords good anchorage within 200 yards of the shore."

For the shipping of those days it was a harbor more easily entered than Black Rock, then strenuously striving to be the terminal point of the canal. No harbor existed at Buffalo—only the mouth of a shallow creek which emptied into the lake at objectionable rapids and which was so obstructed by a sand bar that small vessels could rarely enter. Even canoes could not pass, and sometimes footmen could walk dry shod across. Chadwick's Bay was the best Lake Erie harbor within the state, and was a dangerous rival of Buffalo and Black Rock. Governor Clinton believed that contingencies might occur that would cause it to be chosen a western terminus of the canal. The air was then filled with schemes for public improvement, even the impracticable project of a canal from Chautauqua Lake to Lake Erie was then discussed. It is possible that Governor Clinton thought that, independent of

the Grand Canal, the good harbor, and the situation of Chadwick's Bay, gave it superior advantages. No suggestion that it was thought of as a terminus to the canal was made by William Darley, a competent observer, well informed upon the canal, who visited Dunkirk in 1818. He merely made the sensible remark "that with good roads, and a thriving interior, Dunkirk must advance in a ratio with the neighboring county. Being the only port no rival can be raised to check its progress nearer than 45 miles. Should the current of commerce turn towards the city of New York, then would Dunkirk become the shipping port to a semicircle of at least 30 miles radius."

There is little doubt that Daniel G. Garusey, who had visited the county in 1811, first called the attention of Governor Clinton and his friends to Chadwick's Bay. In 1816 or 1817 he purchased for Elisha Jenkins, of Albany, as trustee for a company composed of Isaiah and John Townsend, DeWitt Clinton and Mr. Thorn 1,008 acres, including the farms of Solomon Chadwick, Timothy and Luther Goulding, Daniel Pier and others. Assignments were taken of their contracts, and deeds obtained of the Holland Land Company. Chadwick received \$2,000 for his farm, for which he had paid less than \$200. Daniel Pier, who was a hatter, when he came two years before brought a box of wet and damaged hats, which he repaired and sold for \$70, and this was all that he had paid on the land he now sold for \$2,400. Such advances in real estate was then without precedent in the county, and have scarcely been paralleled since. Vicissitudes of fortune have from its earliest years been characteristics of Dunkirk.

Mr. Garusey who was probably a stockholder, became the agent of these proprietors and was active to promote their interests. For several years he was the leading citizen of Dunkirk. He was born in Canaan, N. Y., June 16, 1779. He studied law, was admitted to the supreme court, married Lucy Hudson, practised law in Rensselaer and Saratoga counties. He was at Mayville when the first county court was held in June 1811, and was admitted to the court of common pleas. He removed to Fredonia in 1816, and in 1817 to Dunkirk. He was ambitious for political preferment, obtained the office of surrogate, was appointed district attorney, being the first one who was a resident of the county, and was an active and efficient officer. He was also a commissioner to discharge certain duties of judge of the supreme court at "chambers," and he was the first member of Congress from Chautauqua county. He served two terms and was attentive to the wants of his constituents, particularly in regard to harbors, lighthouses and pensions. He subsequently removed to Michigan. On his way to attend the grand celebration of the completion of the Erie railroad, in Dunkirk, in 1851, he stopped at Gowanda, was taken violently sick and died May 11, 1851. He was a federalist until he came to Chautauqua, then became a Republican, and was a friend of Gov. Tompkins, then of Gov. Clinton. He was a sup-

porter of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Gen. Harrison. Mr. Garnsey is described as having sandy hair and beard, light complexion, dark eyes and a pleasant countenance. He was communicative but dignified in his address, was six feet high, tall and slim, very straight and erect in his walk and had a military bearing. At one time he was brigade inspector of the militia, and few officers made more display or showed to better advantage. His Dunkirk residence was upon the east side of Eagle street near Front.

About the beginning of 1817 the harbor was called for a short time "Garnsey's Bay" as appears from the Buffalo Gazette of July 22, 1817. "New name. The place near the mouth of the Canadaway creek and Lake Erie, which was formerly known as Chadwick's Bay, has lately been called Garnsey's Bay, and a village has been recently planned at the head of said bay which is called Dunkirk." The name Dunkirk was given by Elisha Jenkins, trustee of the company, and one of the proprietors of the village. He was a citizen of Albany, had been a shipping merchant of Hudson and New York city, and was for a time engaged for the firm at Dunkirk, France. The bay at that place resembled Chadwick's Bay, hence the name Dunkirk. Jenkins was for many years a man of good reputation and a prominent official and politician. In 1801 he was appointed comptroller by the council of appointment, of which DeWitt Clinton and Ambrose Spencer were leading members, held that important office until 1806, and subsequently held the office of secretary of state three times, the last expiring February 23, 1813. He was a defeated Clintonian candidate for state senator in 1818.

CHAPTER LI.

VILLAGE HISTORY.

AS SOON as the company completed its purchase, 40 or 50 acres of the village site were surveyed into lots and improvements began. Sampson Alton, in 1817, erected a two-story brick house on the south side of Front street near Buffalo street. It was the first brick house built in Chautauqua county. Mr. Alton made the brick on Front street east of Hook's bakery, and gathered the limestone of which the mortar was made along the American and Canadian shores, transported it to Dunkirk in his 10-ton sailboat, burned in his lime kiln and laid the brick himself. This house was long regarded as the first mansion of the place. It was distinguished for the great hospitality of its inmates. Every one felt free to come, every one received a hearty welcome. It was torn down in 1891 to the regret of every

one who remembered the Alton family. Mr. Alton's father, an Englishman, who settled in Massachusetts, removed to Cooperstown, N. Y., married Fanny Gates in 1811. Their children were Luther Gates; Nancy, (Mrs. Strobeck); Harriet, (Mrs. Joseph B. Hall); George D.; Matilda, (the first child born in the brick house and first wife of Erastus D. Palmer, the celebrated sculptor); Olivia, (Mrs. Maurice Fox); Joseph F.; Marion; Fanny C., (Mrs. George M. Abell); Walton; William. George D. Alton, born September 15, 1817, was the first white child born in Dunkirk. A deed of land was to be given to the first male child born in the place. Mr. Garnsey, at the time of the birth of George D. Alton, lived in Fredonia, and had a son born there about the same time. "Three months later he moved to Dunkirk with his family. He applied for and obtained a deed of said lot for his son, while his less enterprising neighbor was contemplating doing so. The lot was situated on the bank of the lake, and long before either of the lads had reached man's estate, Lake Erie had put in a prior claim and taken the lot to itself. In this case, at least, it was shown that ill gotten gain did not benefit the possessor." Mr. and Mrs. Alton died during the same week in August 1848.

Adam Fink settled in Dunkirk in 1818 and was a well known early resident. His marriage in 1819 was the first in the place. With his own hands he cleared lands now in the heart of the city, and made the first cast steel edged tool in the county. He and Edward Keyes, who came a little later, were adepts at axe making.

Mr. Garnsey, supported by the Albany company, "The Dunkirk Association," then the principal proprietors, was diligent in building up Dunkirk and inviting commerce. A road was made to Fredonia, a wharf and warehouse were built at the foot of Center street, a hotel on Front and Center streets, and other buildings at an expense of \$20,000. Horace A. Foote of New York owns the only number of the *Chautauqua Gazette* in existence. It is dated May 19, 1818, contains this "Marine News" underneath the woodcut of a ship.

Garnsey Bay, Dunkirk, May 17, 1818. Cleared: Sloop Independence for Sandusky passengers, lumber and potatoes. Arrived: Schooner Firefly from Detroit with passengers. Schooner Blacksnake from Erie with passengers and fish. Schooner Buffalo Packet with passengers and furniture. Schooner Eliza of Sandusky with passengers. Sloop Livona from Buffalo with passengers. Cleared: Firefly for Buffalo, Blacksnake for Buffalo, Buffalo Packet for Buffalo, President Monroe for Buffalo, Livona for the river Raisin with passengers.

Later in the same year the first steamboat, the Walk-in-the-Water also regularly entered the harbor. William Darley writes that he left Buffalo for the west August 2, 1818, and "At present the village, (Dunkirk) consists of about 20 houses newly built. The proprietors are employed in forming a road to join both above and below the village with that of the lake margin." The *Chautauqua Gazette* of May 19, 1818, contains an advertisement, dated Feb. 17, 1818, in which, under "New store," N. M. Caprons advertises that

he has "groceries, dry-goods, hardware and crockery, also cotton and woolen goods, cotton yarn and thread, glass, mill irons, nails, iron and steel, broad and narrow axes, long draft and trace chains, and that such goods will be exchanged for lumber and grain or sold very low for cash," and that he will pay cash for 1,000 pounds of deer hair.

By the *Chautauqua Gazette* of August 10, 1819, it appears that the place had fully assumed the name Dunkirk, and that practical and substantial steps had been taken for the first time to prepare the harbor for the entry of vessels. The article was headed "Dunkirk."

To captains and pilots of vessels, sailing on Lake Erie. The Dunkirk Association at very considerable expense have prepared and placed buoys in the west channel leading from the lake into the bay to Dunkirk. The outer buoy is placed in line of the headlands or points each side of the bay yet a considerable distance without the bar. Vessels sailing down the lake may sail near or give the west point a good berth, yet approach the outer buoy with ease. In fact, the outer buoy may be made from any point on the lake side, with from 15 to 18 feet of water. The buoys are white, 4 in number, and placed in the center of the channel. They are not all a direct line. It is expected, however, that all pilots and masters of vessels desirous of keeping the channel and bringing into the bay the best water will keep a direct course from one buoy to the other running them down. The inner buoy next to Dunkirk, is placed in 10 feet of water, and the others from 12 to 15 feet, and vessels drawing not exceeding 9 feet of water may pass in and out with safety. After passing the last buoy, as vessels sail in, they may bear down for the wharf, or ride at anchor at ease within the bay. The eastern channel it is understood, will shortly be buoyed out. May 26, 1819.

It was signed by D. G. Garnsey, Ellis Doty, William A. Lynde, John Bond, Azariah Fuller, Benjamin Day, Thomas Warren, James Day, capt. sloop Gen. Huntington, Joseph S. Barnard, capt. schooner Huron, Dan. G. Brown, pilot of the G. Huntington, Horatio Wilcox, pilot of schooner Zephyr and Moses R. Eaton, late master of the schooner Lord Wellington.

Under the heading of "Dunkirk Store," Beggs & Lynde advertise in the same paper that they "have for sale drygoods, crockery, hardware, glassware, groceries, Dutch bolting cloths, potash, kettles, iron, steel, anvils, vices, cranks, screws, sawmill saws, and nails," and "storage and forwarding continued as usual." John Beggs came from Scotland and settled in Dunkirk in 1819, and was prominently connected with its early history. He built the Central avenue dock and the Buffalo street dock. He died in 1837. His brother Charles came later, and was a druggist and deputy postmaster.

The road from Buffalo for many years after the first settlement of Dunkirk was unfitted for the transportation of merchandise. There were no bridges over Buffalo, Eighteen-mile and Cattaraugus creeks or the smaller streams, and in the spring and fall, its condition was the dread of travelers. From Cattaraugus westward it was "a continuous mudhole." The terrors of the "Four-mile woods," which extended east from Cattaraugus creek have been often described. On account of its perils and loneliness it was called the "Great Sahara of the Holland Purchase." Notwithstanding bad roads favored transportation of merchandise by the lake, and in despite of the

efforts of the Dunkirk association, the outlying country was yet too thinly populated to invite commerce sufficient to build up the place. An artificial harbor had been completed at Buffalo in 1821. The termination of the Erie canal, if that had anything to do with the fortunes of Dunkirk, had been decided in favor of Buffalo in 1823. Consequently Dunkirk did not prosper as was expected, and immediately previous to 1825 its population probably diminished, as it had then only about 50 inhabitants. The dullness existing previous to 1818 had returned. After a brief fit of prosperity Dunkirk seemed about to enter upon a period of depression. At this time, fortunately for its future, its possibilities attracted the attention of Walter Smith, a young merchant of Fredonia, remarkable for energy and business capacity. Besides the superior advantages of Dunkirk as a lake port, with its fine harbor open to navigation two weeks earlier than Buffalo, there still lingered a belief that it might be necessary to extend the Erie canal to this point to gain the benefits of its harbor. Moreover a bill had been passed by the legislature upon the personal application of the inhabitants of the southern tier of counties for the appointment of three commissioners "to explore and survey a state road from the Hudson river to some point upon Lake Erie," which it was nearly certain would be Dunkirk. In fact the surveyors employed by the state arrived at Dunkirk December 24, 1825, and completed their survey at the foot of the wharf. This line was pronounced by them the best line to the lake. These considerations undoubtedly influenced Walter Smith to unite his destiny with that of Dunkirk. In that year he bought the undivided half of the property of the Dunkirk company for \$10,000, and immediately turned his energy and business ability to building up the place. Although scarcely 25 years of age, his business capacity and judgment was that of one of mature years and long experience. He had broad views of business enterprises and was fitted mentally for large undertakings. He became at once the controlling power in Dunkirk, and soon the most influential, public spirited and capable business man in the county. The writer well remembers when "Walter Smith and his business enterprise" was a familiar topic with the old settlers residing as far away as south of the Ridge, and years after his business career had closed in the county.

Walter Smith was born in Wethersfield, Conn., March 21, 1800. When 15 he was clerk in the store of Jacob Ten Eyck in Cazenovia, N. Y. He visited Fredonia in March, 1819, and resolved to settle there. He returned to Cazenovia, formed a partnership with Mr. Ten Eyck as "Walter Smith & Co."; Mr. Ten Eyck furnished the capital, and Mr. Smith returned to Fredonia in May with a stock of goods. "Todd & Douglas" engaged in business in Fredonia that year. "Joseph & Ralph Plumb," then in business there, failed in June, and Mr. Smith bought their store and ashery. His first year's sale of goods exceeded \$20,000, and within twelve months

he repaid Mr. Ten Eyck, and owned the business. This increased so that in the sixth year it amounted to \$75,000. In the earlier years of his business he furnished supplies for all the U. S. forts and garrisons on the Great Lakes. Every article of produce so furnished was raised in this county except white beans. In 1826 Mr. Smith moved to Dunkirk. He "transferred to this theater of action his capital, his prestige, his remarkable talent for business and adventure. Daily stages for passengers and a wagon line for transportation were soon established between Dunkirk and Warren, Pa. Communication with Buffalo was opened by means of the 'Pioneer;' the few steamboats that then made infrequent voyages to western points, where great cities have since grown up like exhalations, were induced to call at Dunkirk for the convenience of those who were westward bound, and a new impulse was given to the general trade, travel and improvement of the country. Mr. Smith's life was a masterly and persistent struggle, always against natural obstacles, often under adverse fortunes, to build up a commercial town at Dunkirk which would vie in importance with neighboring cities on the lake." (Hanson A. Risley.) Walter Smith died September 21, 1874. He was an able, unassuming, self-reliant and public spirited man. It has been said that no man ever lived in the state who was his superior in planning, forecasting or executing grand business operations. His life illustrated in a most remarkable manner the truth of the aphorism that "the post of honor is a private station." Through his influence and active efforts Daniel Garnsey was elected to Congress that he might advance the interests of Dunkirk. He himself never held but one office, and that the most humble known to the state, path master. He sought this in order to advance the interests of Dunkirk by obtaining the control of the improvement of the roads, and it is said that he spent \$10,000 of his own money in this work. His children were Mary, who married John M. Barbour, late judge of the Superior Court of the city of New York; Kate E. M.; Walter C.; Sarah and Cornelia.

In 1826 with George A. French, Walter Smith formed the mercantile house of "Smith & French," which continued prominently in business in Dunkirk for many years. Mr. French was son of Asa French, an early citizen of Pomfret. He resided many years in Dunkirk, was member of assembly for Chautauqua for three terms. His son, Francis French, was a prominent and well-known citizen of Dunkirk.

"Van Buren & Co." established a new store here in 1825 or 1826. In 1827 they moved into the east store of the new brick block. In 1827 Leroy Farnham, a well-known business man of early years, was in trade.

In 1827 the expenditure was made of the \$4,000 appropriated by Congress to improve the navigation of the harbor, and the building of a light-house was commenced. The stake for its site had been "stuck" on the 10th of July of the year before by Messrs. Garnsey and Dox, and the steamboat

"Pioneer" was now making daily trips between Buffalo and Dunkirk. (See page 314.) Persons desiring to ship freight by the "Pioneer," were directed to apply to S. Thompson & Co., or Townsend & Coit, in Buffalo, and to Smith & French at Dunkirk.

In 1828 Mosely W. Abell a leading and influential citizen of Fredonia, moved to Dunkirk. He was born at Bennington, Vt., February 24, 1781, and married Ruth Baldwin at Dorset, Vt., July 6, 1806. He came to Fredonia in 1815 and started a public house on the site of "The Columbia." This hotel was for many years a favorite stopping place, and he was one of the best known and popular landlords of the county. He was one of the owners of the stage line between Buffalo and Erie, and long a postmaster at Fredonia. He was postmaster at Dunkirk, and county superintendent of the poor. He was one of the original members of the Dunkirk Baptist church, and for many years a deacon. He died in 1858. His daughter Mary Ann married the Rev. Timothy Stillman. Minerva married Walter Smith. Mr. Abell's sons were leading business men. Thomas B., Albert H. and George M. are deceased, Casper K., now of Dunkirk, married Jane Williams of Jamestown, and was an Union officer in the civil war.

Ebenezer Rumford Thompson, a college graduate, a teacher, and a scientific lecturer, came to Dunkirk in 1829, and became one of its prominent citizens. His father was a cousin of Benjamin Thompson, the celebrated Count Rumford. Hannah Putnam, mother of E. R. Thompson, was a near relative of Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Thompson formed a mercantile partnership on arriving here with Lysander B. Brown, and later with W. L. Carpenter founded the *Chautauqua Whig*. He was also an editor of the *Dunkirk Beacon*. E. R. Thompson was the father of Mrs. Dr. J. T. Williams and Mrs. W. W. Brigham.

Mr. Smith so stimulated the settlement of Dunkirk that by 1830 its population is supposed to have increased from 50 to over 300. The defeat of the state road by the legislature of 1826 was the beginning of the agitation of the subject of a railroad through the southern tier of counties. Mr. Smith was one of the first projectors of the New York & Erie railroad, and the leading and most efficient man in the state to promote it. He spent the greater part of the winters of 1831 and 1832 in Albany, bringing the importance of the road to the attention of the legislature, and, largely through his efforts, the road was chartered April 24, 1832. Through his influence a clause was incorporated in the charter requiring the running of a certain number of trains into Dunkirk daily, thus securing to it permanently and beyond contingency the benefit of the road. The wisdom of this provision is now apparent. There were then but 5,000 miles of railroad in the world, yet Mr. Smith saw, with a remarkable clearness of vision, the revolution in business that railroads were to make. At a meeting of the projectors he said

"the day would come when cattle fattened in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio would be brought to the New York market." His prediction was derided as visionary.

Hon. Richard P. Marvin was also one of the first citizens of the county to appreciate the importance of a railroad, and one of the first to make efforts to accomplish it. He addressed a meeting held at Jamestown, September 20, 1831, of which Judge Elial T. Foote was chairman, at which it was resolved that application should be made to the legislature for a charter. This was the first public movement made in reference to the New York & Erie railroad. It was through his efforts that the important provision was incorporated in its charter that the termination of the road at Lake Erie should be at some point between Cattaraugus creek and the state line. The preliminary survey was made in 1832 by DeWitt Clinton, Jr. \$1,000,000 of stock was required to be subscribed before the company could be organized. The subscription of William G. Buckner completed the amount and the company was organized in July, 1833. Eleazer Lord, of New York, was chosen the first president, and William G. Buckner treasurer. Benjamin Wright was appointed to survey the route of the road. He was assisted by James Seymour and Charles Ellett. The survey was begun and completed in 1834. In 1835 the company was reorganized and 40 miles put under contract.

By the census of 1835, Dunkirk contained a population of 628, 354 males, and 274 females. This was an increase, it was said, of nearly 100 per cent. since 1830. In 1833 Mr. Smith sold his half interest in the Dunkirk company to New York city people at a large profit, and for less than half of the sum received he bought of the company the other half. In 1835 the Loder House was commenced by Walter Smith and so far completed as to be covered by a roof the next year. It was a brick hotel, and stood on the south side of Third street and the west side of Central avenue. It was the largest and most imposing building yet built in Dunkirk. Mr. Smith built the first gristmill in Dunkirk. He conducted the water from Canadaway creek three miles through a raceway. This year Walter Chester, an active, intelligent and prominent business man, moved to Dunkirk. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., in Nov. 1804. He came to Sinclairville from Cazenovia and established a general store with Mr. Ten Eyck of Cazenovia as "Walter Chester & Co." He accumulated at Sinclairville \$14,000. He came to Dunkirk, invested largely in real estate, and lost all in the financial crash of 1837. He removed to Erie in 1843. Henry Severance came to Dunkirk in 1835. He was an intelligent and observing man. Many valuable contributions preserving the history of Dunkirk, with which he was very familiar, were published in the *Lake Shore Observer*. He left two children: Harriett, Mrs. E. M. Lucas, and Emma H., principal of the intermediate department of school No. 2.

By an act of the legislature of 1837 the Dunkirk Marine Insurance Company was incorporated. The population and business interests of Dunkirk were so much increased, that it was found necessary to incorporate it as a village, which was done in 1837. In May, 1837, the Dunkirk Academy was incorporated. When Dunkirk was part of Dist. No. 9 of Pomfret, its first schoolhouse was built. It stood near the rear of the Lake Shore Bank. It was afterward fitted for a dwelling by Royal Tifft, a justice of the peace. A brick schoolhouse was built about 1827 and was used as an academy.

In 1836 an act had been passed authorizing a state loan to the N. Y. & E. R. R. company of \$3,000,000, and the comptroller issued state stock to that amount to aid in constructing the road. Hon. R. P. Marvin was a member of the legislature, and took an active part in securing the state aid. This large sum was expended, yet the road was not completed, and work had to be suspended. From Dunkirk east 14 miles was graded. Monuments of these wasted efforts may be now seen in the deep cuts, heavy fills, and stone culverts then made from Dunkirk to Arkwright. They mark the route and denote the heavy grades that would have been required to ascend the Ridge and reach the headwaters of the Conewango. About eight miles of rails were actually laid towards Mud lake.

The long delay that ensued in the completion of the Erie road disastrously affected Dunkirk, but a still greater calamity had already befallen it. The period immediately previous to 1837 had been one of great apparent prosperity, and business men had traded extensively upon credit. People of all classes had embarked in wild speculations, particularly in real estate. There was a great demand for corner lots and favorable sites. Cities were laid out along the lake wherever there was a harbor; almost every village was affected. As Dunkirk was to be the termination of the Erie railroad, it was an unusually promising field for speculation. The crisis came in the spring of 1837. The mercantile failures in New York in March and April, amounted to over \$100,000,000. In New Orleans failures to the amount of \$27,000,000 took place in two days. All the banks of the country suspended specie payment. Upon Dunkirk the calamity fell heaviest. "Unmerciful disaster followed fast, and followed faster." The village seemed prostrated beyond recovery. The credit of almost every business man was blasted. Walter Smith, upon whom its fortunes rested, was overwhelmed in the common fate. From this period forward until the Erie road nearly approached completion but little effort was made towards a recovery. Its commerce nearly left it. The steamboats only stopped to "wood up." Long piles of steamboat wood lined the road that led towards Fredonia (Central Avenue), and loaded the wharves of Walter Smith and John Beggs. At length the docks and warehouses went out of repair. Their planks and timbers rotted. The dwellings of the village became dilapidated, the doors and windows of the vacant ones

broken. For 13 years the unfinished Loder House was the home of bats and owls. Tottering old rookeries bordered Front and Center street, threatening the pedestrian. A sleepy air hung over the town, grass grew in some of the streets, and the village cows ran free in all. They ranged without restraint over the vacant unfenced lots to the adjacent woods, each one wearing a bell to denote its whereabouts. On summer nights they would visit Center street dock to lick salt from the barrels lying there, the discordant jangle of their bells disturbing the repose of the sleeping Dunkirkers. Washington Square was given up to geese and pigs. The highway between Dunkirk and Fredonia was but little traveled, and was almost impassable some seasons of the year on account of the mud. 15 notices of mortgage foreclosure appear in the *Fredonia Censor* of Nov. 8, 1837, and 29 filled the columns of the *Dunkirk Beacon* of March 30, 1841, evidences of the "reckoning" that followed the wild speculations of 1836. When the storm had blown over and it became certain that the Erie road was to be built, and as the work neared its consummation, evidences of life again appeared in Dunkirk and business was resumed. People began to gather there once more. There were signs of preparation and an air of expectation as if some great event was about to happen. A strong rivalry then, and for some years after the completion of the Erie road, existed between Fredonia and Dunkirk which has now worn away. This jealousy was without reason, for what prosperity came to one clearly benefited the other. Each place in those days had no high opinion of the other. Dunkirk was known in Fredonia as "Chadwick's Bay" and Fredonia in Dunkirk as "Pomfret Four-Corners." A Fredonian would sometimes ask a Dunkirk man how much he thought the completion of the Erie road had raised the water in the harbor. Fredonia favored the building up of Van Buren in opposition to Dunkirk, notwithstanding Dunkirk harbor was the superior one in every respect. It favored the termination of the New York and Erie railroad at Van Buren, and, in 1836, incorporated a company for the construction of a railroad from Fredonia to Van Buren with a capital stock of \$12,000. They also, in later years, favored Van Buren as a recreation ground, although Point Gratiot is one of the most beautiful promontories on the lake.

Walter Smith, one of the donors of the park on Point Gratiot, more than half a century ago caused 50 bushels of hickory nuts to be planted there, from which has sprung a hardy growth of deep rooted timber calculated to withstand the powerful breezes of Lake Erie. A more useful and considerate act can not well be imagined, an unselfish act of which only generations that should come long after him could reap the benefit. From this fine growth of trees "Hickoryhurst" derives its name. Of this place and Point Gratiot, Mrs. E. M. H. Edwards says: "A large share of the picturesque beauty of the natural scenery for which Chautauqua county is noted is in and

around Dunkirk, where walks and drives in any direction disclose charming views in endless variety. Only a mile from the hotel is Point Gratiot park, the government lighthouse and 'Hickoryhurst', the latter a lovely summer settlement on the beach under the hickory trees that suggested its name. A walk, a drive, or a boat-ride to Hickoryhurst and around Point Gratiot and the lighthouse is one of the favorite excursions of Dunkirk people and their guests."

In 1838 when United States troops were sent up Lake Erie to break up the "Hunters Lodges" instituted to promote the cause of the Patriots, they stopped at Dunkirk, and sent a detachment against a "Lodge" at Fredonia, meanwhile using the original structure of the Hurlburt house as barracks.

The land of the Dunkirk Association was divided into shares among its owners in 1838. Of the proceeds, one fourth was to be given to the New York & Erie railroad, provided the road should be built in six years. The company failed in this, notwithstanding the time had been twice extended. When it became certain that the road would be completed, the proprietors of the land made a donation to the railroad company of 40 or 50 acres for a depot and other purposes. Mr. Smith, after he bought out the Townsend company, purchased for the association about 600 additional acres. After the railroad was completed the property was sold and the proceeds divided.

August 9, 1841, the steamboat Erie was burned in full view of Dunkirk. (See page 347.) This, the burning of the Washington in 1838, (see page 344,) and other disasters, were of deep interest to the people of Dunkirk. The winter of 1836 and 1837 was long and severe. The "Western Trader," a schooner loaded with corn and oats, bound down from Detroit in the fall of 1836, was frozen into the ice, drifted down, and lay for six weeks in a mass of ice off Dunkirk. She was watched with great interest from the shore, and came to be called "the ice ship." She and her crew were not loosened from their fetters of ice until nearly June 1837. In October, 1844, occurred one of the most terrific storms ever known on the lake. The water was raised to a remarkable height. Center and Buffalo street wharves were washed away, and the merchandise on them was scattered along the shore. The water went far up Buffalo street, and many buildings were washed from their foundations. The storm was even more fearful and destructive in Buffalo. In a storm in the fall of 1847, five steamboats were driven ashore between Erie and Buffalo.

September 22, 1841, the Erie road was opened from Piermont to Goshen, and June 7, 1843, to Middletown. It 1845 the state released its lien on the road, and authorized the original stockholders to surrender two shares of old and receive one share of new. The road was opened to Port Jervis January 6, 1848, to Binghamton December 8, 1848, to Owego June 1, 1849, to Elmira October, 1849, to Corning January 1, 1850, and to Dunkirk May 14, 1851.

The route east from Dunkirk ascended the ridge at a different point and at lighter grade than the abandoned route. This great enterprise, which Dunkirk had so anxiously awaited through long years of doubt and despondency, was at last consummated, and a great highway of travel opened from the ocean to Lake Erie. It was the longest railroad in the world. A great celebration which has never been equalled by anything of the kind in Chautauqua county was held in Dunkirk to commemorate the event.

The day was auspicious, many thousands were attracted by the fame of the expected guests, and the novelty of the anticipated spectacle. The village of Dunkirk presented a gay appearance, flags and streamers decorated hotels and private houses. On the depot were the flags of three nations; the stars and stripes gracefully floating above the tri-color of the French republic and the red cross of St. George. The Queen City arrived from Buffalo, and soon after the Niagara, the Empire State, the Empire, the Key Stone State, and the U. S. S. Michigan in succession, took positions in the harbor. Governor Hunt and suite arrived from Buffalo on one of the boats, and received his friends at the American hotel. The train from New York arrived about 4, when the locomotive "Dunkirk" came in as a pioneer, followed, soon after, by the long expected "iron horse," from New York city, amid the ringing of bells and shouts of thousands. The train of twelve passenger cars, bearing a long row of banners which had been presented along the line, brought President Fillmore; Daniel Webster, secretary of state; Wm. A. Graham, secretary of the navy; Nathan K. Hall, postmaster-general; John J. Crittenden, attorney-general; Senators Seward and Fish; Daniel S. Dickinson; Ex-Gov. Marey; Senator Douglas, of Ill.; Christopher Morgan, secretary of state of New York, and others. After the ladies had presented an elegant banner to the president and directors of the road, a procession was formed which proceeded through the village, and back to the depot, where refreshments were provided. The president, invited guests, and directors repaired to the Loder House, where a sumptuous collation was served. President Fillmore was then introduced to the guests, congratulated them on the completion of the road, and complimented the president and directors for their exertions in behalf of the road. He was followed by Benjamin Loder, president of the company, who gave a history of the road, stating that the charter had been changed some twelve times, and that the road, 445½ miles in length, was the longest ever built under one charter in the world. Mr. Crittenden said "he was surprised at what had been accomplished. He had heard something of it, but had previously had no accurate idea of the vast extent of the road. 'The French eagle,' said Napoleon, 'had flown from spire to spire, till it rested on Notre Dame;' but he (Mr. C.) had been in a car that outdid the French eagle. They had been flying, not from spire to spire, but from mountain top to mountain top. The officers of the road were benefactors of the state. Our country was destined to progress. In 50 years there would be a population of 100,000,000." The speaking was continued until a late hour, by Governor Hunt, Senators Seward and Dickinson, and others. Outside the house President Fillmore was introduced by Hon. Geo. W. Patterson to the multitude, and briefly addressed them in eulogy of the road and the occasion. He was followed by Governor Hunt and Secretary Graham. They were succeeded by Joseph Hoxie, of New York. He chained the audience for some time by a flow of humor; but the cry was for "Webster," and no excuse would be taken. Mr. Webster at last appeared, fatigued and care-worn, but spoke at length on the benefit of the work, and in behalf of the Union. The festivities were closed by a brilliant display of fireworks, bonfires, etc., while the windows of many dwellings were illuminated. There were probably 15,000 people assembled.

CHAPTER LII.

THE CITY OF DUNKIRK.

THE YEAR 1851 was the most important in the history of Dunkirk. From an obscure village struggling against adversity it suddenly became a cosmopolitan town of great expectations. Soon after the road was completed the population greatly increased and consisted of people of many nationalities. The Irishmen were first upon the ground. They were soon followed by the Germans. They were not only strangers to each other but strangers in a strange land. The great majority were poor and the dwellings they erected were cheap and clumsy, consequently the streets, architecture and surroundings of the place for many years were most uninviting. As the greater part of the new population were poor emigrants they gave little promise for the future. Time however has proved that they were a substantial people. Among them and their descendants are many worthy and intelligent citizens. Some of them are among the most reliable and enterprising in Dunkirk, and none are more devoted to its interests. These people, so poor in the beginning, have been steadily saving their earnings, and a large proportion of the dwellings and places of business are now owned by their occupants, and no place in the county, and but few places anywhere, are based upon a more solid foundation.

Within a year after the New York & Erie was completed another important railroad was in operation which gave increased importance to Dunkirk. The Buffalo & Erie railroad company was organized April 14, 1832. The route was surveyed and located nearly to the state line, but work was not commenced within four years as required by its charter, consequently the enterprise failed. This attempt to build a lake shore road was followed by the incorporation of the Buffalo & State Line railroad company June 6, 1849. The route was located at first through Fredonia, but was changed to pass through Dunkirk. It was opened from Dunkirk to the state line January 1, 1852, and to Buffalo February 22. By its consolidation with other roads has resulted the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad.

Dunkirk was a place of much commerce for some years after 1851. Its wharves and extensive warehouses were utilized to the fullest capacity, but after other branches of the Erie road were completed, notably the one from Hornellsville to Buffalo, its "western division" became of minor importance,

the Erie line of lake steamers were withdrawn, which reduced its importance as a lake port, and the offices of the road were removed to Buffalo.

1869 was an important year. The peculiar fate that followed the village from the time Solomon Chadwick first settled to the present, that of being periodically threatened with disaster, not merely the ordinary misfortunes that befall new towns, but a total overthrow of all prosperity, seemed now impending. Not only had the Erie line of steamers been withdrawn from the port, but in October Jay Gould, then president of the Erie Railway, ordered the Dunkirk machine and repair shops permanently closed, and the machinery removed to other locations. This action, if consummated, would have caused the removal of several hundred active workers and their families, materially reducing the population and entirely destroying business prosperity. While fate has seemed always to threaten Dunkirk, fortune has also favored it in the juncture. Horatio G. Brooks of Dunkirk, then superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Erie road, to save so great a misfortune from falling upon his town, leased the machine shops, established locomotive manufacturing, and "came to the rescue" in Dunkirk's great need. November 13, 1868, the "Brooks Locomotive Works" were organized under the general manufacturing law of the state, with H. G. Brooks president, and M. L. Hinman secretary and treasurer. The capital stock was \$350,000. At first the capacity was but one locomotive per month, but this was soon greatly increased. The prosperity of Dunkirk has depended upon the success of these works, and the citizens have been as solicitous for and as deeply interested in the trials and struggles through which it has passed as if its interests and its fortunes were their own.

Horatio G. Brooks, to whose enterprise and business ability the success of the works was chiefly due, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., October 30, 1828. In his youth he evinced a decided taste for the railway and locomotive service, and early acquired a thorough practical education as a machinist. In October, 1850, he left Boston in charge of a locomotive for the New York & Erie railroad, and brought it by the Erie canal and Lake Erie to Dunkirk where he arrived November 28, 1850. He blew the first locomotive whistle heard in the county. March 6, 1861, Mr. Brooks married Miss Julia A. Haggett in North Edgcomb, Me. He was a locomotive engineer until November, 1856, when was appointed master mechanic of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and, in 1862, superintendent of the western division of the Erie railway. In 1865 he became superintendent of the motive power of the machinery of the entire Erie railway. He resigned to become president of the locomotive works, which position he held until his death in April, 1887. He was three terms mayor of Dunkirk, and represented his town on the board of supervisors. The prosperity of Dunkirk for the last quarter of a century was mainly due to Horatio G. Brooks.

June 22, 1871, the first passenger train was sent over the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburgh railroad. No event of more favorable importance to Dunkirk had occurred since the completion of the Erie road. The road runs southerly from Dunkirk along the picturesque grounds of the Spiritualists at Cassadaga Lake, through good agricultural lands in this county, and thence to Titusville. It is 90 miles long. Its connections with the railroads at Titusville, and with the intermediate roads before reaching that city, gives Dunkirk access to the coal, oil and lumber regions, and the road a good passenger business, and makes it an important feeder of the Central. The first public movement made towards building this road was a meeting held in the summer of 1866 by the citizens of Sinclairville, at which the Hon. C. J. Allen presided. Other meetings were soon held at Sinclairville, Dunkirk and Fredonia, at which preliminary steps were taken for organization and individual subscriptions were made to the capital stock. The next winter the company was organized as the Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburgh railroad company. The officers first chosen were Timothy D. Copp, president; George Barker, vice-president; S. M. Newton, chief engineer; T. R. Coleman, treasurer; and James Van Buren, secretary; S. M. Newton, Wm. Bookstaver, Walter Finkle and Lee L. Hyde of Dunkirk, George Barker and Thomas Higgins of Fredonia, Ebenezer Moon of Stockton, T. D. Copp and Alonzo Langworthy of Sinclairville, B. F. Dennison of Gerry, Patrick Falconer of Ellicott, and Edwin Eaton and Wm. H. H. Fenton of Carroll, directors. April 23, 1867, an act was passed by the legislature of New York authorizing the towns in this county to subscribe to the capital stock. June 17, 1867, the first work on the road was done. Obed Edson, surveyor; Thomas Glisan, George Blackham, Stephen H. Allen, Walter Hyde and Charles Higgins assistants, commenced the preliminary survey at the north end of Cassadaga Lake, and completed it from Dunkirk to the state line during that year. The original contract for construction was made with T. M. Simpson and J. Condit Smith; and grading was commenced at Ross's Mills October 3, 1867. In December, 1867, supervisors of towns issued town bonds and subscribed for stock as follows: George D. Hinckley, of Pomfret, \$50,000; Obed Edson of Charlotte, and B. F. Dennison of Gerry, each \$34,000; John S. Beggs, of Dunkirk, \$100,000; Wm. H. H. Fenton, of Carroll, \$20,000. This substantially constituted the capital on which the road was built. In 1868, 1869 and 1870 the road was graded. In 1870 the track was laid a little south of Laona; June 1, 1871, to Sinclairville; June 17 to Falconer, to which place the first passenger train passed over the road June 22, 1871. The small amount of capital stock subscribed, the difficulty of finding a feasible yet inexpensive route up the steep face of the ridge to Cassadaga lake, and the litigation arising out of the attempt to enforce the delivery of the bonds of Stockton rendered the completion of the road a matter of

much doubt for a time. To the ability and vigilance of Stephen Miner Newton, the chief engineer and a director for Dunkirk, was the completion of the road chiefly due. He not only superintended and personally attended to the preliminary survey but to the organization of the company, procuring the land titles, letting the contracts, and attending to all the details in the construction and to the litigation in which it became involved, until the road was in successful operation to Titusville.

Stephen M. Newton was born at Bridgewater, Oneida county, September 7, 1828. He resided at Sinclairville during his youth, and at an early age developed a great love of study, particularly of mathematics. He was educated at the Jamestown and Fredonia academies and Union college. He was first a teacher in the Fredonia academy, then a civil engineer. In 1850 he was employed by the New York & Erie railroad company to survey its lands for many miles eastward from Dunkirk. (Surveys of lands were then made by railroad companies with much greater particularity than in later years.) He was afterwards a civil engineer upon roads in Missouri and elsewhere. He was a man of unusual ability and force of character. His attainments were of the most solid kind. Without having regularly studied law, his knowledge of its elementary principles was equal to that of an able lawyer, especially upon real estate. His ability and strength of character fitted him to fill any position. His advice and opinion upon any subject to which he gave his attention was invaluable. He was strictly honest and truthful, and despised deceptions and shams of every form and never hesitated to condemn them in plain and unmeasured terms. Those who knew him best esteemed him most. He died February 10, 1883. Mr. Newton married Elizabeth Marsden of Sinclairville. Their children were Elizabeth M. (dec.) and George M. a civil engineer. He is now city engineer of Dunkirk. He is also a real estate agent and a well known and prominent citizen. Mr. Newton was for many years associated in real estate operations with William Bookstaver. Besides their real estate in Dunkirk they possessed large tracts of land in the western states.

Hon. William Bookstaver is a son of Abner and Ann S. Bookstaver, and was born at Montgomery, Orange county N. Y., and came to Dunkirk in 1855. He received his education at Montgomery Academy in which he was a teacher during 1853. He was also educated to the law and admitted to the bar. He relinquished this profession to devote his attention to dealing in real estate, of which he owns a large amount in Dunkirk, where he has been a leading and most influential citizen. There has been scarcely any enterprise designed to promote the growth and prosperity of Dunkirk in which he has not taken an active and prominent part. For 15 years he has represented the town on the board of supervisors, of which he has been a most prominent and influential member. He has also been three years mayor

of Dunkirk. In 1887 he was appointed by Gov. David B. Hill a member of the prison labor reform committee of which he was chairman. He married Mary A. Leonard of Maine.

In 1873 Dunkirk was again threatened with disaster. The financial crisis that affected the whole country caused the suspension of the locomotive works. The capital of the company had been increased to \$500,000. Under Mr. Brooks' management new facilities and improved machinery had been added, and it had become one of the greatest manufacturing enterprises in the state. The works covered about nine acres. The motive power was a 200 horse-power steam engine, 550 hands were employed, four-fifths of whom were skilled workmen, and the works could turn out seven engines per month. Although the works were compelled to suspend for a time, business was at length resumed and carried on although on a less extensive scale. The methods of construction had so improved that in 1880 100 were constructed and 200 in 1882.

The transportation facilities of Dunkirk have increased in later years by the construction of other railroads through the city. In 1882 the New York Chicago & St. Louis road was completed, and the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad built. The station of these roads are near Central Avenue on the south side of the city.

Dunkirk was incorporated as a city, February 19th, 1880. John Beggs was then president of the village, and held office as mayor until March, when Horatio G. Brooks was elected mayor and Daniel Scannell clerk. The mayors have been Horatio G. Brooks, 1880; Charles D. Murray, 1881; Hiram J. D. Miner elected March, 1882, (resigned and Richard Mulholland elected to fill vacancy, August 8, 1882); William Zimmermann, 1883; Thomas C. Jones, 1884; Marshall L. Hinman, 1885-1886-1887; William Bookstaver 1888-1889-1890; William Martin, 1891; Frank G. Gould, 1892; Charles G. Parker, 1893; Charles E. Hequembourg, 1894. Clerks. Daniel Scannell, 1880; Frank W. Conn, 1881; John H. Colgan, 1882; Louis L. Johnson, 1883; Fred D. Light, 1884; John B. Murphy, 1885; Frank G. Gould, 1886-1887-1888; Edward Madigan, 1889-1890; Fred C. Nagle, 1891; John F. Maloney, 1892-1893-1894. The present officers are Charles E. Hequembourg, mayor; John F. Maloney, clerk; common council, first ward, Jeremiah Meehan, Timothy J. Hogan; second ward, Edward B. Swartz, James A. Holstein; third ward, Horace L. Roberts, John Hilliard; fourth ward, Charles J. Wirtner, Wallace McMaster; street commissioner, Thomas C. Jones; attorney, Lester F. Stearns; treasurer, Peter J. Mulholland; engineer, J. M. Hackett; receiver of taxes, Frederick C. Nagle; messenger, James Robinson; health officer, F. S. Jackson, M. D.; inspecting of plumbing and drainage, Alexander M. Mann.

The population in 1890 was 9,416. A census taken for Kirwin's direc-

tory for 1891 showed the population to be 10,319, and that the city had a dozen churches, an academy, an orphan asylum, excellent public schools, two national banks, club rooms, bands, musical societies, a score of secret societies, express, telegraph and telephone companies, street car line, electric light, gas and water works, two large newspaper establishments—one of which runs a daily. It has five bakers, six barbers, six blacksmiths, three bookstores, seven shoe dealers, eight carpenters and contractors, three carriage works, six cigar factories, ten clothing and merchant tailoring houses, six coal and wood dealers, four dentists, three druggists, four dress makers, eight dry goods houses, seven fancy goods and millinery houses, three fish dealers, seven flour, feed and grain dealers, three furniture dealers, over 30 groceries, seven hardware and stoves, six or eight hotels and as many boarding houses, five insurance agents, four jewelers, two steam laundries, seven lawyers, two leather dealers, three liverys, four lumber dealers, eight meat markets, twelve physicians, three photographers, five real estate agents, over 50 saloons, crockery, harness, lime and ice dealers, music stores, plumbers, restaurants, sewing machines.

The public schools of Dunkirk are equal to any in the state. In 1858 a union free school district was established. It has enumeration of 3,200 of school age, seven brick school houses, two frame buildings outside of the corporation and 41 teachers.

Dunkirk Water Works.—A board of commissioners was created for Dunkirk in 1871 and the water works erected the succeeding year. The water is drawn through a crib in Lake Erie near the beacon light, and forced by the powerful Holly system through more than 20 miles of mains. The city is lighted by electric lights. Two thirty-five arc dynamos, run by the boilers of the water works buildings furnish the power to light the city.

An electric street-car line connects Dunkirk with Fredonia.

The First Baptist Church was the first church organized in Dunkirk, and Revs. Joy Handy and Elisha Tucker were among the first to preach there. The church was organized May 5, 1830. The society worshipped in the school-house for many years. Later this church and others held services over Parsons' wagon shop, and 1856 built the present brick structure.

First Presbyterian Church.—In the beginning of 1830 there was in Dunkirk about 250 persons and no organized church. Rev. Joy Handy, a Baptist minister, preached in the new brick school-house on Third street, and people of various religious preferences united in supporting him. As the fruit of a revival in the spring, the Baptist church was organized. The same spring, ten persons who were Congregationalists or Presbyterians petitioned Buffalo presbytery, which held its session in Sheridan in May, to organize them into a church. The petition was granted, and the church formally constituted. The first of the next September, Rev. Timothy Stillman, a

graduate of Yale and of Auburn Theological Seminary, began his labors as pastor on a salary of \$400 a year. Mr. Handy having gone to Buffalo the congregation worshipped in the schoolroom he had occupied. As the fruit of a revival in 1833, 30 were added to the church, and measures taken to erect a meetinghouse. This, a wooden structure on the corner of Center and Third streets, was completed in 1835. Rev. Mr. Stillman closed his labors as pastor in March 1838. * * He was for over 50 years one of Dunkirk's best-known citizens. He was succeeded by S. J. McCulloch and Geo. R. Rudd stated supplies. In June 1839, Rev. James B. Shaw became pastor and left in 1841. Rev. C. L. Hequembourg was pastor from 1841 to 1846, Rev. Louis Hamilton was pastor from 1849 to 1853, Rev. Heman R. Tinlow from 1853 to 1856, Rev. W. L. Hyde from 1856 to September 1862, when he asked leave of absence to accept a chaplaincy in the army. During his ministry the meetinghouse was moved to the corner of Fourth and Eagle. Rev. E. P. Willard "supplied" during 1864, and in May 1865, Rev. W. A. Fox became pastor till June 1869. He was succeeded by Rev. Myron Adams, during whose ministry the old wooden meetinghouse was supplanted by the very inviting brick structure on the same site. Mr. Adams closed his ministry June 1876, and was succeeded by his brother, Rev. E. P. Adams. In consequence of holding views of scripture truth at variance with the Presbyterian creed, Rev. Mr. Adams was tried by Presbytery, and condemned Oct. 18, 1880. A majority of the church and congregation followed him and constituted a new independent church. The old church has had as pastors since, though non-installed, W. L. Austin, W. Martin, F. S. Day, George Sexton. Rev. D. R. Eddy the present acting pastor came Dec. 1, 1889. There are about 100 members at present.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first class was organized about 1833. The services were first held in the schoolhouse, later over Parsons' wagon shop. Before the civil war the church was ministered to by the Revs. Wright, Johnson, Osborne, Warren and Tibbitts. Under the latter the present church was built about 1858. Rev. Scott came in '61, Ingling '62, Ludwig '64, Bray '66, Reno '68, Starrett '69, Martin '71, Steadman '72, Luse '73, Squiers '74, Kinner '75, Stubbs '78, Mead '81, Thoburn '83, Bates '84, and then Rev. E. M. Kernick, who came from England in 1869, and united with the Erie Conference in 1870.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—The Episcopal society was organized in 1850 by the Rev. Charles Arey, and two years later the old church building was erected. Succeeding Rev. Arey came Revs. Edson, Costelle, Kidder, Champlin, Raikes and Harris. In 1867 a lot was purchased on the corner of Eagle and Fourth streets, and the present church erected, which cost about \$12,000. The new church was erected under the ministrations of Rev. P. P. Kidder.

St. John's German Evangelical Church was organized with 25 members in 1856, by Rev. Voight, of Buffalo, and the church erected two years later. The first pastor was Rev. Strauss, succeeded by Revs. Peters, Wasalsky, Althaus, Wolff, Seipel, Schaeffer, Simon, Krueger, Heiniger and Rueckert.

St. Peter's (Fourth Street) Lutheran.—Under the ministrations of Rev. Theo. Krueger a disaffection occurred in the German United Evangelical Church, and with a portion of the members he formed the St. Peter's (Fourth street) Lutheran Church. The brick edifice formerly used by the Free Methodists was purchased for \$2,750, and Rev. Crusius, of Westfield, has occupied the pulpit.

St. Peter's (Eagle Street) German Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in May, 1887, from members dissatisfied with the management of the Fourth Street church. Some 10 or 12 families uniting under the ministrations of Rev. George Seel to form the nucleus for the organization. Worship was first conducted in the old Free Methodist house on Fox and Fifth streets, but, through the generosity of Henry Fink, the new organization built a neat frame church on Eagle street, which, with grounds, cost \$6,600. It was dedicated in December, 1887.

The Zion Evangelical Association was organized in 1865 with nine members by Rev. J. J. Bernhardt, first pastor, and the church edifice was erected that year. Rev. C. A. Spies, of Canada, has officiated.

City Hall Congregation.—In 1880 Rev. E. P. Adams, who had been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church since 1876, by his liberal views on doctrinal points rendered himself objectionable to the minority of his congregation who adhered strictly to Presbyterian doctrines. The result was that he was deposed by the Buffalo Presbytery. A large number of the members however sympathized with the doctrines preached, and at their request Mr. Adams opened services in the city hall. Thus started into existence an independent congregation which bears no sectarian name, and whose services are very simple. Mr. Adams was originally from East Bloomfield, Ontario county, and is a graduate of Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary.

St. Mary's Church.—Prior to 1851 Pomfret had no resident Catholic priest and no Catholic church. Rt. Rev. John Timon, bishop of Buffalo, was the only visitor to the few scattered Catholic families of this county. But when their numbers had sufficiently increased the Bishop sent them, time after time, a missionary priest who would gather around him the Catholics in some farm house and hold religious services. A small frame building was purchased in 1851 by Rev. W. Lannon for divine services; the location was by no means eligible to most of the Catholics of Dunkirk. In the fall of 1851 a new addition was necessary owing to the great influx of people who came with the Erie railway. In July of 1852 a new site was chosen for a church;

corner-stone of which was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon. The church although not finished was opened for divine service March 17, 1854, and in November the Rt. Rev. Bishop Young, of Erie, Pa., dedicated the church under the invocation of the Seven Dolors of Mary. The building is of brick, large and spacious. Its architectural design is gothic. Its first pastor was Rev. Peter Colgan, who for nine years ministered to the wants of the congregation, identifying himself with it in all its spiritual and temporal prosperity. In 1858 the Sisters of St. Joseph were brought to Dunkirk by Rev. Father Colgan to take charge of St. Mary's school and orphanage. This order was originally founded by Rev. Peter Medaille, at Puy, in France, in 1650. In 1836 six sisters formed in St. Louis the first house of their order in the United States. Twenty-two years later a convent was established in Dunkirk. Beside teaching the Catholic schools they have opened an orphanage for the Catholic children of the county. The old buildings have been removed largely through the generosity of H. Miner and larger and better adapted structures erected.

1860 marks the arrival of the Passionists Fathers in Dunkirk and opens for St. Mary's Church a new and grand epoch. Rev. Fr. Albinus, one of their number, was appointed pastor, and the congregation has since been under the care of a member of that order. Rev. Fr. Albinus was not only pastor of St. Mary's Church, but also superior of the monastery adjoining the church edifice—two offices which have always been united in the same person. The Discalced Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of our B. Lord, or "Passionists", were founded by Rev. Paul Danai, at Mount Argentaro, near Rome, in 1737. His object was to unite the spirit of the ascetic and the missionary orders, the contemplative and the active life, and form a congregation of missionary priests somewhat differing from any then existing in the Catholic church. The first New World colony of the Passionists fathers came to Pittsburgh, December 8, 1852. But though the congregation laid its first foundation at Pittsburgh, and though this monastery is still the mother-house and novitiate in the United States, it was not to be circumscribed within a single diocese. At the request of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon, "The Monastery of St. Mary's" was established at Dunkirk, May 26, 1861. It has been considerably enlarged, and it is used as a preparatory college for young men who desire to enter that religious order. It now contains five priests, eighteen students and two lay-brothers. Rev. John Baudinelli, late rector, having been chosen Provincial of the Passionists in the Americas, was succeeded by the present rector Rev. Felix Ward.

St. Mary's Lyceum.—In September 1889, Rev. Stephen Kealey assembled, time and again, a number of the young men of St. Mary's Parish, to organize a society. The St. Mary's Literary, Social and Scientific Lyceum was the result. Its constitution provided for a literary, social and a military

department. The prospect of eventually owning a lyceum building, was proposed as a motive for united action. Catholic young men of other cities had erected imposing structures, why could not the young men of St. Mary's Parish follow their example? The timid treated the proposition as a beautiful dream of builders of "castles in the air." The organization, after some months, lingered and was finally dissolved. One of the thoughts uppermost in the mind of Rev. Fr. John, on again taking charge of St. Mary's Parish in 1890, was to bring the young men together and establish an intellectual and social society. An incomplete organization was effected. Measures were taken to engage rooms for social and literary purposes. But difficulties multiplied, and after a few months of languishing existence it was discontinued. Late in 1891 Rev. Fr. Mark, with several prominent members of St. Mary's Parish, were talking over the best interests of their church, the subject was broached by Mr. R. Mulholland of making another attempt to organize the young men into a literary society, and by a pleasing coincidence he took the position advocated by Rev. Fr. John, suggesting a judicious blending of the maturer element with the younger. The matter was proposed to Rev. Fr. John, who favored the movement. 33 members of the congregation offered to donate \$50 each in the furtherance of organizing a permanent literary society and erect a lyceum building. Steps were then taken to become a corporate body in accordance with the laws of the state. Through the kindly offices of Lester F. Stearns, Esq., the necessary document, which gave the association a legal existence, was prepared and properly filed. June 20, 1892, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies. All the Catholic societies and many municipal societies participated, and on the 24th of the following November the doors of the lyceum building were thrown open to its patrons.

The Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was dedicated November 18, 1877. The German Catholics of Dunkirk worshipped with St. Mary's congregation until 1857, when they organized a society and built "St. George's" a frame church. A separate parish was made in 1874, when Father Kolb took charge, and the "Church of the Sacred Heart" was built at a cost of \$20,000. George Dotterweich assisted liberally in building these churches. He paid for the clock in the steeple, the chime of bells, donated a \$5,000 marble altar and left a bequest of \$4,000 for the erection of a school-house adjoining the church. Under the ministrations of Rev. Andrew Frey St. George's Hall was erected at a cost of about \$9,000. In the parish there are about 200 families. Rev. Fr. Sester, an old and revered priest formerly pastor at Lancaster, N. Y., is the present rector.

St. Hyacinth's Roman Catholic Polish Church was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$10,000. Fathers Bratkiewicz, Schneider, Lebiecki, Ciszek, Zarenczny and Klawiter officiated prior to the present pastor. There are about

300 families and about 175 children in the parish. Under the rectorship of Father Klawiter, the present beautiful church was completed. Rev. A. Lex is the present pastor.

The Chautauqua Whig was the first permanent newspaper of Dunkirk. Its publication was commenced in August 1834, by Thompson & Carpenter. Its name was later changed to the *Dunkirk Beacon*. The Dunkirk Printing Company now publishes the *Chautauqua Farmer* and the *Daily Observer-Journal*. The *Advertiser and Union* is a Democratic newspaper and has a wide and influential circulation.

The first bank established in Dunkirk was a bank of issue by A. J. Webb, about 1844. About 1851 the New York, and Erie bank was opened. Truman R. Coleman, in March, 1855, established the Lake Shore Banking Company. In April, 1883, the Lake Shore National Bank was organized with T. R. Coleman at its head. Upon his death in 1865, his son William T. Coleman succeeded him, and in 1891, after the sudden death of Mr. Coleman, M. L. Hinman was made president. The capital is \$105,000. The Merchant's National Bank was opened March 6, 1882, capital \$100,000. Langley Fullagar was its first president. He was succeeded by Stephen M. Clement, and Mr. Clement by his son, Stephen M. Charles D. Murray, vice-president. John H. Lascelles, cashier. Mr. Lascelles is a native of Dunkirk, served in the office of the New York and Erie railroad, was treasurer of the board of education, city treasurer for many years and teller of the Lake Shore bank and occupied many prominent positions. He resigned in 1892, went to Buffalo, and is assistant cashier of the Marine Bank. He was succeeded by P. J. Mulholland.

The Gratiot, one of the finest hotels in Western New York, was erected by the "Young Men's Building Association," and is now conducted by Daniel F. Toomey, one of the members. Mr. Toomey was born in Dunkirk, educated in its public schools and is one of the active business men. The Gratiot is made of brick and stone and has four stories. "The views from the windows are unsurpassed in their combined extent, variety and beauty of scene. They include the wide spreading city with its many churches, public buildings, beautiful homes and finely shaded streets on every side; Lake Erie with Point Gratiot, Hickoryhurst and Battery Point on the west and north; and on the south, the ever-grand Chautauqua hills." Mrs. E. M. H. Edwards. The Erie Hotel has always held a leading position.

LAWYERS.—Charles DeKalb Murray, for many years the leader of the bar of Chautauqua county, was born May 4, 1831, at Gilford, Chenango county, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1860 and practiced law four years in Hinsdale. In August, 1864, he came here and has since practiced law in Dunkirk. He was delegate for Chautauqua and Cattaraugus to the Democratic national convention in 1884.

W. W. Holt was born at Springfield, Otsego county, September 24, 1821. He received his education in the common schools at Gilbertsville and Clinton academies. He studied law in Fredonia, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1849. He practised law in this county over 40 years. He was an upright and able lawyer with an extensive practice. He was counsel for the Chautauqua assembly for over twelve years and was also counsel for the free association of Cassadaga lake. He died September 18, 1893. Walter D. Holt, son of W. W. Holt, after being admitted to the bar, became a partner in his father's practice in 1879. He has served as city counselor since 1883.

Francis Smith Edwards was born May 28, 1817. He received an academic education and then entered Hamilton college. After leaving college he read law in Norwich and in Sherburne, and was admitted to the bar in New York city in May, 1840. October 8, 1840, he married Julia H., daughter of Squire White, of Fredonia. After practising law at Sherburne and Albany in 1851, he removed to Fredonia and afterwards to Dunkirk. In both places he practised law with great success. He is an able advocate and counselor and stood in the front rank of the profession. Among other public positions held by him were master and examiner in chancery and special surrogate. In 1853 he was elected member of Congress to represent Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. He discontinued practice in 1892 and has since been police justice of Dunkirk. While in Congress his first wife died. October 7, 1858, he married Eliza M., daughter of E. T. Hatch, of Niles, Mich. Mrs. Edwards is a graduate of the state normal college, and was formerly a teacher in the Auburn and Fredonia academies. She is a lady of literary tastes and accomplishments and a writer of much merit. She has been for several years the Chautauqua county correspondent of the *Buffalo Courier* and *New York Sun*.

Lester F. Stearns was born July 27, 1856, at Villenova. He is a son of Crawford and Lovisa Stearns. He was educated for his profession at Forestville and Dunkirk, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, April 17, 1882, and located at Dunkirk for practice in June, 1882. He is the senior member of the firm of "Stearns & Warner," established in April, 1890, and has been district attorney.

Elton Dean Warner, born July 23, 1867, at Villenova, is the son of Erastus Dean, and Jane R. Warner of Forestville. He studied law with "Holt & Holt" in 1885 and 1886, with Surrogate Sherman of Forestville in 1887 and 1888, and then went to Cornell University School of Law where he was graduated in June, 1889, with the degree of L. L. B. He was admitted to the bar at the general term in June, 1889, at Buffalo, and in November, 1889 he commenced the practice of law at Dunkirk and became a member of the

firm of "Stearns & Warner" in April, 1890. He was assistant district attorney from January, 1890, until January 1, 1893.

Fred G. Wyman, son of W. H. and E. R. Wyman, was born in Dunkirk, March 8, 1859. He read law with C. D. Murray, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, April 7, 1882, and practised law in Dunkirk until December, 1888. He resumed practice in September, 1893.

S. P. Fox, Leslie A. Pease, and H. P. Bishop are practising lawyers.

PHYSICIANS.—Of the physicians, Dr. Ezra Williams was the first in Dunkirk. He came in 1820. He was born in Massachusetts. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Walter King, of Norwich, Conn. In early life he moved to Utica where he commenced the practice of medicine, but failing health determined him to go to Western New York. A few small buildings along Front street then constituted the village. Central Avenue was then a continuous forest from Third street to Fredonia. The only road for teams to the latter village was one running westerly to near the mouth of the Canadaway, thence to Fredonia by the creek road. Dr. Williams was a prominent and widely known physician, and in his prime had the most extensive practice in the northern part of the county. "He had the kindest and most sympathetic of natures." He was postmaster of Dunkirk in John Quincy Adams' administration. He was one of the founders of the Dunkirk Academy, which became a flourishing institution of learning.

Drs. Day, Daniel Gould, Thomas Frame and others were here prior to 1850. Dr. Samuel M. Smith, Dr. Matteson and Dr. H. M. T. Smith, now deceased, were popular, well-known physicians of a later period.

Dr. Henry Raymond Rogers was born in Maine in 1822, graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1851, and in 1852 located in Dunkirk where he still continues. He is distinguished for his scientific investigations, and his original views of matter and the laws which govern it are now attracting the attention of scientists. He maintains that all physical phenomena without exception are transformations of electrical energy.

Dr. Wm. J. Cronyn, a native of Canada, residing in New York from boyhood, entered the 30th Michigan Infantry in 1864, when but fifteen, and served through the war. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1870; was surgeon in the navy from 1873 to 1876. In 1876 and '77 Dr. Cronyn published the *Dunkirk Semi-weekly Tribune*. He was supervisor, a member of the city council and board of education, secretary and treasurer of Chautauqua County Medical Society, and a member of the board of censors, state medical director and a prominent official in the G. A. R. He removed to Wisconsin.

Dr. F. S. Jackson a native of Syracuse, has resided in Dunkirk from early childhood. He commenced the study of medicine about 1870, and,

after a thorough course, was graduated from the University of New York six years ago and located in this city for practise.

Dr. Rollin T. Rolph, son of William D. and Elizabeth (Willett) Rolph, was born at French Creek, September 3, 1851. He was graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1873. He has practised in Pennsylvania and Dakota. He located in Fredonia in 1888 and now has an office in Dunkirk. He is a member of the Chautauqua county and New York State Medical Associations.

Dr. Nathan E. Beardsly was born at Pine Valley, studied medicine with his uncle, C. C. Johnson, of Gowanda, N. Y., graduated from the University of Buffalo in the class of '89-'90, and served one year as home physician and surgeon at the Buffalo General Hospital. Since then he has been located at Dunkirk.

Dr. George E. Blackham was graduated from the medical department of the Buffalo University. He has made a specialty of the eye, ear, throat and nose, and is a scientific investigator in the microscopical field.

Dr. Julien Taintor Williams, fourth child of Dr. Ezra Williams, was born in Dunkirk, November, 1829. He attended the Fredonia academy several years, afterwards taught the public schools of Dunkirk, and, at the same time was employed in the drug store of Charles Beggs, with whom he learned that business, studied medicine with his father, attended lectures at Buffalo Medical College, and at the medical college at Castleton, Vt., from which he was graduated in 1851. He returned to Dunkirk, became a druggist and practiced medicine. He married the same year, Julia K., daughter of E. R. Thompson. In 1858 he was elected president of the board of education in which he was continued 18 years, being a member for 25 years. He was elected president of the village several years, represented Dunkirk on the board of supervisors three years. He has always been a staunch, active Republican, "never did anything on halves" and always supported his views with strength and ardor. In 1865 and in 1885 he represented the 2nd assembly district. He has been intimately associated with every good work and public improvement which this city has ever seen and from which its citizens are daily receiving full benefits. He has owned and edited the *Evening Observer* and *Farmer* since 1888.

Among the other physicians are Dr. D. G. Alling, J. J. Sullivan, J. W. Pond and Isabella H. Stanley. A. A. Stone, Byron Rathbun, H. J. Howe and Edward H. Emerson are dentists.

Otis Stillman was the pioneer in the insurance business, which he established in 1850 and conducted for over 35 years. He was long identified with the city. He was succeeded by Samuel J. Gifford. Mr. Gifford was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, and has been a resident of Dunkirk since 1854. Besides insurance he has a real estate commission business. Mr. Gifford has represented Dunkirk upon the Chautauqua county board of supervisors.

William Zimmerman, Charles H. Harris and J. Lyman Van Buren have also been long in the insurance business.

The business of photography was commenced by O. Monroe in 1852. Gifford's art gallery has an established reputation. Byron R. Gifford, a native of the county and long in the business, purchased Mr. Monroe's gallery in 1881.

Dunkirk's largest manufacturing establishment is the Brooks Locomotive Works. The grounds cover nearly 20 acres. 1,000 workmen are employed and the works have a capacity of 250 or 300 engines per year. It pays out weekly \$12,000, and its annual output is about \$2,500,000. The excellency of its engines are surpassed by none. M. L. Hinman is president. Marshall L. Hinman, son of Simeon B. Hinman, was born in East Otto, N. Y., December 12, 1841. In 1861 he became timekeeper at the Dunkirk shops of the Erie railroad, in 1864 he was appointed division clerk of the northwestern division of the Erie road with office at Hornellsville, in 1865 he was made chief clerk of the machinery department of the road with office at New York, in October 1869 was elected secretary and treasurer of the Brooks Locomotive Works (at organization), in 1887 he was elected vice-president and treasurer of the works, and, after the death of Edward Nichols, January 7, 1892, was chosen president in his place, and continued as treasurer. Mr. Hinman has been president of Dunkirk board of education, alderman, president of the water and electric light board, and mayor for three terms. He is also president of the Lake Shore National Bank, and has been a nominee of the Democratic party for state senator. His family consists of a wife and daughter, his only son having died in 1888.

The Martin Anti-fire Car Heater Company, capital stock \$500,000, was incorporated in 1883, with William Martin president and Frank E. Shaw, then of Sinclairville, vice-president. It became an important industry. William Martin, president of the company, was born in England but came to America in his childhood and learned the trade of machinist. In New England he was a pupil of Prof. James T. Edwards. He studied theology and became an eloquent preacher. He came to Dunkirk in 1871 and was put in charge of the M. E. church. Some years later he invented his system of car heating. It was first adopted and used by the Dunkirk Allegany Valley & Pittsburgh railroad, and was afterwards extensively by other roads. A fine brick structure was erected in Dunkirk for the works adjoining the Lake Shore tracks, which employed 75 hands.

An addition was made to the manufacturing enterprises of Dunkirk in 1890 by the organization of the Harell Steam Heating Company with a capital of \$40,000. Richard Harell, its founder, came to Dunkirk in 1880, and accepted the position of foreman of the Brooks Locomotive Works. In 1883 he patented a steel-plate tubular boiler adapted to the warming of buildings. An extensive plant to manufacture these boilers has been erected. William

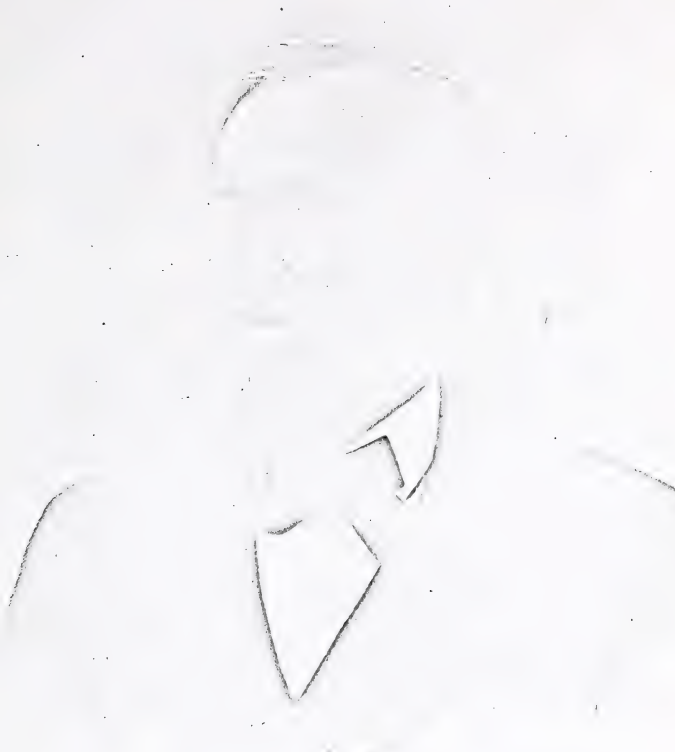
H. Harell, son of Richard, the general manager, was born in Patterson, N. J., in 1882. He learned the trade of machinist in the Brooks Locomotive Works. The Harell Steam Heating Company in May, 1894, was succeeded by the United States Radiator Company, of which R. J. Gross is president. Mr. Gross was president of the Harell Steam Heating Company, and has long been agent for the locomotive works.

In 1861 the Dunkirk Basket Machine Company, Thomas Flesher proprietor, was founded. Mr. Flesher was born in England and came to this country in 1848. He established and conducted a large business, and, in 1873, retired, being succeeded that year by his sons, G. and C. H. Flesher, who continued until 1878, when the father again assumed control. From two to four skilled workmen are employed and steam is used as motive power. All kinds of machinery for manufacturing fruit and other baskets are made.

M. J. O'Donnell & Co's planing mill was founded in 1867 by T. O'Donnell; Richard L. Cary, one of the firm, is a leading and influential citizen, born at Boston, in Erie county. He early learned the printer's trade and published the *Cattaraugus Whig*. He moved to Dunkirk in 1852, and has been engaged in hardware and flour and feed business. He has been postmaster and is now president of the board of water commissioners. His son, Philip B. Cary, is a member of "P. B. Cary & Co.," a leading hardware firm.

The Dunkirk Engineering Company, manufacturing engines, boilers and general machinery, is one of the most important of the city's industries, employing about 50 skilled mechanics. The Mulholland Spring Company, the lumber manufactories of Barber, Scully & Co., the Dunkirk Barrel Factory, the Dunkirk Shirt Company employing 100 women, the "Home" Steam Laundry employing 30 persons, the feed mills of Coleman & Saunders, Frank May and D. F. Toomey, and the Dunkirk marble and granite works are others. S. M. Hamilton, formerly cashier and agent of the Buffalo and Erie railroad, was the pioneer of the coal and lumber business in Dunkirk. He died several years ago. Since his decease the business has been successfully carried on by his widow, Mrs. Emma Coleman Hamilton. Mrs. Hamilton has been president of the Dunkirk Woman's Educational and Industrial Union and an active member of the Woman's Literary Club. M. K. McDonough, J. T. Hoole & Co., P. J. Mulholland & Co., C. J. Alexander and H. H. Roberts are other firms engaged in the coal business.

T. P. Heffernan is the present postmaster. J. C. Haggett is the collector of the United States customs at the port of Dunkirk. Mr. Haggett was born in North Edgecomb, Maine. He came to Dunkirk in 1861 where he was employed in the New York and Erie repair shop and as locomotive engineer. Afterwards he had charge of the locomotive and car department of the D. A. V. & P. railroad, and was superintendent of motive power and machinery until appointed collector in 1891.



B. Fullagar

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

LANGLEY FULLAGAR.

BY REV. E. P. ADAMS.

The character of a city being but the sum and product of the individual characters of its citizens, every man's individuality has a peculiar interest for us. Langley Fullager wrought his character into the texture of this city altogether in a quiet way. A prominent banker, devoting his energies to banking, during his thirty-eight years residence here he held no public office, for it was known that he would accept none. His devotion to whatever business he had in hand was phenomenal, and it has been remarked that for years he did the work of several men. He had some favorite sayings in accordance with which he fully acted: "Be sure you are right and then go ahead;" "There is only one way of doing a thing and that is the right way." In spite of a splendid constitution, overwork brought on nervous weakness approximating nervous prostration. Though continuing in business, ill-health induced a retiring habit, and perhaps an indisposition to adopt some of the newer methods of the younger race of business men, in whose eyes he seemed somewhat over cautious. His integrity stood forth in bold relief, nor could any one question his superior business qualifications, as well as other qualities which go to make a strong and simple character. He was also very successful.

A friend wrote of him: "His training as a banker led him to state facts with simplicity, accuracy, directness, and in few words; and no discount needed ever to be made from the simple face of what he said. He had a native conscientious integrity, and his honest word found a backing in his honest face and manner, while his good judgment made him a reliable and trusted advisor. He accorded to others their full dues, and in turn demanded his own, but never any more. He was the soul of honor. Crooks and gamblers in stocks found him unpliant to their purposes. Of a tender and nicely sensitive nature, he was pleased with appreciation. Indeed, none knew him truly who did not know how keenly susceptible he was to all that is honorable and magnanimous, or how untruth and underhandedness disgusted him. So disturbed was he by any wrong dealing that came to light, that he could not conceal his disapprobation in face and manner if not in word. This earned him credit for being a man of strong prejudices. It is

remembered that when speculation in oil was rife in this section and the 'bucket shop' lured many people into gambling, Mr. Fullagar was greatly exercised over the mischief and public demoralization resulting therefrom. He had faith only in honest work and the gains of legitimate business."

Langley Fullagar spent several years in New Orleans, was married in 1845,* came to Dunkirk in 1854, was for several years cashier of the Lake Shore Bank, and in 1882 organized the Merchant's National Bank of which he became president. It may safely be affirmed that in the history of Dunkirk no man has exercised a greater influence in the direction of business integrity, than did Langley Fullagar.

PORTLAND.

BY HORACE C. TAYLOR, M. D.

CHAPTER LIII.

Much of the material for this history is taken from the writer's "History of Portland," published in 1873.

THE original town of Portland comprised the present towns of Portland, Westfield and Ripley, and was taken from the town of Chautauqua. The act defining its boundaries was passed April 9, 1813. The first town meeting was directed to be held at the house of Jonathan Cass in Westfield, when these officers were elected: *Supervisor*—Thomas Prendergast. *Town Clerk*—Asa Hall. *Assessors*—Jonathan Cass, Oliver Stetson, David Eaton. *Com'rs of Highways*—John Post, Wm. Bell, James Parker. *Collector*—Samuel Dickson. *Com'rs of Schools*—Robert Dickson, Jabez Hurlburt, David Eaton. *Inspectors of Schools*—Elijah Hayden, Amos Atwater, James Parker. *Constables*—Samuel Dickson, Asa Hall. *Overseers of the Poor*—James Montgomery, John Brewer. Portland did not long remain with its first boundaries. So great was the influx of emigration that there was a demand for better accommodations for the transaction of public business and attendance upon elections. In 1815 a project for a division was discussed, and resulted in an act passed March 1, 1816, erecting Ripley, which comprised all the territory of the towns west of Chautauqua creek; all east of that creek, to constitute Portland. Portland and Ripley then remained unchanged until 1829. The town meeting in 1828 had been a spirited one,

*Mr. Fullagar married Mary Anne, daughter of John B. and Harriet L. (Meloy) Rogers of Chenango Forks, N. Y. Children, Elizabeth K. (Mrs. D. W. Abell), Mary L. (Mrs. E. R. Rice), Harriet F. (Mrs. T. T. Danforth), Guy K.

and Elisha Arnold, living in the present town of Portland, had been elected supervisor in opposition to a prominent citizen of Westfield, and, after much agitation, a vote was obtained that the next town meeting should be held at the forks of the Erie road on lands of Martin Coney, lot 34, T. 5, a more central point. The spot designated was covered with stumps and fallen timber, but the voters had the assurance of Mr. Coney that a suitable building should be built in time for the meeting, and a tavern house of ample proportions was erected during the season and occupied by Mr. Coney. This building is still standing and is the residence of O. J. Green. The town election for 1828 was the occasion of a movement of the people of Westfield and vicinity for another dismemberment of Portland, and, an act was passed March 19, 1829, erecting Westfield.

Portland has an area of 20,749 45-100 acres, and, in 1892, a population of 2,423. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Pomfret, on the south by Stockton and Chautauqua, and on the west by Westfield. The length of the eastern boundary is 7 miles, 15 rods; the southern 6 miles, 240 rods; the western 4 miles, 244 rods, and the northern, 8 miles and 62 rods. A bluff with an elevation of from 30 to 50 feet extends along the lake, a portion of which is precipitous and rocky. Two to three miles back from the lake the surface is level or gently undulating. The soil is a clay loam. South of this, extending across the town from southwest to northeast, is a strip of sandy or gravelly soil, about one mile wide slightly elevated from the loam of the lake belt, and from this the surface rises into a hilly ridge, a part of the watershed between the waters of the St. Lawrence valley, and those of the Mississippi valley. The elevation of this ridge is from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above Lake Erie, nearly 2,000 feet above ocean tides. So gradual is the rise that the whole surface is capable of cultivation. The soil here is mostly a heavy clay-loam. The soil of the whole town is well adapted for agriculture; the south part for dairying, and the north for grain and fruit-growing. No town in the county stands in advance of it in the average valuation of the land, considering its adaptability for these purposes. It is well watered, though there are no large streams. The space between the top of the ridge and Lake Erie is so short that the accumulation of water is small, the distance nowhere being over six miles. In summer the streams dwindle to rivulets, and many disappear. Large springs of pure water are numerous. The town is washed on its entire northern border by Lake Erie. Most of the shore is a gravelly beach, but a portion is perpendicular rock from 50 to 60 feet in height. There are no lakes or ponds of water in the town. The climate is mild and salubrious. The mercury ranges from 98° above to 5° to 8° below zero. The lake breezes cool the atmosphere in summer and render it delightful. The climate is subject to sudden changes, with strong winds mostly from the south and west. Frosts seldom come so early in the fall as to prove

detrimental to maturing crops, and the earlier snows usually fall upon the green and growing grass. Snow seldom falls heavily.

The town has no special features or rugged aspects to attract the attention or charm the sight, no frightful gulfs, steep precipices or silver lakes, yet from the summit of the southern highlands the view of Lake Erie and the intermediate section is exceedingly beautiful. From this elevation in the west part may be seen Westfield, Barcelona, Brocton and Centerville; and, from a point farther east, Fredonia and Dunkirk; and, in favorable states of the atmosphere, the position, and a dim outline of Buffalo. The view of the lake dotted with vessels, with here and there a towering steamer, the Lake Shore and New York, and Chicago & St. Louis railroads for over 20 miles with trains of passengers and freight, the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad winding its way among and over the hills, the busy scenes of an active population engaged in farm and vineyard life, the fine dwellings thickly studding the extended landscape, the marts of trade, and the churches, with spires pointing heavenward, is a prospect at once beautiful and elevating. The view from the lake border south, with the hills as a background, is scarcely less fascinating.

No traces of human occupancy existed at the advent of the first settlers in 1804. Indians were often seen, but they were wandering bands in search of game, who made frequent encampments here. Evidences exist however of a prehistoric occupation by a race of people far more civilized than we have been disposed to consider were the North American Indians. An old fort and numerous roadways are yet to be traced. (See page 45.) The pioneers found the dense forests well tenanted with the bear, wildcat, deer, beaver, fox, rabbit, porcupine, woodchuck, raccoon, muskrat, skunk, and numerous smaller animals. Some of these formed the principal part of the diet of the earlier settlers, and in many instances was the only food they had for days and sometimes for weeks.

SETTLEMENT.—James Dunn, from Lycoming county, Pa., settled near Meadville in 1803, and brought his family to Portland early in 1805, and was the first settler. His first land contract, made in 1804, was for 1,150 acres at \$2,50 per acre, and comprised lots 30-31-34-38 and part of lot 25, T. 5, as afterwards surveyed, the choicest land in town. He afterwards "booked" land bringing his estate to 2,002 acres. He had six children, and built his first shanty on lot 31, T. 5, near the present residence of E. B. Taylor. In 1806 he built a substantial log house further south on lot 30 on the road surveyed in 1805, where he opened a tavern in 1808. He sold his land to settlers, keeping only 100 acres for his home. He died October 23, 1838; his wife died October 23, 1850. The first deed in town was executed by Mr. Dunn, and conveyed 46 acres, part of lot 25, T. 5, to Nathan Fay. Mr.

Dunn was a soldier of the Revolution, an excellent citizen, and his wife a noble specimen of a pioneer's helpmate.

Other early settlers.—1806. Nathan Fay, lot 25, T. 5; Elisha Fay also lot 25, T. 5; Peter Kane, lot 38, T. 5; John Price, lot 38, T. 5; Benjamin Hutchins, lot 41, T. 5; David Eaton, lot 37, T. 5; Nathaniel Fay came this year and located in 1810 on lot 12, T. 5. 1807. James Parker, lot 37, T. 5; Joseph Correll, lot 29, T. 5; Nathan Crosby, lot 33, T. 5. 1808. Erastus Taylor, lot 34, T. 5. 1809. Roe Goldsmith, lot 7, T. 5, afterward lots 5 and 6, T. 5; Jeremiah Klumph, lot 19, T. 5, afterward lot 62, T. 4; Rufus Perry, lots 33, T. 5; Daniel B. Granger, lot 37, T. 5; Andrew Kelsey, lot 55, T. 4; David Joy, lot 33, T. 5; Peter Ingersoll, lot 41, T. 5; Parsons Taylor, lot 34, T. 5; Jared Taylor, lot 63, T. 4. 1810. Perry Hall, lot 62, T. 4, afterward lot 32, T. 4; Daniel Barnes, lot 3, T. 5; Jeremiah Potter, lot 22, T. 5, afterward lot 33, T. 5; Absalom Harris, lot 33, T. 5. 1811. Wilder Emerson, lot 55, T. 4; Jonathan Burch, lot 62, T. 4; Elijah Fay, lot 20, T. 5; Wm. Berry, lot 25, T. 5; Hollis Fay, lot 13, T. 5, afterward lot 42, T. 5; John Quigley, lot 30, T. 5; Calvin Barnes, lot 33, T. 5. 1812. Chester Bushnell, lot 53, T. 4; Sanford Haines, lot 62, T. 4. 1813. Hiram Fish, lot 54, T. 4, afterward lot 53, T. 4. 1814. Lemuel Munson, lot 55, T. 4; Cephas Brainard, lot 29, T. 5; John R. Coney, lot 19, T. 5. 1815. Moses Sage, lot 13, T. 5; Heman Ely, lot 62, T. 4; Zimri Hill, lot 12, T. 5; Ahira Hall, lot 4, T. 5, afterward lot 3, T. 5. 1816. Solomon Coney, lot 21, T. 5; Richard Williams lot 25, T. 5; Wm. Dunham, lot 27, T. 5; Simon Burton, lot 27, T. 5; Isaac Baldwin, lot 36, T. 5; Zadoc Martin, lot 3, T. 5. 1817. Oliver Spafford, lot 22, T. 5; Jewett Prime, lot 16, T. 5. 1821. David Hurlbut, lot 18, T. 5; Wolcott Colt, lot 17, T. 5; Joshua Crosby, lot 14, T. 5. 1823. Isaac Howe, lot 10, T. 5. 1825. J. S. West, lot 17, T. 5.

38 families had become residents before the War of 1812, and of these the following were soldiers: David Eaton, John and William Ingersoll, Hiram Burch, Erastus and Jared Taylor, Elisha and Nathaniel Fay, Ezra and Moses Joy, Calvin Barnes, William Dunn, Andrew Kelsey, Hollis Fay, Sanford and Hiram Haines and David B. Granger. 13 came in during the war, and at its close a business center was demanded. This had been discussed and it seemed probable that one would be made on lot 25 T. 5. A postoffice was established here in 1814, and for some years it had been called Portland Center. Strong efforts were made to induce settlers to locate along the Erie and south roads, but the drift of settlement was farther north, and the center had to be located north of those thoroughfares. Those who manifested the greatest interest and energy in the location were Elisha Fay and Barzillia Barker, who were a mile from any road. A dismal blackash swamp occupied the site of Brocton, and an old settler writes that in 1822 "the houses were scattered all through the woods and we found our way by marked

trees, and where Portland Center now is was the thickest woods I ever saw." The road through these villages was surveyed in 1815. When the town was surveyed into lots in 1804, by order of the Holland Company a road six rods wide, called the Erie road, was donated to the settlers. This they called the "Ellicott road." It was nearly parallel with the present "south road." In 1817 the "Niagara & Chautauqua Turnpike Company" was chartered to build a turnpike from Buffalo through Erie and Chautauqua counties. It was never surveyed.

SUPERVISORS.—1814 Thomas Prendergast; 1815-16-17, David Eaton; 1818-19-20-1-2-3-4-5-6, Thomas B. Campbell; 1827-8-9, Elisha Arnold; 1830, Nathaniel Fay; 1831-2, Elisha Arnold; 1833-4-5, David Eaton; 1836, Asa Andrews; 1837-8-9, Timothy Judson; 1840, Asa Andrews; 1841-2-3, Timothy Judson; 1844, Elisha Norton; 1845, John R. Coney; 1846-7, Timothy Judson; 1848, Ebenezer Harris; 1849, Timothy Judson; 1850, Asa Blood; 1851, John R. Coney; 1852-3-4, Timothy Judson; 1855, Charles A. Marsh; 1856, Darwin G. Goodrich; 1857, Ralph D. Fuller; 1858, Darwin G. Goodrich; 1859, Horace C. Taylor; 1860, Gurdon Taylor; 1861-2, Horace C. Taylor; 1863-4, Albert Haywood; 1865-6, Joseph B. Fay; 1867-8, Albert Eaton; 1869, Joseph E. Harris; 1870-1-2-3-4-5-6-7, Theodore S. Moss; 1878, Horace C. Taylor; 1879, J. A. H. Skinner. 1880-1-2-3-4, Herman J. Dean; 1885-6, Elisha H. Fay; 1887-8, Theodore C. Moss; 1889-90, Brewer D. Phillips; 1891, Augustus Blood; 1892, Brewer D. Phillips; 1893, Oscar L. Porter; 1894, Charles Furman.

The first mail route extended from Buffalo to Erie. It was established in 1805, but not operated until 1806. John Edwards was the first carrier, and carried the mail in his hat. The route through Portland was at first over "Paine's road," afterward over that surveyed in 1805 by James McMahan. Before 1821 the mail was carried on foot or on horseback, later in a covered wagon until the introduction of regular coaches, which were first run from Erie to Buffalo in 1829. The first stage coach driven through Portland on the north road was by Thomas Quigley in 1827. The first postoffice was "Portland" located at the first Center. Calvin Barnes was postmaster. His commission, now in the writer's possession, bears date December 13, 1814. The office was discontinued September 2, 1829. "North Portland" postoffice, established September 3, 1828, was first kept by Moses Sage in the house now the residence of J. N. Porter half a mile east of Brocton. In 1830 it was removed to the Coney farm, in 1835 to Portland Center and changed to "Portland." John R. Coney succeeded Mr. Sage as postmaster, and held the office until 1849. "Salem X Roads" postoffice was established February 16, 1835, with Daniel Howell postmaster. The office was in his tavern on Main and North Division streets, Brocton. September 7, 1857 the names of both office and village were changed to Brocton.

SCHOOLS.—The first term of school was taught by Anna Eaton, in the spring of 1810, in a farm building on Mr. Dunn's place. A log schoolhouse was built the same season, where Augustine Klumph, who was the only teacher in this house, taught the next winter. This stood near the site of the old stone schoolhouse in district No. 3. No schools were established by law until 1814, but the people have always been proud of their schools. They have ever been of a high order and it would be difficult to find another town of like population that has furnished so many first-class teachers. The Union School at Brocton (No. 6), is equal to any of its class. In 1892 it was made a member of the State University. In 1832 an academy was established as a private enterprise by Jacob Whitman. An academy building (now a part of the residence of J. L. Hatch) was built in 1834, and the school was noted for its efficiency for some years, when it was discontinued. C. H. La Hatt and S. H. Shaw were among its early teachers.

The Portland Library Association was incorporated November 9, 1824, with forty-seven corporators. \$100 were expended in books under the superintendence of the first board of trustees, who were Cephas Brainard, Nathaniel Fay, Jesse Baldwin, Parsons Taylor, John R. Coney, Ebenezer Harris, David Eaton. This library was kept up for many years and answered well the purposes of its existence. On the introduction of school-district libraries it was discontinued. The influence of this old library was long felt in the awakened taste for good reading and in the eminent intelligence of the people.

James Parker built and operated the first tannery in town in 1807 on lot 37, T. 5. Others were built by John Tower in 1820, lot 34, T. 5; Kinney in 1826 at Brocton; J. C. Haight and Harvey Williams in 1836 at Brocton. This building is now occupied as a grape-basket factory by George Noble. Simon Burton built a small rude gristmill at the mouth of Slippery Rock creek in 1817. Seven gristmills have been built in town; the only one now is the feed mill at Brocton. A carding machine was built at Portland Center in 1825, by Orrin Ford, owner of the Laona woolen factory. The first roll was carded that year by Jared Risley. It was afterward owned by G. R. Jewett and occupied by Vincent Dunn. But two cider mills were built in town; the first by Calvin Barnes in 1854; the second by Dea. Elijah Fay in 1830. A book bindery was established at Portland Center in 1844 by Vashni Millet, and removed to Fredonia in 1848.

The first store opened in the present town was kept by Thomas Klumph in 1817 on lot 37, T. 5, and was in a small room in one corner of his father's log house. Very few goods were kept, and those of the "Yankee notion" kind. The second store was opened by A. & F. Silver in 1830 at the old Portland Center. The first store in Brocton was opened by Dr. Daniel Ingalls and Joseph Lockwood in 1830. From that time to the present nearly

100 persons have conducted merchandising, among them B. F. Post, Chauncey Hulburt, H. A. S. Thompson, Thompson & White, Thompson & Wells, C. S. Ogden, A. S. Moss, Hall & Southwick, R. S. Morrison, R. S. & O. Morrison, J. H. & W. L. Minton, Minton & Richardson, Morrison & Moss, T. S. Moss and Mark Haight, C. S. Ogden and J. A. Hunt, D. Baker, Baker & Furman, C. O. Furman, A. J. Mericle. Thomas Klumph was the pioneer merchant at Portland Center as well as of the town, opening a store in 1832. Since then some 56 persons have engaged in the business at that point, a few of whom are: Joseph Lockwood in 1833, Lockwood & Showerman 1835, Horace Lockwood, 1836, Harmon Smith, A. Abrams, S. C. Riley, 1845, S. C. Riley and A. Barton, 1846, Amos Barton & Bro. in 1850, Amos Barton in 1851, Curtis Wilbur 1849, R. D. Fuller 1850, P. Mericle and S. C. Riley, 1855, followed by A. Andrews, Caleb Griswold, F. Tower, P. Barber, Fuller & Townsend, Fuller & Barnhart, Fuller, Mericle & Barnhart, A. J. Mericle, Julius Dunham, T. Rolph & Dodge, T. Rolph, I. Shattuck, Dr. T. C. Wilson, (drugs), E. T. Harris and others.

Previous to 1824 settlers obtained medical aid from Westfield or Fredonia. Dr. Daniel Ingalls located that year at the Corners, now Brocton. Dr. Silas Pomeroy came in 1828, as did Dr. Aaron Wilbur, Dr. James Ball in 1832, Dr. Saunders 1837, Dr. Swartwood 1839, Dr. Barnes 1842, Dr. Marcum 1841, Dr. Daniel Henn 1838, Dr. W. G. Wolcott 1838, Dr. Austin 1843, Dr. James A. Hall 1844, Dr. Lemuel Clark 1845, Dr. Rose 1845, Dr. Thomas Cushing 1848, Dr. M. Simons 1849, Dr. H. C. Taylor 1849, Dr. McIntyre in the "fifties," Dr. Wm. Skinner 1861, Dr. H. J. Dean 1857, Dr. N. H. Barnes 1861, Dr. T. C. Wilson 1869, Dr. B. S. Swetland* 1888, Dr. G. Ellis 1891.

Franz C. Lewis, son of Albert W. and Sarah J. Lewis, a native of Harmony, was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in January, 1894, and located in Brocton in as a lawyer February, 1894.

RAILROADS.—Rarely is a small town furnished with better railroad facilities. It has three trunk lines, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate), and Western New York & Pennsylvania. 30 passenger trains pass daily at present (August, 1893), on the Lake Shore road, 20 of them stopping at Brocton, its only station in town, and 40 freight trains, of which only four stop. The "Nickel Plate" has two stations—Brocton and Portland. Six passenger trains pass daily on this road, five stopping, and 20 freight trains, two only stopping. The W. N. Y. & P. railroad has two stations, Brocton and Prospect, where 14 of its 16 daily passenger trains stop, and all of its six freight trains.

*Benjamin S. Swetland, M. D., son of Sanford and Rhoda (Moore) Swetland, was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, March 15, 1854. He was educated for his profession at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, received his degree of M. D. at Buffalo, February 26, 1875, practised medicine in Stockton and Portland, established himself in Brocton in April, 1888, and is a member of the Chautauqua County Medical Society. He married Eva C. Munson.

The first attempt to market lumber.—In 1805 the entire area of Portland was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and the settlers for many years resorted to every means to dispose of the heavy burthen. The writer well remembers, as late as 1827, of seeing some of the finest cypress trees, that today would be worth \$150 each, cut down and committed to the flames. The best lumber was worth no more than \$4.00 per M. As a matter of convenience and to save a portion of this fine timber that in the process of clearing would otherwise be destroyed, sawmills were built on the small streams and large amounts were cut out. 27 sawmills have been built within the present town, nine of them previous to 1825. These last were built by William Dunham, in 1816; Moses Sage, 1816; Simon Burton, 1817; Hollis and Elijah Fay, 1817; Oliver Spafford (Ogdens), 1820; Daniel Vail, 1821; Reuben and Erastus Taylor, 1824; Nathaniel Fay, 1824; Oliver Elliott, 1819-20. The mill of Mr. Sage was built at Brocton, then without a name, near the main street, and Mr. Dunham's near the mouth of Dunham's creek, and lumber from this last mill was the first for which an outside market was sought. The sawmills in operation in 1893 are Burr's, Crandall's (steam) at Brocton, and Conner's at Portland. There have been 22 sawmills using waterpower and seven propelled by steam built in town from first to last.

In 1825 Charles Dunham, son of William, and Lorenzo Powell, proposed to test the practicability of running lumber by the lake to Buffalo, and in May they drew 10,000 feet from Dunham's mill to the mouth of Slippery-Rock creek and constructed a raft of ample proportions, binding it well with withes. They also proposed to combine pleasure with business and witness the execution of the three Thayers at Buffalo June 7. The raft cost them \$65, and from the profits they expected to pay their expenses and have a considerable sum. On the 3d of June the raft was completed. It was to be kept near the shore and propelled by setting-poles. On the 4th the sun rose bright and the day seemed all they could desire. Mr. Powell went on board with a box well filled with provisions, and Mr. Dunham brought a large jug of whiskey. It did not occur to either that they would need more. The fastenings were cast off, and they were afloat, when a south wind came up, and they were blown out into the lake beyond the reach of their poles and were at the mercy of the winds and the waves. During the day they were driven several miles from land. Night came on, the wind changed, and blew with considerable force from the west, and then the northwest. The raft was almost continually submerged, and during the night it went to pieces, and most of the lumber was let loose upon the lake. The two ends of the raft, however, being bound securely, remained intact, and Mr. Powell secured as best he could his box of provisions upon one end and awaited the closing event which he felt sure would soon come. Mr. Dunham was equally careful in regard to the jug of whiskey on the other end of the raft. Until dawn

they were within hailing distance, and each unusually heavy sea was the occasion of a resort to the jug by its custodian, while Mr. Powell was obliged to content himself with his brown bread and water. Thus they rode out the night, every moment expecting to be themselves participants in an execution quite different from the one they had started out to witness. Late the next day, however, they were blown upon the beach near Canadaway creek, possibly half a mile apart. The unfavorable ending of their venture and their damp condition by no means dampened their desire to witness the execution. The jug, being empty, was left on the beach, but the water-soaked provisions were transferred to capacious pockets and they wended their way through the forest to the stage road east of Fredonia where they boarded a Pennsylvania four-horse covered wagon for Buffalo, and witnessed the awful triple execution. They returned home claiming that their experience was worth all it had cost them, and with a good deal of earnestness insisted that men of correct moral sentiment "should and would never" desire to witness the execution of a human being. The provisions they took from home were all they had until their return. After this, previous to 1841, several attempts were made to raft lumber to Buffalo, but no raft ever reached its destination. In 1841 a successful attempt was made to dispose of the lumber of the mills near the lake. In 1840 Cyrus and David Goodwin and Alvah Millett rebuilt the Oliver Spafford mill, and commenced cutting whitewood lumber on a large scale. In the winter of 1840-41, they built a canal boat at the mouth of the creek, in May loaded it with lumber mostly chair plank. It was poled for a short distance, taken in tow by a small steamer for Buffalo, and then went through the Erie canal to Albany. The trip was successful, and three or four others were made the same season, and two or three in 1842.

It might be supposed that as the town is bounded on the north by so large a body of water that the settlers would engage quite early in building lake craft and in transportation. Such however was not the fact. The town has no harbors except a portion of the little bay at Van Buren, and no large craft can closely approach the shore with safety. Aside from the building of the canal boat very little has been done in this direction, though in 1824 Joshua Crosby and Simon Burton built a boat at the barn of Mr. Crosby near Brocton, which was taken to Chautauqua lake on trucks. In this they made a trip to New Orleans. In 1837 Obed Crosby built a small sloop to bring lime stone from Canada. It was a small affair and made but one successful trip before the vessel was wrecked. As a rule all the citizens engaged in agricultural pursuits; a few drifted away from their homes, engaged in navigation, and became rated as commanders of sailing craft on the lake.

The town has three postoffices, "Brocton," "Portland" and "Prospect." It has seven churches. It has five dry goods and grocery stores, two grocer-

ies, two hardware stores, one clothing and furnishing store, two drug stores, a furniture store, two hotels, one boarding house, two restaurants, five blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, two harness shops, one meat market, a gristmill, two feed stores, a coal yard, two sawmills, one planingmill and lumber yard, three wine houses, five manufactories of grape packing baskets, two weekly newspapers, the *Mirror*, owned and edited by John H. Cobb, and the *Grape Bell*, the special organ of the grape industry, owned and edited by Emerson P. Harris. It has also a state bank. The secret and social organizations, beneficiary and otherwise, with dates of organizations are: A lodge of A. O. U. W., 1877; a council of R. T. of T., 1877; a lodge of the K. of H., 1877; a lodge of E. A. U., 1879; a lodge of the K. of P., 1889; a tent K. O. T. M., 1891; a Hive L. O. T. M., 1892; a lodge of F. & A. Masons, 1893; a grange P. of H., 1874; James A. Hall Post G. A. R., 1882; a lodge of W. R. C., 1888; W. C. T. U. and the Y. W. C. T. U.; a lodge of the Independent Order of Foresters, 1892.

The village of Brocton was incorporated in 1894, its citizens voting in favor thereof March 20, 1894. The first village election was held April 17, when these officers were elected: Garrett E. Ryckman, president; William Ogilvie, Stewart Dean, Jonas Martin, trustees; E. C. Edmunds, treasurer; Hiram Haight, collector. The village has an area of 1,114½ acres, a population of 900, and an assessed valuation of nearly \$400,000. The villages of Brocton and Portland have nearly doubled their population within ten years, and fine residences over the entire town are rapidly taking the places of those occupied a dozen years ago, and evidences of material prosperity are to be seen on every hand. One of the most tangible of these is the existence of a bank, organized at Brocton in May 1886, as a private bank by Dean & Hall, reorganized as a state bank in February, 1892, with a capital stock of \$30,000, and these officers: Ralph A. Hall, president; Herman J. Dean, vice-president; L. D. Sullivan, cashier; B. D. Phillips, assistant cashier.

An important industry is the nursery of the C. S. Curtis Company. This was inaugurated in 1880 by C. S. Curtis of Portland Center. In 1891 a stock company was formed and incorporated under the present name. Buildings, cellars and other appliances, were built the same season. About 100 acres of land are used for propagating purposes, and from 25 to 50 men are employed. The directors are C. S. Curtis, E. H. Fay, G. E. Ryckman, Jonas Martin, R. A. Hall.

Portland has also a summer resort of considerable note in Van Buren point, a bold promontory of rock 50 to 60 feet high extending into the lake several hundred feet. It is an exceedingly beautiful plat of ground, with a boarding house and cottages, with lawns and flowers in great profusion.

No military organization ever existed in the present Portland until the civil war. The first military company of the county was formed at the

Cross roads in May 1808. Wm. Prendergast of the Cross roads was chosen captain, in fact was then captain of Niagara county militia, and David Eaton was made sergeant. 11 from this town were enrolled, all the population liable to duty. A regimental drill was held in 1811 at James Dunn's tavern. In after years companies at Westfield and Fredonia covered this territory. Joshua S. West commanded an independent company from 1830 to 1835. Portland sent brave men to suffer from wounds and imprisonment in the war of 1812, and two men to the Mexican war, one to die. In the civil war of 1861, Portland furnished for the army and navy that were credited to the town 137 men, 4 furnished substitutes, 11 commuted, 14 reinlisted, 7 enlisted outside the state, 57 were enlisted outside of town, making an aggregate of 230 men. Of the 137 men, 11 died in the army or while prisoners of war, 5 were killed in battle, 6 died of wounds in hospital, 4 of starvation, 2 from sickness soon after returning home, 2 were missing, 30 were discharged for disability and 76 only returned home nominally well, yet broken in health in a majority of instances. More than a meed of honor is due the Portland soldiers. With grateful hearts we remember their sacrifices and "deeds of valor done," and will not fail to do them reverence so long as one lingers among us.

CHURCHES.—The first public religious meeting was held at the tavern of James Dunn in 1810, by Rev. John Spencer.* But a dozen were present. No regular services were held until 1814, when Amasa West, a teacher at the Cross roads, conducted services at the tavern of Peter Ingersoll near the west line of the town. These meetings continued until 1818, when the Congregational church was formed at the log dwelling of John Churchill, Rev. John Spencer officiating. The first 18 members were John House, William Couch, Augustine Klumph, Jabez Hurlbut, David Eaton, John Churchill, Sylvester Churchill, Z. M. Price, Joanna House, Abigail Couch, Wilson Andrews, Andrew Kelsey, Frederick Couch, Mary Eaton, Louisa Hurlbut, Mercy Eaton, Keziah Andrews, Nancy McClintock. No stated preaching was had, but the church was under the care of Mr. Spencer for a few years; afterwards of Rev. Plaineas Camp and later Rev. Mr. Oakes of Westfield. In 1825 there were 52 members, interest declined, and in 1828 it ceased to exist. A society was formed in connection with this church, June 24, 1822. The first trustees were Frederick Couch, Wilson Andrews and Wilber Emerson. March 16, 1833, the church was reorganized with these members: Timothy Judson, Samuel Hall, Abigail Thompson, Phebe Mathewson, Clark

*Rev. John Spencer was born at Spencertown, N. Y., in 1758. He was the pioneer missionary to the Holland Purchase. He was licensed by the Northern Associated Presbytery, October 29, 1800, and ordained a year later. Although uniting with the Presbytery, he was a Congregationalist. He accepted a commission from the Missionary Association of Connecticut, and, in 1807, removed to Sheridan. He continued his missionary labors until 1824, having founded 13 churches, among them one in Sheridan in 1810, one in Ellicott in 1816, one in Portland in 1818, and one in Fredonia and one in Sherman. He was settled over a church in Busti where he died in 1826. He was unwavering in his faith and indefatigable in sowing the seed of the kingdom.

Gould, Elisha, Clarinda, Alvin, Catherine and Eliza Cook, Anson Driggs, Nathan G. Jones, Mary Eaton, Samuel Walker, Dana and Minerva Churchill. Dana Churchill and Alvin Cook were chosen deacons. The officiating clergymen were Revs. D. D. Gregory of Fredonia and Timothy Stillman of Dunkirk. A reorganization of the society was effected April 30, 1833, as the "First Congregational Society in the town of Portland." The first trustees were Samuel Hall, Asa Andrews, Timothy Judson, Wm. Curtis, Clark Gould, Anson Driggs. This house of worship was built in 1842, and repaired and parlors added in 1889. *Pastors*: Revs A. W. Gray, Calvin Gray, W. J. Wilcox, N. H. Barnes, L. F. Laine, I. I. St. John, Courtney Smith and others. The present pastor is Rev. H. M. Higley. The superintendent of the Sabbath school is Irving A. Wilcox. This church is a land mark in the religious life of Portland.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—William Dunham was the father of Methodism in Portland. He came from Dutchess county in 1816 and settled lots 27 and 32, T. 5, his loghouse standing on lot 32. The first class was formed at his home in 1817. The members were: William and Lucy Dunham, Isaac and Parthena Baldwin, William and Barbara Cowell, Abial and Mary Flint and Simon Burton. The first additions to the class were Elisha and Mrs. Sophia Fay, Parsons and Mrs. Phebe Taylor and Mrs. Thompson early in 1818. Large additions were made in this year, and another class was formed on the south road. The first class-leaders in town were William Dunham, Isaac Baldwin, Elisha Fay. There is no record of a foundation of a church and the oldest members have no knowledge of such an event. It is said that sometime late in 1818, or early in 1819, the two classes united in one class. Their meetings were held mostly in schoolhouses until 1835 when their first house of worship was built at Portland Center, the site being donated by David Showerman and Joseph Lockwood. In 1868 their present church edifice was built at a cost of \$7,000. In 1853 a portion of this church uniting with a class on "Harmon hill" formed a church at Salem X Roads. This church has come to be strong and prosperous and is under the same charge as the Portland church. The first parsonage at Portland Center was built in 1843, and the one now occupied in 1887-8. The society in connection with the Portland church was formed in 1822, and reorganized February 3, 1834. The church edifice at Brocton was built in 1853 at a cost of \$2,500. These churches and societies have been greatly prospered, and have been the means of great good in their localities. The names of the preachers sent to this charge are here given:

— Goddard, 1817-18; J. Summerville, 1818-19; R. Hutton, 1819-20; J. Hill, 1820; — Bronson, 1820; Nath. Reeder, 1821; R. Hutton, 1821-2; — Keyes, 1822-3; — Kent, 1825; — Knapp, 1826; — Wright, 1827; A. Plimpton, 1828; J. Filmore, 1829; W. B. Mack, 1829;

J. Barris, 1830; — Preston, 1830; — Babcock, 1831; — Halleck, 1832; — Stowe, 1833; D. Williams, 1834; — Luce, 1835; — Kinney, 1836; L. Rogers, 1837; J. Flowers, 1838-9; I. H. Tackett, 1838-9; — Hunter, 1841; J. E. Chapin, 1843-4; J. S. Baker, 1845-6; — Browning, 1847; J. Uncles, 1848; J. O. Rich, 1849; T. D. Blinn, 1850-1; John Peet, 1852-3; — Burgess, 1854-5; — Wrigglesworth, 1856-7; P. Burroughs, 1858; T. D. Blinn, 1859-60; A. C. Tibbetts, 1861-2; J. Leslie, 1863-4; G. N. Gray, 1865-6-7; E. B. Cummings, 1868-9; J. Hill, 1870; J. C. Sullivan, 1871-2; H. W. Leslie, 1873; R. W. Scott, 1874; A. C. Tibbitts, 1875; A. G. Wilson, 1876; J. N. Clover, 1877-8-9; W. W. Woodworth, 1880; G. J. Squier, 1881-2-3; B. F. Wade, 1884-5-6; J. M. Barker, 1887-8; S. M. Nickle, 1889-90-1; R. N. Stubbs, 1892.

The First Baptist Church was organized September 20, 1819, with these members: William Harris, John Light, Sylvester Andrews, Erastus Andrews, Charles Morse, Rachael Harris, Deborah Light, Anna Taylor, Phebe Fay, Sally Sage and Sarah Mumford. The council setting them apart was composed of Revs. Joy Handy, Pearson Crosby, Jonathan Wilson. Fifty-two were added the first year, eight united the first month, among them Elijah and Lucy Fay. The first deacons were Elijah Fay and Sylvester Andrews, elected April 8, 1820, and ordained April 9. Of the 63 members at the close of the first year none remain. Their first house of worship was commenced in 1834 and completed in 1837. The first meeting there was October 7, 1837, and the first marriage in the house was that of Joseph B. Fay and Maria M. Sage, October 8, 1837. The lot was donated by deacon Elijah Fay. The present house of worship was built in 1867 upon the same site, and dedicated December 18, 1867. The society was formed April 6, 1822. The first trustees were Isaac Sage, Charles Morse and Elijah Fay. A parsonage was built one-half mile west of Brocton in 1824 and occupied by Rev. Charles La Hatt, their pastor, until his death in 1850. The next winter this was exchanged for a house and lot in Brocton, still used as a parsonage. Some of the pastors were Jonathan Wilson, Pearson Crosby, Charles La Hatt, Corwin, Eli Dodge, Charles Sanderson, Howard, Marble, Charles Keyes, Levant Rathburn, Malcom Roberts, Alden, B. F. Mace, Z. Smith, A. Dickenson, W. R. Connelly, J. H. Miller, G. W. Divoll, Daniels, Cogswell, A. Knight, J. M. Bates, W. C. Wiltse and others. In 1831 ten members left this church to aid in forming a church at Westfield. In 1842 another colony left to assist in forming West Portland church. Notwithstanding these withdrawals the church maintained its vigor, and has always been an agent for good.

West Baptist Church.—A large number of the members of the Portland or Brocton church in the west part of town, petitioned to be allowed to hold meetings in their own locality as a branch of the "mother church."

This was acceded to March 12, 1842. In June following the branch petitioned the "mother church" to be allowed to become a "separate church." This was consented to, and June 22 a council convened and the branch was declared a church in "Gospel order," under the name of "West Baptist Church in Portland." Lemi Bartholomew and James Andrews were elected deacons. This first number was 23, and within the year this number increased to 87. This house of worship was built on lot 41, T. 5, in 1842, and is still occupied. The church was never strong, and today it numbers no more than half the membership at the close of 1842. A parsonage was built in 1867. A society was formed September 12, 1842, and the first trustees were Lemi Bartholomew, D. M. Farrington and Edwin Farrington. Among the pastors were Jonathan Wilson, Charles La Hatt, Levant Rathburn, Malcom Roberts, C. B. Reed, John Halladay, O. L. Crittenden, W. R. Connally, Alonzo Frink, M. A. Wixon, D. E. Burt, J. W. Davis, C. B. Keyes, A. Knight and others.

Universalist Church.—An agreement by a number of this faith was made and signed at the house of Simon Burton September 21, 1821, creating informally the "First Universalist Society of Portland." The compact was signed by Simon Willard and Hiram Burton, Oliver Spafford, Harry and Walter Mumford, David and Moses Joy, Ahira Hall, Samuel Beach, 2d, Lyman Doolittle, Zimri Hill, Slapp Hovey, James Chester. A board of trustees were chosen September 24. About one year after a church was formed with 35 members. March 4, 1824, a society was formed, but after a few years the society and church ceased to exist. Some years since an effort was made to reorganize but it was ineffectual. The pastors were Caleb Todd, Lewis C. Todd, Mr. Manley, T. C. Eaton, Joseph Eaton; later, Stephen Rorapough, C. C. Richardson, Isaac George, and L. E. Rexford.

Protestant Methodist Church.—This church was organized at the school-house in District No. 11, by Rev. O. C. Payne, of Fredonia, of members living in the vicinity. Those uniting in the formation were Wolcott, Chandler, Sarah and Merab Colt, Joel S. and Lydia Farnham, Platt A. and Lucy Lathrop, Collins Haight, Nancy Porter, Cynthia Kelley, Cornelia Howe. The organization lasted but two years.

A Freewill Baptist Church was formed on the southern border of the town many years since, and a house of worship was built on "Chautauqua hill," in the town of Chautauqua. After a few years it ceased to exist, and the property was sold to the M. E. church.

The Roman Catholic Church has a representation in town of about thirty members, mostly Irish. They have a church edifice at Brocton station, built in 1873.

Swede Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Portland has a Swede population of about 300. They are excellent citizens, are fast making themselves

homes, and readily adopt themselves to the status of American citizenship. Their religious creed is *Evangelical Lutheran*. In 1872 a church organization was formed at the schoolhouse in district 9, by Rev. J. W. Chambers. This was their place of meeting for 11 years. In 1883 a neat church edifice was erected and dedicated at Brocton at a cost of \$2,500. The membership at this writing is 140, and the church is prosperous. The punctuality of the members in attendance on divine worship is decidedly commendable, and an example worthy of imitation. The present pastor is G. A. Rodel.

The Brotherhood of New Life was formed by Rev. Thomas Lake Harris. In 1867 Mr. Harris came to Portland from Dutchess county and purchased nearly 2,000 acres to establish here a branch of this unique order. The membership came from other localities, and, about 1871, numbered 100; one-third of them found their "use" in various sections of this country and Europe under the direction of their leader rather than on their plantation. As far as possible they lived by themselves, and were reticent with reference to their association and its inner workings. They are known as the "Harris Community." The fact of their being difficult of access excited curiosity and was the occasion of much impertinent inquiry. The Association gained considerable notoriety and prominence from the fact of its numbering among its members those "widely known in theological, literary and political circles, among them Lady Oliphant and her son Laurence Oliphant, both well-known in the literary world. Mr. Oliphant when he left England gave up his seat in parliament where he was a prominent and active member. Mr. Harris had been a successful and popular Universalist minister in New York city; afterward an investigator of spiritualism, and for sometime a Swedenborgian. Before coming to Portland he visited England, where he became famous as a preacher and writer; returning to America he established the "Brotherhood." The members in Portland had no permanent homes but removed from one place to another on their premises as seemed best for their "use" or employment for the time, each being placed in a position for which he or she seemed best fitted. Their business was agriculture, viniculture and merchandizing. In a sense they were Spiritualists, but they rejected the system of general mediumship and constant intercourse with the spirit world as profane and profitless. In a sense they were Socialists and considered that the practical fulfillment of the gospel was in "divine natural society." They held that the institution of marriage and the family were of infinite authority and universal value. The observance of the Sabbath they did not regard as obligatory, each acting up to his own inclinations. This they claimed to be right, as they neither worked for themselves or for gain there was no harm in it. They professed the highest christianity, in which each was to take more pleasure in doing some useful service for another "from the love of it" than in serving himself. The "Brotherhood" in

Portland made an effort to live out their principles, and, though their interests centered very largely in their association, they were excellent citizens. Their grand structure fell to pieces however, the property was sold in parcels, and but a single member remains in town.

David Eaton, born in Farmingham, Mass., Feb. 2, 1872, was son of Benjamin and Mary Eaton. His father was a shoemaker, and died when David was 18; but David continued the business and supported the family. In 1805, with Nathan Fay, he visited the "Purchase," and explored the lake region from Buffalo to North East. April 20, 1806, he married Elizabeth Horne, and in May, accompanied by his wife, mother and youngest sister, Nathan Fay and family, Elisha and Nathaniel Fay, young men, started for the West with a span of horses and a covered wagon. At New Hartford Mrs. Eaton died. Leaving his mother and sister he came to Portland and located part of lot 37, T. 5, on which he afterwards settled and where he lived until his death, nearly 67 years. He went to Batavia to article his land, built a log house, cleared two acres of land and in October removed his family from New Hartford. The following winter was a very severe one. The mills at Westfield being frozen fast, he had to prepare his corn for food with a mortar and pestle. In 1811 he married Mrs. Mercy Fay, widow of Nathan Fay. His mother died in October, 1848, aged 95 years and 6 months. His wife died May 12, 1862. Mr. Eaton died October 7, 1872, aged 90 years and 8 months. Mr. Eaton rendered his town and county valuable service. He was in 1807 clerk of the first election held in the county, was assessor of Chautauqua in 1809, and clerk of the board of supervisors from 1820 to 1827, and for 1831-2. He was supervisor of the town for 6 years, and chairman of the board in 1815, and was several years a justice. He was superintendent of the poor 6 years, town clerk 14 years, and held some office until 1850. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1810 or 1811, in 1814 was made regimental paymaster and served during the war. He was the first in town to volunteer in the war, was present at the battle of Queenstown, October 3, 1812, and in the battle of Black Rock, Buffalo, December 30, 1813, and served with his company on the Niagara frontier in 1814. He was one of the members of the Congregational church in 1818. He was a Nestor among the early settlers and a moving and guiding spirit. His children were Edwin, Emily, Alfred, Oscar, Darwin G.

Nathan Fay, son of Nathan, a native of Massachusetts, married Betsey Clemens of the same state. He passed through Portland with Daniel Eaton on foot, in 1805, and in May, 1806, brought his wife and six children and settled on lot 25, T. 5. His family suffered severely during the winter in the small shanty that was their home, but in 1807 he built a log house on land purchased of James Dunn. The deed was the first executed in the town bearing date June 6, 1806. Mrs. Fay died in 1807; this was the first death

in town and the first burial in Evergreen Cemetery. Mr. Fay died in June 1810. He was an excellent specimen of a pioneer settler. His children were Hattie, John, Nathan, Willard, Esther and Betsey.

Elisha Fay, son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Rice) Fay, was born in Framingham, Mass., June 2, 1783, came to Portland with his brother Nathaniel, and Nathan Fay and family. He located on part of lot 25, T. 5, and built his log cabin near where the stone house now stands. His article bears date July 30, 1806. In 1807 he returned to Massachusetts, and in September married Sophia Nichols and came here with his wife and James Parker's family. Mrs. Fay walked long distances during the tedious trip, and all the way from Buffalo. A new log cabin was built and occupied until 1828, when the stone house was built. Mr. Fay served in the war of 1812 at Black Rock and Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Fay were zealous and influential members of the M. E. church. Mr. Fay died in 1881. Mrs. Fay in 1850. Their children were Lincoln, Eddie, Charles, Otis N.

Lincoln Fay, born August 15, 1808, married Sophronia Peck, December 31, 1835, and settled upon the farm located by Nathan Fay in 1806, and in after years was the proprietor of the famed "Chautauqua Nurseries." Mr. Fay died in 1881. His son, Elisha H. Fay, is a farmer on the old homestead, is also engaged in fruit and grape culture, and has a large acreage devoted to that business. He is Republican in politics, has served as supervisor and assessor. Charles Fay lives on a part of the farm. Otis N. resides in Portland, southwest part, lot 19, T. 5.

Elijah Fay, a son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Rice) Fay, was born in Southboro, Mass., September 9, 1781. He married Lucy Belknap of Westboro, January 20, 1807. They came to Portland in the fall of 1811, with a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen and one horse, and were 41 days on the road. They settled on lot 20, T. 5, on the west border of Brocton. He located the whole of the lot, 179 acres, which cost him \$547.97. Mr. Fay reached his place by a trail through the woods. His first log house was occupied in January 1812. It was a primitive affair without door, window or chimney. The doorway was closed at night by a blanket against which a barrel was set, and the chimney was a hole in the roof. Three years later another house was built in which the family lived until 1831, when the brick house, owned and occupied by a grandson, G. E. Ryckman, was built. Mr. Fay was a farmer and planted the first vineyard on his farm. He furnished a substitute named Hiram Haines in the war of 1812, paying him \$30. Mr. and Mrs. Fay were members of the Baptist church. For many years Mr. Fay was a deacon. It is not possible for any man to be more strict and methodical in all the events of life than Mr. Fay. He was universally respected, and especially by the better class of settlers. He died August 23, 1860, and was buried in the grounds at Brocton donated by him for burial purposes in 1820.

Mrs. Fay died January 17, 1872. His children were Clinton S., Lydia E., (married Lawrence F. Ryckman), Joseph B., all deceased.

Barzillia Barker settled on lots 5 and 6, T. 5, in 1815. He built a small frame house in 1817, and with Elijah Fay opened the "north road" through town in 1815. He died in 1859. His son George lives on a part of the old homestead. Ahira Hall, born in 1781, in Croydon, N. H., married Laura Palmer, of Charlotte, Vt.; they emigrated to Massena in 1811; Mr. Hall was drafted in 1812. In 1816 he moved to this county and resided here until his death in 1858. Mr. Hall was for many years a leading spirit in town, and in civil and political trusts had the confidence of the people. Mrs. Hall died in 1863. Their son, James A., rose to distinction in the Civil War, became surgeon-in-chief of the 6th corps, and later was appointed, N. Y. State agent at Washington for the adjustment of soldier's claims. He died April 8, 1865, of fever contracted in service. The surviving children are Mrs. Richard Reynolds, Samuel P., Mrs. John T. Green of Sherman, Mrs. Frank Ellis of Forestville, Mrs. John D. Merritt of Silver Creek, and Ralph H. Hall, of Fredonia. Eleven of Ahira Hall's children were school teachers. Richard Williams came here from Canadaway in 1815. He kept tavern, was also a mail contractor. He died in 1822. William Dunham settled in town in 1816 and was the father of Methodism here. His sons were William, Jesse, Charles, Samuel. Solomon Coney came in 1815, Simon Burton in 1816. Both mill wrights they built mills, Coney at the falls on Slippery Rock creek, Burton at its mouth. Luther Crosby and Simon Burton, blacksmiths, came in 1816; William Cotton, another blacksmith, settled in 1817. Peter Ingersoll, the first settler on the McKenzie farm, came in 1809. He built a double log house in which he kept tavern until 1816. Religious exercises were held here for some years. In 1811 he built the first frame building, a barn, in Portland. In 1816 he sold to Joseph Cass and left town. He had two sons, John and William. Wilder Emerson came in 1812, settled on part of lot 55. He lived here 14 years. He was a man of great energy, a Congregationalist, and a Whig. Calvin Barnes, born in Weston, Mass., in 1766, came to Portland in 1811. His family occupied a log house until 1824, when the frame house now occupied by H. S. Munson was built. Mr. B. was the first postmaster, appointed in 1814, and held the office until it was discontinued in 1829. He was in the war of 1812, was wounded in the knee which made him a cripple for life. He was prominent for years. His children were Mollie, Calvin, Lydia, Ann, Maria, Rachel, Fatima, Robert K., Lucy.

Simon Burton was born in Sutton, Mass., November 19, 1769, married Margaret French in 1786. Mr. Burton and four of his sons enlisted in the war of 1812. In 1816 he built a mill for William Dunham, and located in July part of lot 27, T. 5, and the next March part of lot 22, and moved his family to Portland. Mr. Burton invented a water wheel and a machine for

cutting book-board from timber. He was a man of great energy. He was unremitting in his efforts to advance the interests of Universalism. He died in 1842, his wife in 1850. Their sons were Salmon, (who died July 30, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor from wounds received at the taking of Little York, now Toronto, Canada). Simon and John (twins); Willard, Hiram, Linus, (killed by the British at Ogdensburg, February 22, 1813), and Jefferson.

Theodore S. Moss, a long time business man of Portland, was born in Kingsbury, Washington county. When sixteen he became clerk in the store of R. S. Morrison at Salem X roads. In 1845 he became a partner with Mr. Morrison and continued until 1858 when the firm of Moss & Haight was established, which transacted business as merchants and bankers for many years. Mr. Moss subsequently erected a large brick building, in which merchandizing was carried on by his son Theodore C. Moss and Brewer Phillips. He was a Democrat in politics, for eight years was a prominent member of the board of supervisors. In all town and county affairs he was public spirited and sagacious; and in the community where he lived for more than half-a-century, he was respected for his ability and appreciated for his estimable characteristics. His death occurred in October, 1891. He married Helen Saxton. Their children were Helen S., (Mrs. Julius A. Dunham), Lucy C., (Mrs. Jay P. Mericle), Emma V., (Mrs. Hanson Roberts), Ida N., (Mrs. Brewer Phillips), Theodore C. and Edward S.

Hosea Ballou Crandall was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, April 18, 1826. He is a son of Stephen and Christina (Benjamin) Crandall, who settled in Portland in 1836. Mr. Crandall married first, Sarah A. Randall in 1851, second, Malvina P. Kelsey, third, Peace Submit Howard in 1893. He is a Republican and a Methodist, and has been steward, trustee and class leader in the M. E. Church. He is the senior member of the firm of H. B. Crandall & Sons, who manufacture grape baskets. The factory was started in 1872 by Crandall & Lowell, and their product was mainly berry baskets. In 1875 the making of grape baskets was commenced. In 1887 Mr. Lowell sold his interest to Jay E. son of Hosea B. Crandall, and since the business has been conducted under the name of H. B. Crandall & Sons.

William Wirt Pettit, son of James Jacob and Sarah (Hill) Pettit, was born in Pulaski, Oswego county. He married Laura E. Reynolds. His grandfather, James Pettit, was a native of Albany, born in 1777. Mr. Pettit served in the civil war, and was first lieutenant of Company G., 1st Wisconsin Infantry, and has held the office of surgeon of James A. Hall Post, G. A. R., No. 292. He affiliates with the Republican party, is a Methodist and a farmer.

Irving A. Wilson, son of Edson I. and Amanda M. (Smith) Wilcox, was born in Arkwright. He is a grandson of Major William Wilcox who settled in Arkwright at an early day and was supervisor of that town for 16 years. Mr. Wilcox married Effie M. Fay. He is one of the "fruit growers" of

Portland, a market gardener, and has been president of the "Chautauqua County Horticultural Society." He is a Republican politically, a Baptist in his religious views, and has been superintendent of the Congregational Sunday school.

George M. Mathews, born in Litchfield, Conn., February 11, 1803, and his wife Louisa (Fields) Mathews, born in Berlin, Vt., November 23, 1807, came to the town of Chautauqua in November, 1832, and settled on lot 28, township 3, range 14. Their children were Orrin H., born in Homer, Cortland county, in 1830, owns the homestead in Chautauqua, Erastus S., born in Homer in 1832, died in 1858, Alvah, Almira, born in 1838, died in 1839. Mr. Mathews resided on his farm until his death June 7, 1864; his wife died September 15, 1883. Alvah Mathews was born in Chautauqua, April 2, 1838. He married Amelia M. Wood, resides in Portland and is a farmer, a Republican, and a justice of the peace. He was a soldier in the civil war and served in the 112th N. Y. Vols. He has been dictator of the Knights of Honor, master workman of the A. O. U. W., commander of the G. A. R., and master of the Grange.

Jacob C. Hipwell, one of Portland's agriculturists, is a son of Thomas and Charlotte Hipwell, and was born in England. He married Helen E. Jones, whose grandfather, Rufus Fross, was an early settler of Stockton and served in the war of 1812. Mr. Hipwell served his adopted country in the civil war as a private in the 9th N. Y. Cavalry. He is a Methodist and has held the office of treasurer, steward and trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Portland. He is a "Grand Army" man, a member of the Knights of Honor, a "Granger," a Republican, and has been highway commissioner two years.

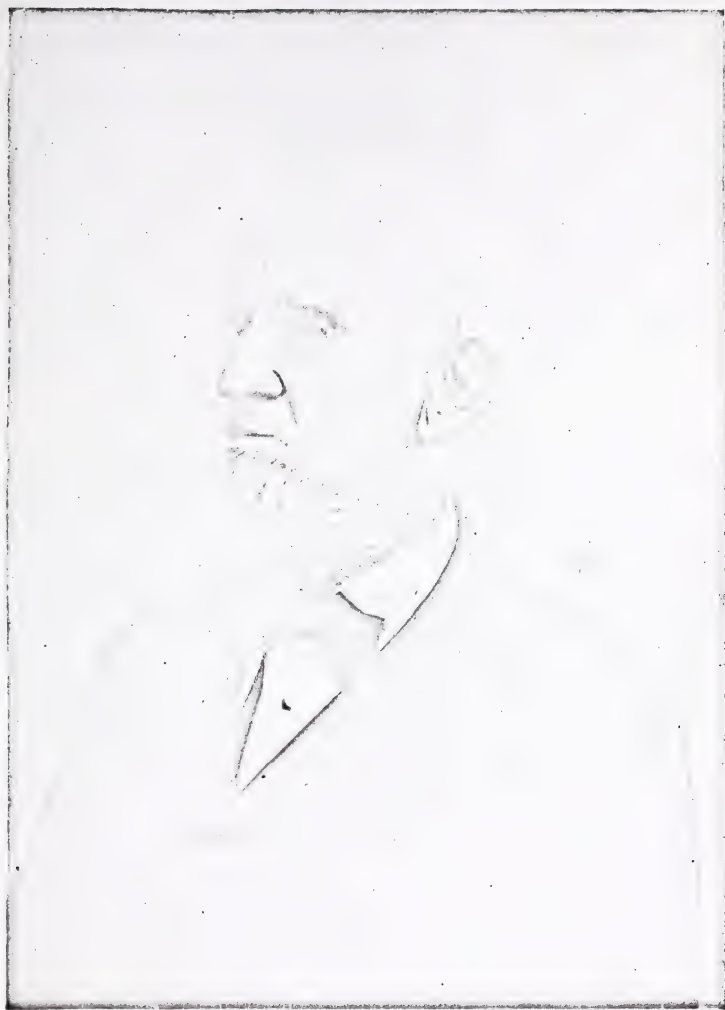
George W. Fuller is a native of Portland and son of Ralph D. and Adaline (Coney) Fuller. Ralph D. Fuller was prominent in the development of the grape industry. Mrs. Fuller is a descendant of John Coney who was born in Boston, Mass., in 1753, and served two years in the Continental army, and was subsequently in government employ until the close of the war. John Coney emigrated to Portland in 1823. George W. Fuller married M. Berdena Fay, a descendant of pioneer settlers of the town. He is engaged in the grape and wine business, (see History of the Grape Industry), is a Democrat in politics, a Methodist in religion, a member of Dunkirk Commandery, K. T., No. 40, and holds membership in Brocton Lodge, No. 284, Knights of Pythias.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HORACE CLEFTON TAYLOR, M. D.

Horace Clefton Taylor, M. D., is a native of Massachusetts, and inherited the characteristics of the good, strong New England people from whom he descended. He is a son of Bernice and Caroline (Estabrook) Taylor,* and was born in Montague, Massachusetts, November 26, 1813. In May, 1827, he came with his parents and their family of six children, he being the eldest, to Fredonia. After five years' residence in this beautiful village, availing himself of the educational advantages of the common schools and Fredonia Academy, he began a preparation for the ministry, as his ambition was to be a preacher of God's word. But his course was diverted by poverty. He subsequently turned his attention to medicine, and studied for the medical profession at Salem X Roads, now Brocton, and with Prof. B. L. Hill, of Berlin Heights, Ohio, also attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Eclectic Medical Institute in the classes of 1848 and 1849, was graduated in June 1849, and immediately commenced practice at Brocton. Here he continued for over 40 years, and, notwithstanding his devotion to his profession and its manifold cares, Dr. Taylor has been no idle spectator of the progressive, political, moral and intellectual forces of the town, county and state, and in every worthy enterprise his word and influence is never withheld. In religious sentiment he is a Presbyterian, and for more than half a century has been a consistent member of that church. In politics he is a Republican. He was supervisor of Portland in 1859, 1861, 1862 and 1878. Dr. Taylor has long been connected with the charitable institutions of the county. In 1873 he was elected county superintendent of the poor, held the office three years, was appointed to the same office in 1881, and elected in 1883 and in 1886. His efficiency for this office was shown by his enlarged views of its duties, and his patient, conscientious discharge of them. He is well known throughout the state for his interest in and knowledge of the condition of the poor and his care for them, and for his able and interesting articles relating to that subject read at state meetings. He was U. S. examining surgeon for pension claims for 27 years, closing his term of service in October, 1893. With all his duties, Dr. Taylor, ever faithful, energetic and untiring, although the frosts of fourscore winters have silvered his locks, has found time for much

*Mr. Taylor died in Pomfret, April 10, 1883, aged 70 years. Mrs. Taylor died at Brocton, July 18, 1884, aged 67 years.



Mr. C. Taylor, M. D.

literary work of value. He is the author of a history of "The Town of Portland," published in 1873, also of the condensed history of Portland and the comprehensive and valuable "History of the Grape Industry of Northern Chautauqua," that are published in this work. He is a member and was first vice-president of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science until July 19, 1894, when he was elected president. Of unquestioned integrity, irreproachable character, with a clear head and a tender heart, and always true to his convictions, he is a type of the self-made man of good, New England stock. Dr. Taylor married Eliza Jane Roff, October 1, 1835, who died May 13, 1846; he married Frances Chambers, June 14, 1847. Of his children only Mrs. Carrie E. Farnham of Brocton, is now living.

Henry B. Taylor, son of Dr. Taylor, was the first to respond to President Lincoln's second call for troops May 3, 1861, and joined the 68th Regiment at Fredonia, but, impatient of delay, he left for Jamestown and enlisted May 22, in the historic Co. B., recruited by Capt. James M. Brown.

GARRETT E. RYCKMAN.*

The extraordinary development of the grape industry of Western New York, and the enormous increase of the wealth of this district through this development, causes great interest to attach to the record of those men, who, by their sagacity, their perseverance, their pluck and hard unceasing labor through long years, have been the chief factors in bringing about this grand result. At the head of all these of the present generation by universal acknowledgment stands Garrett E. Ryckman, proprietor of Brocton Wine Cellars and a leading grape producer. Mr. Ryckman is the son of Lawrence F. and Lydia E. (Fay) Ryckman,† and was born March 16, 1835, on the old homestead at Brocton, located upon in 1811 by his grandfather, Deacon Elijah Fay, the pioneer, who introduced the grape into this section in 1818. One-third of this "old farm" is now owned and occupied by Mr. Ryckman, while the other two-thirds is covered by the village of Brocton. Deacon Fay was a native of Southboro, Mass., born in 1781 and married Lucy Belknap, of Westboro, Mass., in 1807. He was prominent among the founders of the

*Contributed.

†Prominent among the vigorous Holland families that brought civilization so early (1623-1664) to Manhattan Island and the valley of the Hudson was the Ryckman family. Its members were men of prosperity, high character, and commercial integrity, and its various generations filled official trusts with dignified and able statesmanship. The crabbéd Dutch text of the earliest colonial occupancy has not all been preserved, but scattered here and there among the pages that remain the name of Ryckman often appears. In 1655, when Governor Stuyvesant recaptured Fort Christiana from the Swedes, Washington Irving says that among the troops, representing the "sturdy chivalry of the Hudson," were the Van Dycks, Van Burens, Ryckmans and others. In 1687 Abel and Albert Ryckman were aldermen of New Amsterdam in the brilliant administration of city affairs by Peter Stuyvesant. In 1690 Albert Ryckman was commissioner to the Six Nations. The report of military officers to the commander-in-chief under date of December 30, 1691, says: "We are busy in making another blockhouse at the strand back of Albert Ryckman's." In the last decade of the seventeenth century Albert Ryckman, Albert Ryckman, jr., and Harman Ryckman were among the signers of the celebrated petition of Protestants to King William III. In 1714 Peter Ryckman was one of the merchant petitioners of Albany to the Lords of Trade.

Baptist church in Portland, and was one of its first deacons. His children were Clinton S., Lydia E., (Mrs. Ryckman), and Joseph B. Deacon Fay died in 1860. "The deacon was regarded as one of the best of the good men who peopled Portland." Mr. Ryckman's paternal grandfather resided near Albany, and had four children, Garrett W., born in 1804; Caroline, born in 1808; Lawrence F., born in 1812; Peter, born in 1814, who met a soldier's death while serving in the Union army in the attack on Fort Fisher. Lawrence F. Ryckman came to Fredonia as a student of the Academy, there met Miss Fay (whom he later married), and learned the clothier's trade of Major Gorham, at Laona. His children were Garrett E., Lucy F., (Mrs. Henry G. Wilson of Pasadena, Cal.) Mary E., (Mrs. S. M. Munson, also of Pasadena). Some years after his marriage Mr. Ryckman removed to Herkimer county, and was connected with woolen mills at Hartford and Clayville for many years. He died in 1873.

Garrett passed his boyhood and youth with his grandfather Fay, having an attendance of 13 weeks at Fredonia Academy in addition to the education provided him at the district schools, and from very early years, he attended to the marketing of the apples, pears, peaches, etc., produced on the large fruit-farm of his grandfather. He drove a wagon loaded with fruit, pies, gingerbread, etc., to those old centers of festivity and merriment, county fairs, regimental and brigade musters, and carried on a lively trade annually at many of these gatherings in this and other counties. This practical education in the disposition of fruit was the best possible preparation for the shipment of grapes when they became a leading product. Deacon Fay, who introduced the grapes into Chautauqua county in 1818, carefully and thoroughly instructed his grandson in viniculture, imbued him with his faith in its possibilities and future importance, and, from boyhood, as one expresses it, "Garrett knew all about grapes." From 1849 to 1852 occurred the first extensive planting of grapes in this belt, and by 1854 wine-making had assumed considerable proportions. In that year Mr. Ryckman purchased Isabella and Catawba grapes and manufactured a few barrels of sweet wine. The excellence and purity of this wine was appreciated at home, and the entire vintage was sold to local druggists for \$2 a gallon. This was the commencement of Mr. Ryckman's long and successful career as a wine manufacturer, and from that year he has steadily increased his production, using the same care to maintain the high quality and purity that characterised his first attempt at wine-making. The business increased so rapidly that in 1859 Mr. Ryckman, Capt. Joseph B. Fay, and Col. Rufus Haywood built the Brocton Wine Cellars. These were two stories in height, with a cellar and sub-cellar 30x50 feet. In 1865 the brick building was built, and additional cellars and sub-cellars 40x70 feet in size. Mr. Ryckman became sole owner in 1879, and in 1886 he added an extension of 20x60 feet to his vaults.



G. E. Ryckman

In 1889 the product had so increased that two additions were made to the vaults, one cellar of 20x50 feet and another of 41x60 feet. His cellars now occupy 410 feet in length with storage capacity of 200,000 gallons, and they can be easily arranged to store 300,000 gallons. Mr. Ryckman has now in stock 175,000 gallons according to the season. His exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago showed 20 varieties of wines and native brandies, and 25 out of the 90 varieties of grapes cultivated by him. His wines stand deservedly at the head of American wines, and have brought him many tokens of value—first-class premiums and awards of merit from numerous exhibitions, a silver medal from the State Fair of Pennsylvania, a bronze medal from the Paris Exposition, etc., etc.

At the Chicago Exposition in 1893 he received the first premium for the best exhibition of native grapes, five medals on his exhibition of Brocton wines, and the first premium on his exhibition of fine native brandy, which the judge, M. Julian Roy, president of the chamber of commerce of Cognac, Chareste, France, the accredited commissioner from France to this government, pronounced absolutely pure, and the best distillation on exhibition from the state. Mr. Ryckman's efforts have been to produce wines that would stand the test of a comparison with not only American wines, but European in purity, boquet, body and flavor. The result is shown in his large and annually increasing trade, which the merits of his products alone have brought him, as he has used none of the devices employed to build up a fictitious reputation. Mr. Ryckman has about 140 acres of grapes now (1893) in bearing; of these 110 acres are on one farm of 132 acres. (This shows how much of the area of this town is adapted to grape culture.) The leading varieties are Concord, Niagara, Agawan, Clinton, Montefiero, Worden, Moore's Early, Delaware, Catawba and Isabella. Mr. Ryckman was the first exporter of grapes from the Chautauqua grape belt to England. He shipped 200 baskets thither in 1889 as an experiment. They arrived in good condition and netted him from four to six cents per pound. Dec. 29, 1875, Mr. Ryckman married Jennie A., daughter of Richard and Ruth Reynolds. They commenced housekeeping at the old Fay homestead. This has always been their home, and under their tasteful hands the "home" has become one of the pleasantest of country residences. They have two children, Lawrence R., Ruth E.

A Republican in politics from 1856, Mr. Ryckman's care has been rather to see that good men were placed in office, than that those offices were conferred on him. Originally a Baptist, Mr. Ryckman now attends the Methodist church. He has taken a great interest in brotherhood organizations. He was "made a mason" in Forest Lodge of F. & A. M., Fredonia, away back in the fifties, still retains his membership in the lodge, is a member of Fredonia Chapter, and of Dunkirk Commandery, to which latter he was

transferred from Hugh de Payen Commandery of Buffalo. He is also a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Knights of Honor, of Brocton Grange, No. 2, (from organization), and of Pomona Grange. In each and all of these societies he is a willing worker and prized companion. He is a liberal and public spirited citizen—a leader in everything tending to advance the community or the grape-growing section, and his time and money are generously expended in attaining these objects. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the village of Brocton, and at the first election, April 17, 1894, was unanimously elected its president. He is one of the successful and prosperous self-made men of Chautauqua county.

WESTFIELD.

CHAPTER LIV.

WESTFIELD, the second town in the state when coming from the west along the shore of Lake Erie, is fifty-seven miles south of west from Buffalo. It was formed from Portland and Ripley, March 29, 1829. It contains 29,341 acres of land, of which about two-thirds lies on the slightly rising plain stretching back from Lake Erie. Its west line is a "range" line running south ten miles from Lake Erie to the south line of Township 3. The south line follows the south line of Township 3 east across three lots from the west line 2.25 miles. The east line runs due north nearly 2.3 miles to Chautauqua creek, then follows the creek until it leaves it about two miles from Westfield village and runs nearly paralled with the Lake Erie shore to the southwest corner of Portland. From this point it follows the range line running from Lake Erie. The soil is productive. Grape culture today takes precedence in the level parts. The southern portion is hilly affording fine dairy farms. Chautauqua creek runs northerly through the town in a picturesque gorge with rocky sides from 30 to 60 feet high, covered in many places with wild grapevines, other "climbers" and shrubs. The Little Chautauqua creek runs west and northwest, and unites with Chautauqua creek one mile south of the village. From the hills delightful views are enjoyed, and the drive from Westfield to Mayville is one of the finest in this region. The town is traversed by the "Lake Shore" and "Nickel Plate" railroads, which give speedy and direct communication with both the east and west, and good shipping facilities. The population in 1860 was 3,640; in 1865, 3,559; in 1870, 3,645; in 1875, 3,651; 1880,

3,323; 1890, 3,401; 1892, 3,615. The total valuation of assessed real estate and personal property in 1892 was \$2,107,697.

A dense and tangled jungle of heavy hemlocks, cedars and tamaracs, mingled with maples, oaks, beeches, and chestnuts, here covered the ground for many years. Chautauqua creek, choked by fallen logs and the debris of ages, rolled its vast volume to Lake Erie, while many smaller streams, now dry in summer, and with scarce any magnitude at any time, kept sinuous course through the marshy forests and made homes for thousands of trout and other finny inhabitants. The Indians roamed here, engaged in warfare, gathered game, and glided away, the fall of their moccasins striking soundless on the yielding forest carpet. The people who preceded them, like the savages themselves, left no evidence of their occupancy, unless the scarce discernible remains of the "old fort" (of which the older citizens tell) date back to that day. The first clear light of European occupation shone through the mists however at an early day of American history. Long before the colonists dreamed of resisting the sway of England, France, that subtle foe of Britain, "made seizin" of the soil of Westfield as an outpost in her struggle for the American continent. Would it not surprise the people even more than did the sight of the famous English and Central trains from the Chicago Exposition of 1893 to know that an army of nearly 1,500 Frenchmen, with nine pieces of artillery, coming in enormous boats propelled by large paddles, had landed at the mouth of Chautauqua creek? This landing was made in October, 1753, and 200 of them cut out "a good wagon road" to Mayville (see page 84). This road not only served the purpose of its builders, but when the French vanished, like their predecessors the Indians, this road remained, and became one of the first highways of the early pioneers, and much merchandise, "with salt from Onondaga county," passed over it *en route* to the Ohio Valley. Traces of this work—the first civilization of our county—may yet be noted by the careful antiquarian. No doubt this highway had something to do with the early settlement of Westfield, although nearly fifty years had passed, for young James McMahan, (whose first visit was in 1795), could hardly have surveyed two seasons in "the lake country" without learning of and doubtless availing himself of the advantages of this road, and the accounts of the fertility and beauty of this region which he carried to his Pennsylvania home perhaps acquired an added romance from the story of this strange highway found in this unpeopled district. Be that as it may, the nineteenth century had but just appeared on the dial plate of time, when, with his brother John, he came over this same highway, and after purchasing 4,074 acres of land further west, bought *for a home* a lot of land within a short distance of this mystic "Portage Road." "On this spot ten acres of land were cleared, and the first home established in the county was built in 1802." (See chapters 18 and 19). Here he proposed

to found a village to be named "Northumberland" from his native county. He surveyed the first road of the county in 1805, and did this so that the "Crossroads" were located here. Here also was established the county's first post office, "Chautauqua," in 1806, himself the postmaster. Edward McHenry settled adjoining McMahan in 1802 and was drowned the next year. He opened the first tavern of the county.

The history of Westfield before its organization is that of its parent towns—Portland and Ripley. We however give the names of the first settlers as they appear on the west side of the monument at the "Cross roads."

"James McMahan, Basil Burgess, Ed. W. McHenry, Wm. McBride, Jno. McMahan, Hugh Whitehill, Thomas McClintock, Arthur Bell, George Whitehill, David Eason, Thomas Prendergast, David Eaton, Thomas B. Campbell, Robert Dixon, W. M. Alexander, James Dunn, Alex. Cochran, Low Miniger, W. M. Crosgrove, Peter Kane, Burban Brockway, David Kincaid, Jno. B. Dinsmore, Obadiah Joy, W. M. Murray, Asa Spear, Charles Forsythie, Hugu Riddle, Jacob George, Calvin Barnes, Perry G. Elsworth, David Royce, Alex. Lowry, George Dull, Alex. C. Martin, Wm. Bell, Dr. L. Richmond, Moses Adams, Laughlin McNeil, Jonathan Cass, James Montgomery, Asa Hall, Samuel Wilkinson, Nathaniel Bird, Samuel Harrison, William Riddle, Josiah (Joseph) Farnsworth, Neeho. George, Stephen H. Prendergast, Jno. Aeres, Jeremiah Clump, Nathan Fay, Jonathan Adams, Elisha Fay, Abram Frederick, Jno. Taylor, Gideon Goodrich, Jno. Henry, James Brannon, Wm. Crosgrove, Oliver Stetson, Robert Dickson."

Other names are given as entitled to a place on this stone, among them are Bethuel Bond, Jona. Harmon, David L. Cochran, Elisha Foster, Joseph Eby, Abram Missmore, Elizur Talcott, David Higgins, John Pope, Peletiah Rice, B. Tourtelotte, Samuel Tucker, Peletiah Hutchins, David Knight, Isaac Sweet, John Brewer, Christopher Derbyshire, John House. The east side of the monument contains: "This monument is erected to commemorate the place where the first tavern was kept in Chautauqua county, the first militia training, and the first town meeting were held. First town officers elected in 1805; First supervisor, John McMahan; town clerk, James Montgomery; assessors, James McMahan, Benjamin Barrett, William Alexander; commissioners of highways, Thomas McClintock, James Dunn, Arthur Bell; constable and collector, John Lyons; overseers of poor, Zattu Cushing, Abram Frederick, fence viewer, James Perry; poundmaster, David Kincaid; overseers of highways, Peter Kane, Orsamus Holmes, Samuel Harrison. The first white child born in the county was John McHenry, who now resides in Westfield.* Erected in 1866. The design by E. T. Foote. Finished by S. Nixon."

The monument is of Berea sandstone, its base is 4 feet, 6 inches long, 25 inches wide, 14 inches thick. The stone is 5 feet high, 2 feet, 9½ inches wide, 10 inches thick, and has a 4 inch oval top. At the ends of the base are two buhr stones used in the first mill of the county.

The annual town meetings of Chautauqua were held in 1805, 1806, 1807 at Chautauqua or Portland "Cross-roads" at the "inn" of "Widow Sarah McHenry." (By 1807 she had become Mrs. Sarah Perry.) The annual town-meeting of Portland was held in 1814 at the "inn" of Jonathan Cass, and in 1815 at that of Mrs. Sarah Perry. The winter of 1806-7 was very severe, with intense cold and heavy fall of snow. The mill was frozen, (there was none other this side of Erie) and some of the settlers used mortars and pestles to make their "hominy." After the next few years grain was plenty and cheap. Rye sold from 15 to 17 cents a bushel, and corn at a relative price. Whiskey was as essential in household supplies as flour or salt,

*He died October 25, 1879.

and its price was from 20 to 25 cents a gallon. Little of the grain was used or distilled here. It was principally hauled to the market and exchanged for "goods." Education was early provided. William Murray is said to have taught in 1803. In 1806 a school was kept for some months and Anna Eaton, a capable instructor, taught in the summer of 1807. These were the first schools of the county and the "Cross-roads."

In the five years after Colonel McMahan and Edward McHenry had pitched their tents in this lovely region the settlement was enlarged by other pioneers. Among them were David Kincaid, Arthur Bell, Christopher Dull, James Montgomery, George and John Degeer, Jeremiah and Jacob George, Laughlin McNeil, George Whitehill, David Eason, Matthew McClintock, Low Miniger. Many of these were from Pennsylvania. During the next decade, according to Young, the population was largely increased, many settlers having families. Among the honored names of the earlier settlers after the McMahans and McHenrys were Arthur Bell (Revolutionary soldier) and son William (1802 or 1803) prominent in formation of Presbyterian church of the "Cross-roads;" James Montgomery (1803) also an original member and elder of this church; Thomas McClintock (1807) a popular "tavern keeper;" David Eason (1807) first sheriff of the county, and state senator, 1823-4; James McClurg (1810) the town's first merchant and a successful financier; Asa Hall father of Frank A., (1811) also prominent as an elder in Presbyterian church. He and sons George and Asa served in war of 1812; Jonathan Cass (1811) first "tavern keeper" of the village and early merchant; Philip Stevens (1812); Elizur Talcott (1812) cloth dresser; David Knight (1813); Jonathan Nichols (1813) Revolutionary soldier; Amos Atwater (1813) wool carder and cloth dresser; Eber Stone (1813) miller; Reuben Wright (1814) early cloth dresser. His sons Allen and Reuben G. have been leading business men; Col. Nathaniel Bird (1815) in early life a soldier of the Revolution, a leader in every public matter of the county. He was the originator of the Buffalo and Erie line of stages, for years his house was a "free tavern" to the emigrant; Deacon William Couch and sons Hiram and Warren (1815) prominent in Presbyterian church and good works; Solomon Hinkley (1815); Daniel C. Northrup (1816); David Cochran (1816); Stephen Foot (1816); Dr. Silas Spencer (1817) physician; his son John had a national reputation as a surgeon; Thomas B. Campbell (1817) capitalist, county clerk, judge, and "man of affairs;" Abram Dixon (1817) Westfield's first lawyer, and state senator 1840-1844; William Sexton (1817) sheriff. The character of the settlers was of the best. Those following the pioneer period were either New Englanders or sons of New Englanders from the eastern and central parts of this state, with a few prudent and industrious people from Pennsylvania in some of whom Dutch blood predominated. (To some the first table spread for their frugal meals was the smooth top of a stump.) Later there

was a small steady influx of Irish families, which was gradually augmented during the building of the Lake Shore railroad, and quite a proportion of the present population comes from that source. In 1819 Thomas Norton, the father of Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast, came here. He is said to have been the first cabinet-maker in Westfield. He was a scholarly man. In 1824 and within a few years thereafter, Westfield, according to Young, received quite an accession of business men from Warsaw—Oliver Lee,* John McWhorter, (Lee & McWhorter) merchants; Augustine U. Baldwin, merchant; Aaron Rumsey, tanner; Daniel Rockwell, hatter; Larned Gale, proprietor of Westfield House; later came James D. Carlisle, tailor; Calvin Rumsey, tanner; Lorenzo T. Phelps, harness-maker, and later a banker.

"Other traders were James Atkins who kept the first store in the village in 1808; Joshua R. Babcock, Oliver Lee, John McWhorter, Augustine U. Baldwin; James Parker and William Brittan were tanners. Aaron Rumsey was a tanner and currier and dealt in leather, boots and shoes. Daniel Rockwell, a hatter. Later on in the thirties, James D. Carlisle carried on tailoring. Gervis Foot conducted merchandising. Jasper Harrington, who located in Westfield in 1827, carried on the carding of wool and cloth dressing for some years, then engaged in general hardware and tin and copperware manufacture. William, Hugh and James Johnston were in partnership as merchants. Samuel Johnston born in 1810 in County Down, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1847, settled in Westfield and was in the meat business for many years; he owned and conducted a farm of over 100 acres. His sons are Robert, James and Frank. He is now a resident of the village. Stephen Rumsey was a merchant and a manufacturer of leather. Jonas Harrington conducted boot and shoe making until 1875."

Until the formation of the town, March 29, 1829, the settlers were busily occupied in clearing and cultivating their farms, building and conducting saw and gristmills, carrying on carding and cloth-dressing, etc. Marriages were consummated, (the first one that of James Montgomery and Sarah Taylor, June 30, 1805), children were born, and deaths occurred. Merchants had located, a tannery had been built, and not the least in importance "a meeting-house erected" by the Presbyterians (in 1817), a Methodist class organized, and thus early the people had established that favorable character for industry, sobriety and intelligence which has appertained to the town all through its history. The first town meeting was held April 7, 1829, at the Westfield House, then and for long years after kept by Asa Farnsworth. The officers elected were: Amos Atwater, supervisor; Daniel Rockwell, clerk; Hiram Couch, Robert Cochran, 2d, Jonathan Cass, assessors; Lyman Redington, collector; Low Miniger, William Bell, overseers of the poor;

* He came to Westfield in 1824, three years later he removed to Silver Creek, where for years he resided becoming one of the leading citizens of Western New York.

James Montgomery, William Sexton, Seth G. Root, highway commissioners ; William Bell, Warren Couch, Robert Dickson, school commissioners ; Abram Dixon, Austin Stone, Russell Mallory, school inspectors ; Lyman Redington, Robert P. Stetson, constables ; Isaac Mallory, Low Miniger, Gervis Foot, fence viewers ; James McClurg, pound master. The next spring (1830) after Westfield took its place among the towns of the county there came to reside among its people a fine-looking young man, liberally educated, possessing high abilities, and the first principal of Fredonia Academy, where he had wooed and won one of his pupils, Sarah McMahan, the daughter of the county's first settler. This was Austin Smith who located here as a lawyer and who has been a resident here for sixty-three years. (See sketch.) He says :

"When I came to Westfield to reside in the spring of 1830, there were 3 lawyers residing here. Abram Dixon was the oldest. He had resided here a good many years at that time. He lived in the brick house on the south side of Main street, and occupied the brick office now used for an express office. He had built the house and office several years before, and owned them and the lot they stood on. Mr. Dixon, I think, was the oldest lawyer in the county, and I may safely say that he had no superior as a profound lawyer. He would make the strongest brief and argument on paper of any lawyer in the county, and yet in attempting to sum up or argue a cause, extemporaneously, he seemed to lose confidence in himself and would be at a loss for words. I entered into partnership with him when I first came here, and we continued the practice of law in the old brick office as partners for over 11 years—till I became surrogate of Chautauqua county in 1841. The other two lawyers residing here were Hon. David Mann and Joseph White. They occupied a small brick office at the northeast corner of the public common, where the Episcopal church now stands. Mr. Mann was a prominent and successful advocate. He was a large, heavy man, weighing probably 230 lbs. Joseph White was a son of Dr. White of Cherry Valley. He was a gentleman of talent, paid very little attention to law practice, but gave his time principally to dealing in real estate."

John G. and Watson S. Hinkley of Massachusetts ancestry practised law here. John M. Keep was a teacher and a lawyer of high ability. Zadoc C. Young was at one time a law-partner of Henry C. Kingsbury.

Physicians.—Dr. Lawton Richmond, a Methodist preacher, and the second physician of the county, came to this county in 1809, settled at the "Cross-roads" in Westfield in 1812, and practiced medicine in a wide extent of country. He is said to have preached the first Methodist sermon in the county. From 1817 to 1829 he did not live in Westfield, but from 1829 to 1834 he practiced medicine here. He then removed to Meadville, Pa., where he died in 1843. Dr. Fenn Deming came to the "Cross-roads" about 1814, and opened the first drug store at the "Cross-roads" prior to 1818. He was

a surgeon in the war of 1812. Dr. Marcius Simons, a native of Massachusetts, settled here in 1816, removed in 1820; he went to Brocton in 1849, where he died in 1865. Dr. Silas Spencer came to the "Cross-roads" in 1817. He was a native of Connecticut; a reputable practitioner. He had served in the war of 1812. His practice was arduous, extensive and successful. Dr. Carlton Jones became a resident about 1823. He was a skillful surgeon. Daniel Lee, Frederick Bradley, Dr. Kimball were also in practice here. Dr. Daniel Henn commenced the duties of his profession in Westfield early in 1839. Dr. Wm. S. Stockton was here in 1840. Later physicians were: Oscar F. Jones, Dr. Kenyon, George A. Hall, Charles P. Graves, and Dr. John Spencer, son of Silas, who was born in Westfield in 1821. After his graduation from Cleveland Medical College in 1842 he practiced medicine in his native town, paying however special attention to surgery. In 1843 he was elected professor of surgery in Franklin Medical college, then located at St. Charles, Illinois; he resigned and returned to Westfield. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Morgan examining surgeon for the 9th regiment of cavalry, and was commissioned regimental surgeon of the regiment. He was with Gen. McClellan but resigned his commission in 1863, not being in good health. In 1865 he was appointed United States examining surgeon for invalid pensioners. He was a public-spirited man, and erected a stately residence, and also the Spencer block in which is an audience room bearing the name of his daughter Virginia. He served as president of the village and as a member of the board of education for several years.

From organization the town steadily grew in importance. Fine fields took the place of clearings, orchards were set out and pears, peaches, plums, cherries and apples flourished. A period of wheat raising and sheep raising inaugurated good times. In 1837 one of the most useful individuals in developing the town's future prosperity made his home here. This was Sextus H. Hungerford. (See sketch). In 1841 the town gained a most valuable citizen. Hon. G. W. Patterson (see sketch) who came to be agent for the Chautauqua land office. The opening of the Lake Shore railroad in 1852 brought rapid transportation, which had been afforded before only by wagons and the lake vessels. The town increased in wealth and the valuations of its farms became higher. Dr. Francis B. Brewer, a wealthy and public spirited person of generous aims, was attracted by the beauty and advantages of the town and became a citizen in 1861, and was identified with many of its interests until his death. (See sketch). The civil war was passed without any burden of debt to weigh down the town in future years. Over ninety soldiers were sent to battle for the Union from 1861 to 1865, of which not a few sealed their devotion with their blood, among them the gallant Col. Jeremiah C. Drake, who, while in command of his brigade, was mortally wounded at Cold Harbor. The war over attention once more was given to increasing

the importance of the town. Westfield village had drawn away the business of Barcelona and was now the only center of the town. It had come to be one of the most beautiful villages of the lake shore. The grape industry commenced about the close of the war and now millions of dollars are invested in it and thousands of acres are covered with vines, of which Westfield has a large share, and acknowledges it as her leading source of wealth. Capital, culture and a most attractive circle of society with schools of high grade combine to make this a town of more than ordinary desirability as a place of residence.

BARCELONA.—(See page 165.) The Barcelona company laid out a city here in 1831, a brick hotel was erected, and soon five stores were having a brisk trade. Gervis Foot was a merchant on the dock many years and the last to leave. Previous to 1845 there was but one forwarding house here, which by exorbitant prices had driven away most of the custom in flour, salt, fish, etc. Mr. Foot built a small wharf, commenced forwarding at fair prices, and soon drew the trade of merchants from Warren and beyond. The business largely increased, and in 1847 he built a wharf costing \$20,000 on the north side of the point. After government appropriations ceased he built the long wharf and freighthouses on the east side, inside the bar, where only small steamers could land, and by small sail vessels kept up business, selling flour, salt, lumber, etc, and making lime from stone brought from Canada. He was a giant in strength, of wonderful energy, and did all that could be done to avert the downfall of Barcelona, which was accomplished by the opening of the Lake Shore road. His once very profitable property he sold to Stephen Rumsey for \$12,000. Mr. Foot was a son of Stephen Foot, and was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1804. When he came to Westfield in 1816 with his father there was but one building in the forest wilderness east of the creek, the log tavern of Jonathan Cass on Main and North Portage streets. Stephen Foot located land embracing the east and west branches of Chautauqua creeks, building his log house on the old French road near Glen Mill. On coming of age Gervis settled on the Peacock land near the lake, lived there 30 years, clearing much land on contract for Mr. Peacock. From Barcelona Mr. Foot removed to Westfield and kept a grocery. He died in 1880. His only child, Cynthia, married A. A. Comstock, a real estate dealer and builder. The Foot family, originally English, owned much land early in Connecticut, and intermarried with leading families, one marrying Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, and two, colonial governors. Admiral Foote and Judge Foote belong to this family.

In 1846 Joshua LaDue, a native of Auburn, who had been a resident of the county many years, and then residing in Westfield, was appointed keeper of the lighthouse at Barcelona. He held the position several years.

Brigadier-General Joseph Farnsworth was born in Groton, Mass., in 1765,

settled at Barcelona in 1816 and was a merchant. He later built the dwelling and shops on the "Abbott place" and manufactured plows, axes, and edged tools for many years. His son, Asa, was long the popular proprietor of the Westfield House. David L. Cochran, born in 1796 in Pennsylvania, settled between Barcelona and Westfield, where he operated a sawmill. He was well versed in navigation, surveying and astronomy. "He had talent for high station but lived a quiet life in his little stone house." He died in 1890 aged 94.

Mills, Tanneries, Manufactures, etc.—The first mills used in the county and in Westfield were the "hominy mills" of the pioneers, but the first gristmill was near the mouth of Chautauqua creek, built by John McMahan about 1804. A sawmill was soon after erected. In 1811 Nathan Cass built a small gristmill and a sawmill where the Westfield mill stands. This property now belongs to William Vorce. A freshet carried away the dam in 1893 and Mr. Vorce rebuilt it. Amos Atwater and Eber Stone were the next owners. Elizur Talcott commenced dressing cloth as early as 1812 or 1814. In 1818 another gristmill was built on the paper mill site. Amos Atwater built a sawmill in 1820 and Simeon J. Porter soon after erected an oilmill; Joseph Farnsworth also built an oilmill. A sawmill built early on Little Chautauqua creek, was owned by Timothy Pope, and there Hiram Couch and Lester Stone subsequently had a carding and cloth-dressing mill, which about 1850 was changed to a gristmill, now the "Glen Mill." James Parker established the first tannery south of York's foundry. Aaron Rumsey, who came in 1825, built a large tannery below the bridge east of the creek and conducted it for several years. In 1840 Hiram Tiffany established a tannery.

The Westfield Marble and Granite Works was established in 1846. In 1848 Samuel Nixon bought one-half interest and two years later purchased the other half and controlled the business until his death in 1876. His sons, E. C. and S. Frederick Nixon (Nixon Bros.) now carry on the largely increased business. Hon. S. F. Nixon has been supervisor eight years and is now in nomination for his fifth term as member of assembly.

In 1848 Hiram Couch and Lester Stone erected a woolen factory about three quarters of a mile south of the bridge. This factory was in operation for many years. In 1852 Buck and Patchin commenced the manufacture of agricultural implements. In about 1853 Crossgrove, Kimball and Wells started a foundry and machine shop. In 1854 the Chautauqua company was formed to manufacture horse-rakes, plows, and cultivators, which was continued until 1855, when mowers and reapers were manufactured until 1860. George P. York in 1861 began to make the Buckeye mower, and with Wm. H. Wilson and Abel Patchin, as Patchin & Co., made the first oil tools used in the oil country, and manufactured engines. In 1863 Mr. York became sole owner and was in business until his death in 1888. In 1889 Mr. Wilson and

Wm. H. Usborne succeeded to a portion of this business and built their repair and machine shops on North Portage street, and do steam and water fitting.

In 1864 the Townsend Manufacturing Company was organized to manufacture locks, and their annual production was \$100,000 worth for many years. In 1871 the Westfield Manufacturing Company commenced business, and tables and other articles of wood were made. In 1874 the Shackleton Steam Heating Company was organized. About this time a cheese factory was built by John R. Fay who continued until 1883, when he engaged in the coal business.

In 1883 F. R. Mosher, who had previously made shingles, etc., on a small scale for several years, moved his business to new buildings, on Chestnut street and established a lumber yard in connection. Four years later he purchased a coal and feed store on the north side of the Lake Shore railroad tracks at the station. He built shops, moved his machinery, added to his business by dealing in coal, lime, cement, wood, tile, flour, etc. When the L. S. R. R. made their change of track, and moved their passenger depot and freight house, Mr. Mosher moved his buildings to the south side and built additional storehouses, and now has a model establishment, carries on a large business, his industry and enterprise bringing success. The firm in the summer of 1893 was Mosher, Madigan & Co. Dexter N. Morse has a large manufactory with steam sawmill, planing, and other machinery for making mouldings, sash, doors, window frames, grape crates, etc., on Spring street; he has a lumber yard, furnishing shingles, lath, etc. Andrew Burns has been engaged in manufacturing grape and fruit baskets since 1886. Before he manufactured staves and headings and fruit barrels. This he continues and employs from thirty to forty hands.

The Westfield Papermill is the only one in the three western counties of New York. Its site was deeded to Judge T. B. Campbell May 3, 1823, by the Holland company. He sold it for \$400 to the Walker Brothers, who borrowed \$3,500 of the "judge," and built a log dam and sawmill. The judge sold the property at auction under foreclosure, Dec. 30, 1858, to Ephraim Sanford for \$2,800. J. G. Harris and G. W. Norton soon bought it and built a gristmill. In February, 1860, Mr. Norton was sole owner and gave the name Cottage Mills. In September, 1864, John Boomer bought them for \$2,900. Not long after Allen Wright organized the Westfield Paper Co., which expended several thousand dollars in building an elaborate papermill, where the first "news" paper in western New York was made of the best quality. In 1866 arose a demand for a cheap package for the large amount of Isabella grapes then grown, and the mill was changed into a factory to make the round three and five pound paper boxes. The factory was unable to supply the demand of the first season. This encouraged the owners to put in new machinery and make enough boxes to supply the

anticipated demand for the next year, and thousands were made crowding all obtainable storage room. A prejudice arose against the keeping qualities of these boxes, and they remained unsold. The standard wood grape basket now used was first made in 1867. In 1869 Reuben G. Wright became owner, rebuilt and enlarged the mill, expending \$35,000 to make it produce paper from straw, which was done successfully—a large amount of snow-white “print” paper being made of color superior to that from rags. It proved too stiff and brittle, lacked fiber, and the making of rag paper was resumed with success until the advent of wood pulp. Sept. 13, 1877, E. A. C. Pew became owner, giving a \$13,000 mortgage to Mr. Wright. November 15, 1878, B. I. Taylor obtained the mortgage, foreclosed it and bought the mill. In 1883 H. L. & E. M. Kent bought the mill, rebuilt many of the buildings and practically made a new mill which they still operate. They are also wholesalers of paper.

The village has a municipal plant for electric lighting, often referred to by electricians as a most valuable one with standard quality of machinery. It was put into operation in 1893. There are 60 lights on a circuit 12 miles long and an incandescent dynamo that will furnish 820 of these lights.

The Crowell Clutch and Pulley Company commenced business July 1, 1889, as a stock company with a capital stock of \$15,000, (increased to \$25,000 in 1890). It manufactures friction clutch pulleys and cut-off couplings, iron pulleys, couplings, hangers, pedestal boxes, etc., for power transmission. The friction clutch is the specialty. H. C. Crowell is its inventor. He was with the company until August 1891, when he connected himself with the Dunkirk Engineering company at Dunkirk. The company purchased and occupies the plant formerly the mowing machine factory of George P. York. Extensive repairs and additions have been made, and the plant is now a good and roomy machine-shop and foundry equipped with modern machinery. The company has fitted up many electric light and other large plants in the United States. The goods are well known, and the “clutch” is considered one of the best in the market. Forty operatives are employed. T. A. Thomas and B. B. Brown of Erie hold a controlling interest in the company. The officers are T. A. Thomas, president; B. B. Brown, secretary and treasurer; D. W. Jull, superintendent; E. L. Jones, draughtsman and mechanical engineer; E. H. Dickerman, book-keeper.

The Westfield Water Works has now (1894) about 15 miles or mains of which about 12 miles are for service. 100 double fire hydrants are in use giving a fire pressure of from 90 to 100 pounds pressure to the square inch at the hydrants. The gravity system is used, taking the water through a 12-inch pipe from the filters in the rockbed of Chautauqua creek at a point about 250 feet higher than Main street—an intermediate filter and a 40-foot diameter reservoir on the main (12-inch) line from the creekbed to the vil-

lage are in use. The surplus water over that being used is carried to a reservoir, with capacity for several weeks use, through a main 16 inches in diameter beginning at the reservoir, thus giving a 12-inch main from the small reservoir and continuous flow-main from the creek, and a 16-inch main from the large reservoir, thus giving for fire purposes a supply of water for a large number of fire streams at full pressure. The debt incurred to the present is \$80,000, with quite an amount in the treasury for extensions. The members of the water board have been: Henry C. Kingsbury, Reuben G. Wright, John Ard, Hon. S. Fred Nixon, Frank R. Mosher, Samuel C. Crandall, A. A. Comstock, A. E. Pierce, George W. Patterson. George W. Patterson has been the president of the board, the engineer of the work, and the acting superintendent since the organization of the board of water commissioners in 1888.

CHAPTER LV.

WESTFIELD village was incorporated April 19, 1833. Business was early drawn toward the east side of the creek, and the commercial interests located in the same small district occupied today. The log tavern came first. Thomas McClintock built one on the northeast corner of Main and Portage streets in 1807 or 1808. He sold it in 1811 to Jonathan Cass, who later built a store and engaged in trade on or near the stone store. James McClurg was an important factor in the making of the village. Before and after the war of 1812 he was in trade, and built near the "park" the first frame building of the town as his place of business. He erected several business blocks the Westfield House* and dwellings, and bought and laid out in village lots the David Eason farm. Thomas B. Campbell, who developed a beautiful home half a mile south of the village nucleus, united his labors with McClurg in bringing business here. Both were leading men and their influence told largely in the formative stage of the village. The locality first occupied along Main and North Portage streets, is still the commercial portion of the village, although the resident portion stretches over nearly a mile square. Here the bank, the churches, the post, express, telegraph and printing offices, the various stores, shops and business offices are located, while the resident portion presents street after street of lovely residences and shady drives, not laid out in geometrical regularity but with picturesque attractiveness, "winding along as old roads will," with turn after turn of beauty. It is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful villages in Western New York, and with its

*This was built in 1820, and burned with other buildings on the west side of North Portage street, July 2, 1884, as were three stores in the McClurg block on the west side of South Portage street.

handsome churches, its splendid school building and facilities, its water-works, its gas and electric light systems it possesses many features to make life most enjoyable. Westfield is also to have an elegant free public library, and it is now in process of erection by George W. Patterson, whose sister, Miss Hannah Patterson, left a magnificent testimonial of her regard for the people of Westfield in the bequest of \$100,000 to be expended in the erection and maintenance of a free public library to be known as "Patterson Memorial Library" in memory of her honored parents.

*The Presbyterian Church.**—We find on record: "In 1808 a church is reported to have been formed in this place by the Rev. John Lindsley under the name of Chautauqua church and attached to the Presbytery of Erie (all the records of which until November 7, 1817, have been lost) and has been but poorly and irregularly supplied with preaching down to the same date when it became worse than extinct. God having lately in a remarkable manner revived his work within its bounds, it was deemed expedient to examine into its state, and, if found to have a real existence, to correct and restore its discipline." However in 1817 efforts were made for its revival. On the 25th of June was formed, in pursuance of a general law of the state, the "First Presbyterian Society in the 4th township, 14th range, in the county of Chautauqua." Eber Stone, Jas. Montgomery, Nathaniel Bird, David Higgins, Wm. M. Riddell, and Jonathan Harmon were elected trustees; Jonathan Cass, clerk; Calvin E. Macomber, treasurer; Fenn Deming, collector. The members resided in Portland and Ripley." Nov. 7th, 1817, a session was formed of Rev. Johnston Eaton, Rev. Phineas Camp, Jas. Montgomery, and Thomas Robinson, and the following is a copy of their minutes: "Having endeavored, after much deliberation on the subject, to correct its disorders in part, and re-build the Presbyterian church in this place, we resolved to consider as united in church fellowship these original members, they being previously examined: James Montgomery, Sarah Montgomery, Sarah McMahan, Eleanor Bell, Charlotte Parker and Anna Andrews; also to admit on examination and certificate these persons as additional members to church and communion: Martha Royce, Harriet Peck, Joel Loomis, Jennet Stetson, Alexander Lowry, Judith Talcott, Eber Stone, Betsey Stone, John Fay, John Gibson, Eleanor Gibson, and Hannah Bird. Admitted on examination only: Robert Cochran, Jr., Achsah Nichols, Elizabeth Stephens, Lydia Bandel, Daniel Andrews, Anna Hale, Medad W. Merrill, Ann Riddell, Polly Shipsboy, Nancy Shipsboy, Joseph Foster, Belinda Foster, Hetty Guile, Hugh Cochran, Sarah Perry, Hannah Fowler, Nancy Cochran, Jane Cochran, Betsey House, Olive Price, Polly Harris, and Julia Bird. On Sabbath following, Nov. 10th, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by the Rev. Johnston Eaton, and the Rev. Phineas Camp." In Young's History is

* By R. M. Matcer.

recorded "A meeting-house was built in 1821 or 1822 on South Portage St., near the site of the present residence of Alfred Patterson. It was subsequently sold for a dwelling and removed to Pearl street, near the residence of the late Geo. W. Holt." The second church edifice was a brick structure on the site of the present one; was erected in 1832 and burned April 13, 1872. The erection of a new church was commenced in June 1873 and completed in October 1874 at a cost of \$35,000. The trustees of the society at the time of its erection were Dr. Thomas D. Strong, Hon. Joseph H. Plumb, Henry C. Kingsbury, James Johnston, Reuben G. Wright, and George W. Patterson. This church was burned Sunday morning January 13, 1878. The present church building, similar in structure to the last one, was commenced immediately and completed at a cost of \$30,000, and dedicated February 27, 1879. The trustees of the society who had the supervision of the work were J. H. Plumb, R. G. Wright, E. A. Skinner, H. C. Kingsbury, and S. W. Mason, and they with Dr. F. B. Brewer, Alfred Patterson, and L. F. Phelps constituted the building committee.

From the session records we find that: "Ripley, November 7, 1818. The session of this church met and for the first time regularly constituted. Members present: Jas. Montgomery, Wm. Bandel, elders; Rev. P. Camp officiating as moderator. The first annual report to presbytery covered the year from April 1, 1832. It showed added on certificate 15; dismissed 12; total communicants 124; infants baptized 23; amount raised for foreign missions \$73; general assembly tax \$8.33.

The settled ministers of the church since its reorganization in 1817 have been as follows: April 4, 1819, Rev. Phineas Camp commenced his labors. September 2, 1821, he preached his farewell sermon after which the church remained destitute of regular preaching for two years and two months. The last Sabbath of October, 1823, Rev. Isaac Oaks came as a candidate, and, August 11, 1824, he was duly installed. His pastorate closed June, 1831. From this time until 1833, Rev. Samuel G. Orton acted as moderator of the session; Rev. D. D. Gregory, 1833 to September 3, 1839; Rev. F. M. Hopkins, February 10, 1840, to August 10, 1845; Rev. Reuben Tinker, October 1, 1845; he died October 26, 1854; Rev. Chas. F. Mussey, May 6, 1855, to November 13, 1861; Rev. Jas. B. Fisher, January 4, 1862, to March 1864; Rev. Robert S. Van Cleve, October 1866, to June 1869; Rev. E. P. Miner, July 1, 1871, to August 10, 1873; Rev. R. S. Green, September 1, 1873, to June 1877; Rev. C. S. Stowits, November 25, 1877, to March 24, 1883; Rev. W. F. Faber, November 1, 1883, to November 27, 1892. The present pastor is Rev. G. S. Swezey; pastorate began April 1, 1893.

The office of ruling elder has been held by Jas. Montgomery, Thos. Robinson, William Bandell, Eber Stone, Medad W. Merrill, Hiram Couch, David Bucher, John Fay, Asahel Woodruff, William W. Cowden, Joel Brad-

ley, Silas Kidder, Chas. J. J. Ingersoll, James Crosgrove, S. H. Hungerford, Asa Hall, Jno. Johnston, Jno. C. Long, Joseph H. Hall, Robert M. Hall, Joseph Northrop, Jasper Harrington, James Johnston, Robert H. Thompson, D. A. A. Nichols, Charles P. Skinner, William H. Cochrane, Lester Stone, J. H. Plumb, F. A. Hall, E. A. Skinner, H. W. Thompson, and R. M. Mateer—the last six named are active members of session. There are six deacons: J. A. Skinner, W. R. Douglas, H. W. Blowers, D. K. Falvay, Grant S. Flagler, and J. M. Mateer. Elders and deacons are divided into three classes each; the officers of one class cease at the end of each year unless re-appointed. Church membership 365. Sabbath school membership 150. F. B. Brewer, superintendent, Miss Clara H. Skinner, assistant superintendent.

Rev. Reuben Tinker was born August 6, 1799, in Chester, Mass. After completing his theological studies he married Mary I., daughter of Nathan and Mary (Tracy) Wood, of Chester, in November, 1830, and in December sailed from New Bedford, Mass., for the Sandwich Islands in a whaling vessel; but encountering disastrous hindrances they did not reach Honolulu until June, 1831. After laboring here for nearly ten years in Christ's cause, Mr. and Mrs. Tinker, with five children, returned to the United States in 1841. They passed four years in Madison, Ohio, and in October, 1845, Mr. Tinker was called to this church and was its faithful and conscientious pastor until his death in October, 1854. Mr. Tinker ranked high as a scholar; his command of language was unusual, his sermons were eloquent and left a strong impress upon the mind of his hearers. His estimable companion, helpmeet and co-worker yet resides in Westfield, having had her home here for nearly 50 years, and is now (1893) eighty four years of age.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield** was organized in 1831. It was composed of Brainard Spencer and wife, Joseph Clark and wife, Reuben Peck and wife and others. Reuben Peck was class-leader, and the charge embraced what was then called the Chautauqua circuit. Rev. Gleason Fillmore was presiding elder, Rev. M. Hatton, preacher in charge, Rev. Benjamin P. Hill, assistant. The society continued to increase in numbers until a church building of very respectable proportions was erected in 1830 on Main street on the west side of the creek where it still remains being occupied as a dwelling. This church was the scene of many glorious revivals such as were characteristic of the early history of Methodism, and was occupied until 1850, when a second church was erected more modern in style and more favorable as to location and all its appointments. This building was located on Clinton street near North Portage street. It had a basement story for Sunday school and class meetings, and like the former was occupied for a period of 20 years, when the society and congregation having outgrown its capacity began to look

*By P. W. Bemis.

about for a new location, and in 1871 and 1872 a third church was erected on Main street. This was built of brick at a cost of about \$30,000, and was in every way creditable to the zeal and devotion of those who were its projectors. The building committee were Dr. J. C. Gifford, W. T. Hynes, Oris Persons and J. H. Towle who were also trustees of the church at that time.

The erection of this building cost the society a severe struggle and left them somewhat embarrassed with debt and this burden was increased by the financial crisis of those times, but in the year of 1878, through the herculean labors of Rev. R. W. Scott who was pastor at that time, the last of this burden was lifted and the church was well established in its new location which will furnish the society with a pleasant home for years to come and long remain as a monument to the wisdom and benevolence of its founders. The church lot extends from Main to Clinton streets and directly in the rear of the church, fronting Clinton street, is a comfortable parsonage valued at \$1,500. During these years among the leading members who were active in the work of the church and contributed largely to its growth, were Reuben Peck, Hoel Beadle, Harvey Peck, Oris Persons, Thomas M. Knight, Elnathan Bristol, J. H. Lucas, Cyrus Woodard, J. C. Gifford, Eber Abell, W. T. Hynes and many others.

The church membership in 1893 was 237. Official list: Presiding Elder, Rev. J. C. Scofield; Present Pastor, Rev. P. P. Pinney; Superannuated, Rev. L. A. Chapin; Local Preachers, Cyrus Woodard, Nathaniel Fay; Class Leaders, J. F. Rickenbrode, P. W. Bemis, J. R. Fay, F. B. Lamb, A. H. Harris, Jerome Burhans, W. B. Barton, Melvin Johnson, Joseph Macer, Andrew Kelsey, John Herron, James La Flamboy. Trustees, J. R. Fay, A. H. Harris, P. W. Bemis, Andrew Kelsey, H. S. Kidder, G. F. Dickson. Stewards, A. H. Harris, J. C. Gifford, J. R. Rogers, Cyrus House, Edwin Hager, J. W. Felton, W. W. Mead, Lillian Chapman, Myrtie Jones, Esther Macomber, Candace Sherman, Harvey Peck. Sunday-school Superintendent, John R. Rogers; President of Epworth League, John R. Fay; Exhorters, P. W. Bemis, George E. Bailey.

The list of Pastors from 1832 is: '32, T. Stowe, A. McCammon; '33, F. A. Dighton, D. Williams; '34, C. Brown, S. W. Parks; '35, D. Preston, J. O. Rich; '36, W. Todd, M. Crows; '37, L. Rogers, W. Hunter; '38, L. Rogers, Moses Hill; '39-40, D. Smith; '40-41, J. E. Chapin; '42, C. R. Chapman; '43, A. Hall; '44, J. Prosser, H. W. Beers; '45, J. Prosser; '46, T. D. Blinn; '47-48, A. G. Miller; '49-50, J. H. Whallon; '51-52, H. W. Beers; '53, J. O. Rich; '54-55, W. P. Bignell; '56-57, E. A. Johnson; '58, J. R. Lyon; '59-60, R. M. Warren; '61-62, A. D. Morton; '63-64, E. J. L. Baker; '65-66-67, G. W. Clark; '68-69, C. R. Pattee; '70, J. E. Chapin; '71-72-73, J. C. Scofield; '74, W. H. Seeley; '75-76, J. H. Herron; '77-78, R. W. Scott; '79-80, N. H. Holmes; '81-82-83, J. H. Bates; '84, J. E. Chapin; '85-86, P. A. Reno;

'87-88, W. P. Graham ; '89, H. M. Burns ; '90-91-92, S. H. Brather ; '93, P. P. Pinney.

The organization of the Sunday school must have been as early as 1830. Among the first superintendents was Harvey Peck who held that office nearly 20 years. Among his successors were C. P. Graves, Levi Miller, W. B. Barton, P. W. Bemis, John Herron, William Barden, John R. Fay and John P. Rogers the present (1893) superintendent. Number of officers and teachers are 21 ; scholars, 171.

Young in his history says that a Methodist class was formed about 1837 or 1838, at a log school house near Isaac Porter's. The members were: Rand Miles, (class leader,) Robert Hill, Alanson Jones, and their wives, Rebecca Wheeler, Deborah Harmon. Nicholas Jones and wife, and Laban Jones joined soon after. The place of meeting was afterwards fixed at Howard's Corners. A meeting house was built in 1852. The minister present at the formation of the class is believed to have been Darius Smith.

The Baptist Church had its origin in a "Branch," so called, of the Baptist church of Portland. September 16, 1825, the members residing at and in the vicinity of the Cross Roads, organized a "Branch of the Church of Portland." Joshua Tinker was chosen a deacon, and Joshua Tinker, Jr., clerk. Among the original members were Joshua, Joshua Jr., and Henry F. Tinker, Harriet Tinker, Sally Sexton, and soon after, David and Persis Hall. Charles La Hatt, of the church of Portland, was for many years minister of both the branch and the parent church. With a view to the organization of an independent church, members of the branch, April 17, 1831, asked for a dismission from the parent church, and it was granted. May 10, 1831, a council of delegates declared it expedient to receive the new church into fellowship. The organization of the First Baptist Society under the general statute of the state was effected in January, 1855. The first trustees were John Wilson, John R. Walker, and Austin Smith. 1852, July 24, the First Baptist church of Christ in Westfield convened ; chose Elder Ira C. Stoddard, moderator, Deacon William Sexton and John Wilson delegates to the association, and voted to call Elder Levant Rathbun to become pastor. He came here in October, 1852. January 1, 1853, there were 38 members. 1855, April 10, Elder Rathbun asked for dismissal which was granted, and it was voted to give Rev. C. B. Keyes a pastoral call ; he became pastor at once. September 1, 1855, three new deacons, Samuel Coddington, David Hall, and Nicholas Kessler were elected. February 23, 1850, Rev. Emerson Mills was called to become pastor for one year from April 10, with salary of \$500 to \$550. He accepted, and continued with the church until April, 1858. 1858, July 25, voted "that the church give Elder J. C. Drake a call to become our pastor with a salary of \$600 per year and to remain our pastor until in the providence of God it should be evident that such relations should

cease." He assumed his duties in the fall and remained until August 1861, when his patriotism moved him to arms in the defence of his country. Colonel Drake was mortally wounded at Cold Harbor. The church prospered during his pastorate, and in 1860 the membership was 113. Rev. Oscar E. Mallory became pastor January 8, 1862; he resigned August 5, 1865. Rev. Lyman J. Fisher served the church from October, 1866, until October, 1871; many united with the church by baptism and letter during this time. He was succeeded by Rev. Hollis S. Westgate in May, 1872. His successor was Rev. W. Dunbar who came January, 1874. A parsonage was bought at this time. 1876, February 23, Rev. James P. Thoms was installed pastor. 1878, March, the West Portland church becomes a branch of the Westfield church. Mr. Thoms resigned December 15, 1878. Rev. C. A. Babcock served one year from October, 1880. Rev. J. H. Marsh was pastor from 1881 to March, 1883. Rev. A. E. Rose was pastor from October 20, 1883, until April 12, 1885. 1884, W. O. Sawin and S. Skinner were chosen deacons. Rev. A. M. Tennant served the church from April, 1885, until June, 1891. February, 1886, the church voted "to use unfermented wine in partaking of the Lord's Supper." 1886, J. S. Fosdick and Horace Hale were re-elected deacons. 1891, J. S. Fosdick and G. M. Rykert were chosen deacons. Mr. Tennant's successor was Rev. C. C. Haskell. Deacon Fosdick died May 19, 1892. 1893, September 10, Rev. B. R. Mallory was settled as pastor for one year. The membership of church in November, 1893, was 101 as given by G. W. Sawin, church clerk.

St Peters Church, (Episcopal), was organized January 20, 1830. Its first rector was the Rev. Rufus Murray, who resigned on August 13, 1835. A church building of brick was built and consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk August 22, 1833. 2nd Rector, Rev. Nathaniel Huse; began June 12, 1836; ended some time in 1839. 3d Rector, Rev. Charles B. Steret; began July 27, 1841; resigned March 18, 1844. 4th, Rev. Charles Arey; began September 19, 1847; resigned April 10, 1849. 5th, Rev. Edmund Roberts, a supply. 6th, Rev. J. B. Pratt; began August 18, 1850; resigned September 2, 1852. 7th, Rev. Charles Haskell; death called him away after a residence of only two months. 8th, Rev. Albert Wood; began May 14, 1854; resigned October 11, 1857. 9th, Rev. Francis Granger; began June 20, 1858; resigned November 10, 1862. 10th, Rev. Sidney Wilbur; began June, 1863; resigned November, 1865. 11th, Rev. Elijah W. Hager; began March 5, 1866; resigned August 19, 1867. 12th, Rev. J. Wainwright Ray; began November 29, 1868; resigned December 1871. 13, Rev. W. Van Gantzhorn; began February 1872; resigned same year. 14th, Rev. Jno. S. Seibold; began February 1873; resigned October 1874. 15th, Rev. Jno. A. Dooris; began November 21, 1875; resigned July 1880. 16th, Rev. Charles W. Hayes; began August 1880; resigned March 1893. 17th, Rev. James McKinney; began April 16th, 1893; present incumbent.

"*The First Universalist Church* was organized in 1833 at Haight's Corners, Rev. Linus Payne officiating. Among the constituent members were Larkin Harrington, John Nye, Ebenezer Patterson, Alvah Adams, Ebenezer Poor, Fayette Dickson, with their wives, Hannah Houghton, Lucretia Adams, Mrs. Betsey Bickford. A church edifice was erected in 1842. The first pastor was Nathaniel Stacy."

German Evangelical St. Peter's Church.—The first services were held in a public school house on Union St., in 1861, conducted by Rev. J. Blass of Erie, Pa. May 4, 1862, the following men united in the first German congregation: John Schwartz, Ch. Brandt, Aug. Borig, J. Specht, Chr. Nienkirchen, Dan Kastner, Fred Peters, Fred Arnemann, Fr. Schwartz, Bernh Eberle, Ard Gresler, J. Borniger, H. Arnemann, G. Kastner, Dan Wettlin, Ch. Reinhardt; Rev. H. Koehler being the minister from 1861 to 1863. John Schwartz is still a member of the congregation. In 1863 a school-house on Chestnut street was bought by the congregation for \$660, where services were held by Rev. L. Witt, O. Schroeder, W. Fromm and C. Rumpf. During the pastorate of the latter the schoolhouse was moved away and a church was built in 1878 at a cost of \$1,600. In the same year (1878) Rev. C. Rumpf left this place and was succeeded by Rev. A. Finck, who remained here until 1881. His successor was Rev. H. Kraemer. In 1882 an annex to the church for school purposes was built. Rev. Kraemer left in 1883 and his successors were Rev. Val. Crusius 1883-4, W. Wagner 1884-5, V. Crusius 1886-88, Theo. F. John 1888-92. In 1891 the congregation bought a parsonage for \$1,600. In 1892 Rev. P. Sperka, the present pastor, took charge of the church. The 25th anniversary of the church was celebrated May 4th, 1877, several ministers of English and German congregations taking part. The Evangelical St. Peter's church is still the only German church in this place; the membership reaches about 80 families, consisting of people from Mecklenburg, Pommere, West Prussia, and Wurtemberg. In the last twenty years 249 children have been baptized, 127 confirmed, 63 couples married, 71 people buried and nearly 3,000 have partaken of the Holy Communion. The Sunday school is visited by about 90 children, that are instructed by 9 teachers. The S. S. library is used very frequently. A Ladies Society of 35 members is of great help to the church. The St. Peter's church is a member of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, a body that consists of 765 ministers and 978 congregations.

St. James Roman Catholic Church.—This was organized December 14, 1865. Rev. Andrew McGurgan was the first pastor. The church edifice was built under his pastorate. There is a small congregation. Rev. Frank Meyer is the present pastor.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Westfield was organized in 1880, by Mrs. Mary T. Burt of New York city. The first president was Mrs.

Stowits, wife of the Rev. C. S. Stowits, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Westfield. In the early days of the organization these earnest women met every week, alternately, in the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches to plan and pray for the overthrow of the liquor traffic. For seven years the meetings have been held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors which they still occupy. In the work of the National Union differentiated, of which the Westfield Union is auxiliary, there are many departments, and such lines of work are taken up by the local as are practical to this locality. Recognizing the necessity of primary temperance effort, and the elementary education of all classes in this work, they seek to lend every educational influence at command to develop conviction and principle which will result, with the blessing of God, in the suppression of intemperance. While their creed embodies charity towards all as a fundamental principle, they advocate law for the tempter, and for the tempted, love and sympathy. Against high license as a remedy for the traffic in strong drink, they stand solidly opposed, believing it to be wrong in principle, and a failure in practice. Giving a legal right to do a moral wrong is abhorrent to a correct conception of Christian ethics as interpreted by the W. C. T. U. The Union is today, and has always been, a recognized factor for good in the community. Its present president, (December 1893) is Mrs. Pinney, wife of the Rev. P. P. Pinney, pastor of the Methodist church.

The Westfield Academy was chartered by the legislature May 5, 1837. Prior to this for several years schools were held in the basement of the old Presbyterian church, under the name of the Westfield academy. The first trustees were Joshua R. Babcock, Joel Bradley, Erastus Dean, Hon. Austin Smith, Hugh W. Lowry, Jonathan Cass, William H. Seward, James McClurg, Gideon Goodrich, John N. Reynolds, William W. Cowden, Abram Dixon, Augustine U. Baldwin, Brown Blair and Samuel Budlong. August 3, 1837, Jonathan Cass was elected president, Hon. Austin Smith, secretary, and Joshua R. Babcock, treasurer. The academy building had previously been erected. The money was raised by subscription. Hon. John M. Keep (Hamilton college) was the first principal after the academy was chartered. He was succeeded in the spring of 1838 by Theodore Gay, A. M., (Middlebury college, Vt). Lorenzo Parsons, A. M., (Hamilton college) was his successor. The fourth principal was Rev. Alexander Montgomery who continued four years until the spring of 1845. J. E. Pillsbury, A. M., (Dartmouth college), commenced his duties in March, 1845, resigned June 12, 1851. April 5, 1847, the number of trustees was reduced to five, and May 25, 1847, G. W. Patterson, Joseph Tinney, John G. Hinkley, Lorenzo Parsons and Austin Smith were elected. In 1849 a primary department was established. Mr. Pillsbury was succeeded by Edward W. Johnson (Middlebury college). He served as principal for over two years, then John C. Donaldson, A. M., (Hamilton college), was in service until

1857, when Theodore Beard was principal for two years. 1859, S Gerard Nye; 1860, Charles H. Brown (Brown University), 1861-1862-1863-1864-1865, John C. Long. 1865-1866 Charles E. Lane. Mr. Lane was succeeded by Abram Brown (Dartmouth college) until the organization of the Union Free School, February 10, 1868, when Hon. Austin Smith was elected president of the board of education. The Westfield academy was adopted, February 29, as the academical department of the Union school, and the building and grounds transferred to the board of education, on condition that the Union school assume the debts. Additional grounds were purchased, and the board immediately erected the present edifice at a cost of over \$60,000. The Union school was formed from school districts, Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 11, and the academy. Until the new building was completed, the academical department was under the management of Professors Mueller, Vrooman and Rolfe. In July, 1868, Mr. Stearns became principal. He resigned March 31, 1869. August, 1869, Prof. John S. Fosdick, a successful teacher in Buffalo, was appointed principal and held the position until June, 1878. 1878-1881, Henry A. Balcom; 1881 to 1882, S. J. Somberger; 1881-1882, Lewellen M. Glidden. P. K. Pattison was appointed in 1883; resigned in 1889.

Prof. Almon N. Taylor, B. L., the present principal is a native of Portland. He was educated at the University of Michigan. He commenced his labors as principal in 1889. Prof. Taylor is a natural teacher, imparts enthusiasm to his pupils, and his ability has accomplished much in securing high reputation for the school, which has now between five and six hundred pupils.

Prof. George Fayette Dickson, great grandson of Robert Dickson, a pioneer settler and one of the first board of common school commissioners elected for the old town of Portland (in 1814), is a son of Andrew W. and Amy C. (Hunt) Dickson and was born at Darien, Wisconsin, May 28, 1857. He was educated at Westfield Academy and Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts. He has been vice-principal for ten years and has the supervision of the Mathematical and Business Department, and has shown unusual ability in its management.

Prof. Alanson Wedge, born in North Leverett, Mass., May 1, 1824, graduated from Brown University in 1848 and subsequently was engaged in the preparation of young men for college for forty successive years. Professor Wedge has taught in six states in the Union, and High Schools and Academies about twenty years in Chautauqua county. He was teacher in Greek and Latin and the Higher Mathematics in Westfield Academy for four years, and has fitted more boys for college than any other teacher in the county.

The Board of Education of Westfield Union School, through the generosity of William Vorce and Joseph H. Plumb, are enabled to award two scholarships each year, the "Vorce Scholarship" and the "George E. Plumb Memorial Scholarship." Board of Education for 1893-4: H. C. Kingsbury,

president, R. M. Mateer, clerk, J. A. Skinner, treasurer. A. E. Peirce, R. G. Wright, Byron Fenner, H. C. Kingsbury, Esq., Dr. T. D. Strong, W. R. Douglas, William Russell, Esq., Robert Shaw, R. M. Mateer. The board of education has shown itself keenly alive to every measure productive of good to the academy. Large sums of money have been spent for the school until its physical and astronomical apparatus, its library and books of reference are second to none in this section of the state.

The First National Bank of Westfield was the immediate successor of The Bank of Westfield, a state bank organized in 1848 by Sextus H. Hungerford, and was formed with a capital of \$100,000, in July, 1864, opening its doors for business October 1, 1864. The first directors were Francis B. Brewer, Sextus H. Hungerford, Levi A. Skinner, Edward A. Skinner, John H. Minton, with F. B. Brewer, president; L. A. Skinner, cashier; E. A. Skinner, assistant cashier. In January, 1866, L. A. Skinner was made vice-president, and E. A. Skinner cashier. Charles P. Skinner succeeded Edward A. Skinner as cashier in July 1870. Levi A. Skinner was chosen president in January 1875, and E. A. Skinner vice-president. After the death of L. A. Skinner, April 12, 1876, Edward A. Skinner succeeded him as president. John A. Skinner was made cashier in April 1884. The present officers are E. A. Skinner, president; J. A. Skinner, vice-president; Frank W. Crandall, cashier; Grant S. Flagler, assistant cashier. The directors are Reuben G. Wright, William E. Wheeler, (of Portville, N. Y.), Edward A. Skinner, F. W. Crandall, J. A. Skinner. The first charter expiring in 1884, the bank under its new organization changed its name to *The National Bank of Westfield*. The brick block in which it is located was built by the bank.

Lorenzo F. and Augustus F. Phelps conducted a private bank for some years from 1871, which failed causing loss to its depositors.

NEWSPAPERS.—From 1826 to 1828 Harvey Newcomb published the *Western Star*. This was followed by the *Chautauqua Phoenix*, Hull & Newcomb proprietors; in 1831 this became *The American Eagle* issued by G. W. Newcomb until 1838 when G. W. Bliss changed it to the *Westfield Courier*, which had a brief life. The *Westfield Lyceum*, and *Western Farmer and Repository*, both established in 1835, had short lives. The *Westfield Advocate*, commenced in May, 1841, had only a brief existence, while the *Westfield Messenger*, started in 1841, by C. J. J. & T. Ingersoll lived until 1851, when its new owner, E. W. Dennison, changed the name to the *Westfield Transcript*, which lived until 1857. Buck and Wilson published it the last year. The *Western Argus* was started in 1857 and the next year moved to Dunkirk. The *Lake Shore Enterprise* was brought here from North East in 1868, edited by S. O. Hayward, and was moved to Tonawanda

in 1871. S. G. McEwen published a liberal and reform monthly, *The Messenger*, from 1876 to 1880.*

The Westfield Republican, which claims the honor of being the first Republican paper of the state, was founded April 25, 1855, by M. C. Rice. March 8, 1873, Frank A. Hall purchased it. Joseph H. Hall was associated with him in the purchase and management for three months. Frank A. Hall sold the paper October 4, 1883, to Alfred E. Rose, who sold to Hugh W. Thompson in 1886. Mr. Thompson is a native of Westfield, was educated at Westfield academy, learned his trade in Mayville, and is conducting the *Republican* in a successful and satisfactory manner.

Summit Lodge, No. 219, F. & A. M. was brought from Mayville, April 29, 1852, the present charter bearing date June 11, 1851. The first officers at Westfield were Dexter Barnes, W. M.; W. W. Craft, S. W.; Wm. A. Mayborne, J. W.; W. W. Hawkins, Secretary; W. P. Holmes, Treasurer. It owns well fitted up lodge rooms at 13 and 14 Main street, and the officers in 1893 were G. F. Dickson, W. M.; F. R. Mosher, S. W.; A. N. Taylor, J. W.; F. P. Wolfe, Secretary, F. W. Johnston, Treasurer.

Westfield Council, No. 81, Royal Arcanum, was organized in April 1878. Its membership is over 100. Among its members are C. P. Ingersoll, chairman of the financial committee of the Supreme Council, F. W. Crandall, chairman of the financial committee of the Grand Council of New York, and Edward A. Skinner, supreme treasurer of the order by annual election since 1880. The officers in 1893 were G. S. Flagler, Past Regent; John R. Fay, Regent; W. H. Walker, Secretary, J. M. Mateer, Treasurer.

William Sackett Post, No. 324, G. A. R., was organized December 13, 1883, with J. H. Towle, G. T. Jewett, Alex. McDade, G. M. Rykert, P. W. Bemis, S. E. Bacon, E. A. Skinner, W. H. Rolph, Geo. Maurer, G. A. Isham, M. Atwater, J. S. Bohn, Charles Brown, D. H. Beadle, W. O. Case, Fred Fox, John H. Fry, H. Hanchett, Martin Harmon, G. A. Hopkins, D. E. Isham, H. L. Knowlton, C. C. Lewis, J. J. Munson, H. Rimbach, C. J. Randall, J. L. Smith, Fred Swartz, Joseph Stecher, Geo. Tate, Frank Volgstadt, Horace Washburn, R. D. Vrooman, John Batchelder, Horace Burbee, Theodore Walters as charter members. The membership in 1893 was 43. The commanders have been J. H. Towle, G. T. Jewett, P. W. Bemis, W. H. Walker, A. B. Hawkins, S. M. Hosier.

*Mr. McEwen was born in Hinesburg, Vt., received his education at common schools and at Potsdam Academy, N. Y., and taught district schools winters several years. He married Janette A. Higgins, and, in 1850, emigrated to this county; came to Westfield in 1864, purchased and conducted a farm, and also worked as compositor for five years in the *Republican* office. While publishing *The Messenger* Mr. McEwen did the work when he could spare time from other duties. When the "Union School" was established he was elected one of the board of education, and served nine years; he was the chairman of the library committee for five years, and had the charge of purchasing books; he has served six years as corporation assessor. He has two sons living; Osden S. and Charles E. Mr. McEwen rendered valuable aid in gathering material for this history of Westfield.

Westfield Lodge, No. 591, I. O. O. F., was organized U. D., dated September 30, 1890, issued to John Hatsell, L. V. Gerrard, F. H. Baker, H. S. Preston, J. L. Waterman, Will Norton and Andrew Johnson, and was instituted in October 1890, when 25 were initiated. The noble grands have been J. L. Waterman, S. M. Hosier, W. H. Kessler, J. G. Finlay, E. E. Weaver. January 16, 1892, "Odd Fellows Hall" was formally dedicated. In 1893 there were 108 members and 31 members of the encampment.

Chautauqua Postoffice, the first postoffice in the county, was established May 6, 1806, on the west side of the creek, Col. James McMahan postmaster. It continued until June 15, 1818, when Westfield postoffice on the east side of the creek was established, Fenn Deming, postmaster. His successors have been Orvis Nichols, Calvin Rumsey, William Sexton, Rev. H. W. Beers, Dr. L. M. Kenyon, David Mann, Byron Hall, F. C. Barger, W. E. Wheeler, Mrs. C. U. Drake, F. A. Hall, J. LaDue, W. H. Walker and David K. Falvay, who was appointed in 1894. He is a son of John and Hanora, (Keefe) Falvay, was born in Ripley in 1860. He was graduated from the Westfield Union School, June, 1881, and taught here ten years. He conducts real estate business, and life and accident insurance in this county and Erie county, Pa. He has been secretary of Summit Lodge, F. and A. M. four years, and is a correspondent of educational and other journals. He has been secretary for the past five years of the Democratic County Committee. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

LAWYERS.—Henry Clay Kingsbury was born in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1830. He prepared for college in Cortland Academy, (in Homer) and entered the sophomore class in Hamilton college in the fall of 1846, and graduated in 1849. He studied law in the office of Wm. W. Northrop and was admitted to the bar in November 1851. He had charge of the law office of Kingsley & Graves in Cincinnati until the spring of 1853, when in May of that year he located at Sherman and remained until March 1859, when he removed to Westfield where he has pursued his profession. His son, C. A. Kingsbury, is also a lawyer.

Jerome LaDue, son of Joshua and Julia A. (Cowles) LaDue, was born in the town of Chautauqua, December 12, 1839. He read law with Henry C. Kingsbury of Westfield, and Jason Downer of Milwaukee, Wis., where he was admitted to the bar May 10, 1866. He has pursued his profession in Milwaukee, Winona, Minn., and at Westfield where he located in 1870. He is engaged in real estate and insurance business and has been postmaster.

Silas W. Mason, son of Luther M. and Ann Mason, was born in Ellery, November 21, 1840. He was educated for his profession at the Albany Law University, was admitted to the bar in May, 1874, at Albany, and established himself at Westfield for the practice of law in June of the same year. He is a member of the society of Good Templars, is (November 1893) County

Chief Templar, and a Free and Accepted Mason. In 1887 he was the prohibition candidate for Assembly in Chautauqua county, where the Prohibition party casts about one thousand votes. In 1889 he was the prohibition nominee for judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and the next year was nominated for judge of the Court of Appeals. He married Amanda F., daughter of Paul Persons, Jr., and Susan (McGill) Persons, of Westfield.

William Russell was born at Alfred, Allegany county, January 20, 1843. He read law at New Haven, Conn., and was graduated at Harvard Law School. He then resumed study in New York city and was admitted to practice in that city. He came to Westfield to locate as a lawyer in 1874 and is still in practice. He was married in 1869 to Mary C. Willey of Brooklyn.

Moses D. Tennant, the junior member of the firm of Smith & Tennant of Westfield, is the son of Deloss G. and Eliza S. Tennant, and was born in Ripley, December 3, 1849. Moses D. Tennant was educated at the Union School in Ripley, Westfield Academy, and Alfred University, Allegany county. He studied law with Austin Smith, and since his admission to the bar has been his law partner. Mr. Tennant married September 27, 1878, Helen E., daughter of Austin Smith.

Arthur B. Ottaway, son of John E. and Sarah B. Ottaway, was born in Mina, May 8, 1854. He was educated in Sherman and Westfield academies, studied law with William Russell of Westfield, was admitted to the bar in 1879. He has served as district attorney of the county.

PHYSICIANS.—Thomas Davis Strong, M. D., a prominent and well-known physician of Westfield, N. Y., was born in Pawlet, Vt., the son of Return and Laura Davis Strong, and is lineally descended from Elder John Strong, early of Northampton, Mass. He fitted for college at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., and was graduated in 1848 from the University of Vermont. He attended medical lectures at Castleton Medical College, and at the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which school he was graduated in 1851 as M. D. He began practice at Westfield in 1851. May 25, 1852, he married Lucy M. Ainsworth of Williamstown, Vt., who died in April 1891. Dr. Strong was surgeon of the 68th Regiment of N. Y. S. M., and was with it in the Gettysburg campaign in 1863. He has been for 25 years a member of the board of education of Westfield Academy and Union School. He is president of the Jamestown board of pension examiners; is a member of the American Academy of medicine; is a member and has been president of the Chautauqua County and Lake Erie medical societies. He was one of the commissioners for locating the Insane Asylum at Buffalo. In 1889 he was chosen vice-president, and in 1893 president of "The New York State Medical Association."

George W. Seymour, M. D., physician and surgeon, son of Thomas W. and Matilda (Green) Seymour, was born at Chautauqua, December 13, 1841.

He was educated at Mayville and Westfield academies, studied medicine with Dr. George A. Hall and Dr. Asa S. Couch at Westfield, received his medical degree at New York Homeopathic college, was graduated in 1872, succeeded the same year to the practice of Dr. Hall. He is a member of the Northwestern Homeopathic Society and of the New York Homeopathic Medical Society.

John M. Brown, M. D., a native of Colchester, Conn., born February 22, 1842, was educated at Aurora academy in Erie county, and was graduated in medicine at University of Buffalo in 1864. He was resident physician at Buffalo General Hospital nearly 18 months. In the fall of 1865 he located at Westfield.

Edgar Rood, M. D., son of Wilson and Sally (Chase) Rood, was born at Charlotte, N. Y., May 30, 1852. He attended Fredonia Normal School and studied medicine with Dr. T. B. Walker of Cherry Creek. He attended medical lectures at Buffalo Medical University and was graduated as M. D. in 1878. He commenced practice in Conewango, Cattaraugus county. About 1880 he removed to Cherry Creek and in the fall of 1890 located in Westfield. In 1892 he connected Dr. William A. Putnam with him in practice. Dr. Rood belongs to the Chautauqua County Medical Society, and holds membership in Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 384, F. and A. M. Dr. Rood married November 25, 1878, Estella Wood of Shumla. They have 3 children.

Wm. A. Putnam, M. D., son of Edwin and Harriet (Irons) Putnam, was born in Stockton (Cassadaga village) July 11, 1854. He was educated at Fredonia Normal School and received his medical education at the University of Buffalo, where he was graduated as M. D., in 1884. He then began practice at Cassadaga, and in 1885 located at Smith's Mills. In October, 1891, he came to Westfield, and in 1892 formed a partnership with Dr. Rood. Is a member of Lake Erie Medical Society, (of which he was president in 1887) and Chautauqua County Medical Society. Is a member of Silver Lodge, No. 757, F. & A. M., Silver Creek, E. A. U. of Westfield, and Forestville Grange. Dr. Putnam married in 1878, Mary A., daughter of David H. and Clarissa (Edson) Ames of Charlotte. They have two children.

Walter Stuart, M. D., was born March 25, 1857, in Baraboo, Wis. He was educated in the common schools of Busti, studied medicine with Dr. Aaron Skinner at Ashville, and was graduated as M. D. from University of Buffalo in 1890 and located in Westfield.

John David Davis, M. D., son of Willard and Laura L. (Bellows) Davis, was born at Cassadaga, June 4, 1861. He received his medical education at the University of Buffalo, and after a three years' course was graduated February 23, 1886. He was in Warren county Pa., for one year, then held the position of State Board of Health officer to the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. June 22, 1889, he came to Westfield, and has since been in active

practice as a physician and surgeon. February 1, 1893, he was appointed surgeon to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. Dr. Davis is a member of Chautauqua Medical Society and Erie County Medical Society.

J. C. Gifford a native of Ellery came to Westfield in 1852, and commenced the practice of dentistry in 1856.

John E. W. Bissell, D. D. S., a native of Owego, Tioga county, and of Massachusetts ancestry, was educated in the Jamestown public schools, studied dentistry in the office of Rawson, Lenox & Swetland, and was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental college in 1890, and at once located in Westfield.

SUPERVISORS.—1829, Amos Atwater; 1830, John McWhorter; 1831-2-3, Amos Atwater; 1834-5, Robert Cochran; 1836-7, George Hall; 1838, William Sexton; 1839-40-1, Elijah Waters; 1842, Thomas B. Campbell; 1843, James Pratt; 1844, Thomas B. Campbell; 1845-6-7, John G. Hinckley; 1848, Alvin Plumb; 1849-50, Austin Smith; 1851, George Hall; 1852, Alvin Plumb; 1853-4, Joshua R. Babcock; 1855, John G. Hinckley; 1856-7, William Vorce; 1858-9-60, George W. Patterson; 1861-2-3-4-5-6, Sextus H. Hungerford; 1867, George W. Patterson; 1868-9, Francis B. Brewer; 1870-1, Henry C. Kingsbury; 1872-3-4-5-6-7-8-9, Francis B. Brewer; 1880-1-2, Edward A. Skinner; 1883-4-5, E. H. Dickerman, 1886-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4, S. Fred Nixon.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. GEORGE W. PATTERSON.

Hon. George W. Patterson * was born at Londonderry, N. H., Nov. 11, 1799, and died at Westfield, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1879. He was son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wallace) Patterson, and grandson of Peter and Grisel (Wilson) Patterson of Londonderry, to which place Peter emigrated in 1737 from Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland. Peter was great-grandson of John Patterson, who came from Argyleshire, Scotland, to Bush Mills about 1612, with a colony of Scotch emigrants. He and his family were at the siege of Derry, where one of his sons died from starvation. The homestead at Bush Mills of this John passed from father to son for six generations. Of his descendants in the third and fourth generations, many of them came to America with the Scotch-Irish emigrations. Gov. Patterson's ancestry were farmers, and most of them linen-weavers and dealers holding prominent local

* From History of Rockingham County, N. H.



Geo. W. Patterson

positions. They were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, strong in body and mind, able to defend themselves and their opinions. Hon. George W. Patterson was a ready speaker and writer, with a wonderful memory of facts and dates, brimful of anecdotes, ever cheerful, hoping and looking for the right to succeed. He was of commanding presence (his weight being from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five pounds), a particularly good presiding officer, which position he held two years as speaker of the Assembly, and two years as president of the Senate of New York. His services were always in demand as a speaker at political campaign meetings. Among the legislative measures originated by him was the free banking law of New York, the original bill of which he drew, and which passed. The main provisions of the free banking laws of the United States, giving the people a secured currency under governmental supervision, were taken from the New York law. He closed his congressional term in his eightieth year, the year of his death. In politics he was Whig and a Republican. In business he was successful. Thurlow Weed, his political and personal friend for over half-a-century, the eminent journalist and politician of New York, in an article in the *New York Tribune*, wrote: "All the elements and qualities which elevate and adorn human life were harmoniously blended in the character of George W. Patterson. His life was not only entirely blameless, but eminently useful. To those who knew him as I did no form of eulogium will be deemed inappropriate. As a citizen, as the head of a family, and as a public servant, he was a model man. In the discharge of legislative duties he was conscientious and patriotic. He was always in his seat, and no bad, defective, equivocal or suspicious bill ever evaded or escaped his vigilant and watchful eye. He had troops of friends, and, so far as I know or believe, was without an enemy. In private life he was exceptionally faultless. Without making a proclamation of temperance, he was always a cold-water drinker." His wife was Hannah W., daughter of John Dickey, Esq., merchant, of the West Parish, Londonderry. The last of his school education was had at the Pinkerton Academy, Derry, the first printed catalogue of which institution showing his own and future wife's names. He was a school teacher at Pelham, N. H., in 1817, and in 1818 engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills, in which business he was largely interested for twenty-six years, mostly at his shops on his farm, near Moscow, in the town of Leicester, Livingston county, N. Y. He resided there till 1841, when he removed to Westfield, N. Y., to take the agency of the Chautauqua land office as successor of Governor Seward, who succeeded the agent of the Holland Land Company at the Chautauqua office. When the lands became reduced by sales, Mr. Patterson bought the residue of lands and securities of the company, and continued the sales at the Westfield office till his death, when the title to the unsold lands passed to his only son. Mr. Patterson's only male descendant's son, grandson and great-grandson bear his name.

Governor Patterson commenced holding public office soon after his residence began at Leicester in 1824, and from that time until his death it was the exception that he was not in public service. At no time did he ever ask for an appointment or nomination, these positions coming unsolicited. When justices of the peace became elective he was chosen to that office, which he retained by successive elections till he removed to Westfield, the majorities in his town being generally on the side opposed to him in politics. He was commissioner of highways, school commissioner, justice of the peace, brigade paymaster, and supervisor of Leicester; was a member of the State Assembly eight years, the last two of which (1839 and 1840) he was Speaker of the House; he removed to Westfield in 1841 to take charge of the Chautauqua land-office; was appointed basin commissioner at Albany by Governor Seward; harbor commissioner at New York by Governor Clark, and quarantine commissioner for the port of New York by Governor Morgan; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that nominated John C. Fremont for president, and to the National Republican Convention that re-nominated Abraham Lincoln for a second presidential term; has been supervisor of Westfield three years; president of Westfield Academy and president of the Board of Education of Westfield many years; represented the county of Chautauqua in the state constitutional convention in 1846; was elected lieutenant-governor of the state of New York in 1848; and in 1876 was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,910 votes against 10,601 votes for James Freeland, Democrat. He was a director in the Buffalo and State Line railroad from its organization, June, 1849, till its consolidation, May 1867, and from that date till June 1868, a director in the Buffalo and Erie railroad, now a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON.

George W. Patterson was born in Leicester, Livingston county, February 25, 1826. He has been a resident of Westfield the greater part of the time since 1841. He is the only son of Hon. George W. Patterson, son of Thomas of Londonderry, N. H., son of Peter of Bush Mills, Ireland, and of Londonderry, son of John of Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland, son of Robert, son of John, both of the same place. The latter came from Argyleshire, Scotland, prior to the siege of Derry. The mother of Mr. Patterson was Hannah W. (Dickey) Patterson, daughter of John Dickey of Greigsville, N. Y., and Londonderry, N. H., son of Matthew, son of John, both of Londonderry. The latter from County Antrim, Ireland. Mr. Patterson was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1848, studied law from 1848 to 1850 (not, however, with a view to practice), assisted for several years as a clerk to his father, who was agent at Westfield of the Chautauqua Land Company. From 1850 to 1853 he was partner in the firm of Waters



Geo. W. Patterson

Born Feb. 25, 1826.

& Patterson, manufacturers at Westfield of edge tools, shovels, forks, and hoes, and from 1854 to 1858 cashier, and from 1858 to 1875 president, of the "Geo. Washington Bank" of Corning, N. Y. Since 1875 he has been a resident of Westfield, in charge of the remaining land office business, and executor of several estates. He is the owner of the remaining unsold Land Office lands, being in most part unimproved timber land. At Corning he held the offices of member and acting president of the village board of trustees, and for nine years was a member and the president of its board of education. He is (1894) serving his third term as a member of the Westfield board of water commissioners, has been its president, acting superintendent, and engineer from its organization.

On September 17, 1861, he married Francis D. Todd, daughter of Zerah and Martha (Carr) Todd, natives of Toddsville, N. Y., a village founded by Mrs. Patterson's grandfather, Lemuel Todd, son of Jehiel, son of Stephen. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are (1st) Catherine, a graduate of Vassar college (1884), wife of Frank W. Crandall, cashier of the First National bank of Westfield. (2d) George W., born February 1, 1864, a graduate of Yale (1884) and of the Institute of Technology (1887), electrical engineer, instructor of mathematics at the Institute of Technology, student at Harvard Law School, instructor of electrical engineering and professor of physics at the University of Michigan, author and publisher of text books on electrical subjects, contributor to electrical publications and to the Journal of the American Society of Arts and Sciences. He married Merib Rowley, a graduate of the University of Michigan. Their only son is George W.,—the only son, grandson and great-grandson of Hon. George W. Patterson bearing the same name. (3rd) Hannah W., wife of Harry F. Forbes of Rockford, Ill. She was graduated from the school of painting at Vassar (1885). (4th) Frances Todd, a graduate of Vassar (1888), treasurer and youngest member of the Board of Women Managers for the state of New York at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Miss Hannah W. Patterson, Mr. Patterson's only sister, was born August 15, 1835, at Leicester, N. Y., died unmarried at Westfield, May 12, 1894. She owned and resided at the old land office homestead at Westfield. She was a graduate of the Ingham University. She left a large estate. Among her bequests was one of \$100,000 to found the "Patterson Library" at Westfield. By her death George W. Patterson, her brother, becomes sole heir and legatee to all Chautauqua residuary land interests of the Holland and Chautauqua Land companies. He owns all their books, maps, records and papers for the Chautauqua office, and is often called upon for proof of the payments of the undischarged bonds and mortgages and for quit-claim deeds to perfect the title in present owners in cases where original purchasers have failed to record their deeds.

AUSTIN SMITH.

Hon. Austin Smith, seventh son and tenth child of the fourteen children of Samuel and Hannah (Smith) Smith was born in what is now Lansing, Tompkins county, March 16, 1804. His parents were natives of Stamford, Connecticut; his father, an enterprising farmer of the New England type, purchased a farm a little north of Peekskill, N. Y., whither he moved his family, and later removed to Peekskill and engaged in the real estate business. In 1803 Mr. Smith, learning of an opportunity to buy land in the section now Lansing on the east shore of Cayuga lake, visited the place and contracted with a Mr. Geer for the purchase of 213 acres of land, the money to be paid in specie upon a certain day. He returned to Peekskill, and soon after started with his family and worldly goods for his new home. Travel however being impeded by bad roads, Mr. Smith, fearing he should not be in time to fulfil his contract, left his family, and with his "specie" tied in his pocket-handkerchief, walked through the dense forests of beech woods across the country for fifty miles or more and was on the spot at the specified time. In the meanwhile the price of land had increased, and Mr. Geer thinking that Mr. Smith could not arrive in time was arranging with another customer, but Mr. Smith showed his contract, produced the money, and claimed his land. The deed was made out in 1803. Subsequently Mr. Smith bought 30 or 40 acres across the way, and with his large farm of 250 acres without mortgage, he became a successful agriculturist. At the time of his death, 1853, thirteen of his children, (one died in infancy) had arrived to maturity. All were married with the exception of the youngest son, Reuben. Mrs. Smith survived her husband many years, and died at the age of 85.

Austin Smith had early aspirations for college and the study of the law, but his father did not encourage him by aiding him financially, and this stimulated him to persevere and he entered Hamilton College and was graduated therefrom in July, 1826, and ranked second in his class. Prior to this time the president of the college had recommended him as principal to the trustees of the Fredonia Academy, the first in Chautauqua county. Here Mr. Smith soon established for himself and the school a high reputation, and he conducted the academy until January 1830, when he resigned for the purpose of devoting himself to law. Many of his pupils became prominent men in the county, state and United States. While teaching Mr. Smith had been a student of law in the office of Crane & Mullett, and in February, 1830, he was admitted to practice in the county courts, and in July in the supreme court and court of chancery. He immediately located in Westfield, became a partner of Hon. Abram Dixon and continued with him until 1840, when he was appointed surrogate of Chautauqua county, which position he held four years. In 1850 he was elected a member of assembly, and re-elected in



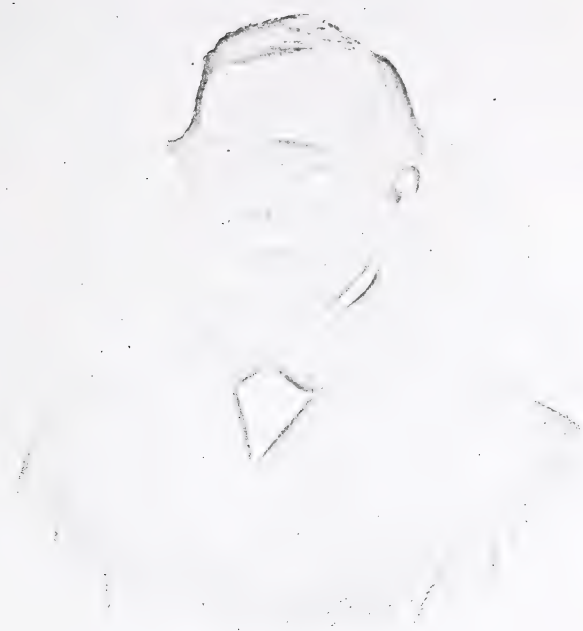
Austin Smith

1851. In 1863, on recommendation of Secretary Chase, he was appointed examining agent of the U. S. treasury department for South Carolina and Florida, and afterwards tax-commissioner of Florida. His home has always been in the town of his adoption, and, during his long residence here, his sympathies have ever been for her progress, educationally and morally. September 28, 1828, Mr. Smith married Sarah A., daughter of Col. James McMahan. Mrs. Smith died in May, 1888. Mr. Smith's surviving children are Robert, and Helen, wife of Moses D. Tennant. His grandchildren are Austin S. Donaldson, Chester Donaldson, George Donaldson, Eva Donaldson (Mrs. W. S. Root), and Mary Donaldson, children of his daughter, Mrs. Mary (Smith) Donaldson (dec.) and Arthur S. Tennant, son of his daughter Helen.

Mr. Smith married the daughter of the earliest pioneer of the county, is now its oldest living lawyer, and has been one of the ablest and most successful of those who have practiced at the bar of Chautauqua county. His professional life spans the greater part of the period since the organization of the county, when Jacob Houghton, Abram Dixon and other early and now almost forgotten lawyers were in practice. He was a contemporary of James Mullett, Abner Hazeltine, Samuel A. Brown, and, later, and in his prime, of Madison Burnell. He and Mr. Burnell were then the foremost practitioners of the Chautauqua county bar, and were often opposing counsel in the most important causes, and now after more than sixty years of professional life, in the possession of physical health and mental powers, urbane and courteous manners and a keen wit, is to a limited extent engaged in the practice of law with a generation of lawyers around him that have reached or passed their prime, not one of whom even knew in their childhood the contemporaries of his early years except by their reputation. Mr. Smith possesses a sound judgment, a discriminating mind, and other solid qualities of an able lawyer. He has been an astute counselor and an able advocate. Forcible and logical, he sought rather to convince than to persuade. Strong and plain of speech, of a shrewd and discerning mind, he was always effective with the jury and the court, and in view of his long and honorable service he may well be considered the "Nestor" of the Chautauqua county bar. He has devoted the most of his life to his profession and has not sought political preferment. The esteem in which his abilities were held while member of assembly, is attested by the fact that the first year of his service in the legislature he was made a member of the judiciary committee, the second in importance in the assembly. In his last term he was chairman of the committee of ways and means, the highest position next to speaker. During his long professional and public career no one has ever ventured to insinuate a doubt respecting his honesty or integrity.

SEXTUS HEMAN HUNGERFORD.

Hon. Sextus Heman Hungerford, son of Lot and Celinda (Smith) Hungerford, the oldest of a family of nine children, was born in Smithfield, N. Y., January 14, 1806. His early years were passed in Vernon, Oneida county, and were calculated to impress upon him those habits of rigid economy, prudent saving and untiring industry that are so necessary to success, for the care of the little farm of his father and the support of the large family from its small productions devolved upon him from his fifteenth year, on account of his father's failing health. Right loyally did the boy engage in this labor, and with loving affection he toiled early and late for the comfort of the family. Sextus attained his majority but a few days after his father's death, and during the next few years gave his time to settling the estate, which not only occupied his time, but most of his share of the property was absorbed in providing for his brothers and sisters, the youngest of whom was but one year old when their father died. In this difficult work he was much aided by the counsels of Levi Skinner, a neighbor of his parents, a prominent citizen and long time a justice of the peace. February 24, 1830, Mr. Hungerford married Maria P., daughter of Levi and Polly M. (Chapin) Skinner. Mrs. Hungerford inherited the strong mental characteristics of her father to an unusual degree, and her industry, sagacity, and practical common sense were valuable aids to her husband in his successful career. The young couple passed the first three years of their married life on the little farm, when, selling it, they leased a larger farm, and by their combined energy a profitable result was obtained. Mrs. Hungerford, with her natural foresight, had been planning for the future, and was convinced that the true policy for them to pursue was to cast their lot in with some new progressive community, and Mr. Hungerford agreed with her. At their marriage Mrs. Hungerford received from her father \$500, a cow, and a comfortable housekeeping outfit, which formed the most of their capital. Their labors continually added to this, and Mr. Hungerford made some small investments which brought speedy profits, and, when, in 1837, they came to Westfield, Mr. Hungerford was able to engage in merchandising which he conducted successfully for six years, clearing, in one of the most depressing periods of our country's history, \$1,000 per annum. From this time for some years he was in diversified occupations. Many of his business operations required the use of a bank, and as the nearest one was at Silver Creek, he concluded that the establishment of one at Westfield would be not only a great public benefit, but a profitable undertaking. It was no easy task to overcome the financial and other difficulties in his way, but he never "put his hand to the plow and looked back," and in June, 1848, "The Bank of Westfield" was established with \$50,000 capital. Mr. Hungerford was president, and his brother John



A. M. Hungerford



N. Hungerford, cashier. In 1864 Mr. Hungerford sold the bank to a company who formed "The First National Bank of Westfield," of which he was made a director.

Mr. Hungerford was one of the foremost business men of this part of the county, and no important matter was concluded without his advice being considered. He was a good reader of men and their motives, and had an intuitive perception of values in property. He was not only a business man, he was more. He was in touch with those principles of morality and religion which form the crown of civilization, and he strenuously labored for the betterment of humanity. He was pronounced in advocacy of temperance from early years, and in 1826 united with the Presbyterian church in Oneida county and was soon made an elder. He held the same office in the church at Westfield and was one of its principal supporters. He was active in all matters of moment affecting the weal of the community, state or country, was supervisor of Westfield six years from 1861, represented his district in the assembly of the state in 1865, and "was untiring in his efforts to sustain the government in the civil war, devoting much time gratuitously to the furnishing of men and means, and by following the policy suggested by him the town avoided the pressure of a heavy war debt." He was a student not only of newspapers and books, but, from the society of the clergymen and other intellectual men whom he met as guests at his hospitable board and elsewhere, he quickly gathered and absorbed much knowledge, and became a man of comprehensive information. In marked contrast to so many successful financial men, as Mr. Hungerford accumulated wealth he was more generous, his christian character became more full and rounded, his personal attention and money was liberally given to charitable objects, religious and benevolent institutions, and with kindly forethought he provided for many by will. Among his bequests was \$15,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and the Theological Seminary. Honesty, fidelity and ability characterized his performance of every duty, public and private, and when May 15, 1867, he passed to the higher life the community mourned the loss of one whose place could not be filled.

Mrs. Hungerford (who survives him), a christian woman of sterling worth, dignity and great strength of character, was an estimable and capable helpmeet for her husband, making his home a happy one, and advising, sustaining and encouraging him in all his undertakings. Although time has impaired her physical powers, her mental vigor is yet strong and active. She conducts the management of her property and dispenses her bounty with christian charity.

LEVI ALBURN SKINNER.

Levi Alburn Skinner was a resident of Westfield from 1854 to the time of his death, April 12, 1876, and during all that period was prominently identified with its business, social and religious life. He was born April 1, 1811, in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, to which place his father, Levi Skinner, had removed from Massachusetts in 1797. Naturally a student, he improved all the opportunities then at his command for obtaining an education. He attended Hamilton Academy and Oneida Institute at Whitesboro, and after graduating from the latter studied theology with a Presbyterian clergyman in Buffalo. In April, 1838, he was married to Laura A. Patterson, of the town of Aurora, Erie county, and about the same time was licensed to preach by the Buffalo Presbytery, of which body he remained a member during his lifetime. He was a successful and useful pastor of the Presbyterian churches at Darien, Gowanda, and Lancaster in western New York, but ill health and a serious throat difficulty compelled him in 1850 to relinquish his chosen profession. In 1854 he removed with his family to Westfield, and accepted the position of cashier of the Bank of Westfield, of which the late Sextus H. Hungerford was president and owner. His wise and prudent management of this bank contributed very largely to its prosperity and success.

Ten years later the First National Bank of Westfield was organized, and succeeded to the business of the Bank of Westfield. Mr. Skinner was the managing officer in the new organization, and its president at the time of his death. During the dark days of our civil war he gave freely, both time and money, in support of the government, and as chairman of the local war committee, his duties, which were arduous and constant, were performed faithfully and with ability. In business matters Mr. Skinner was wise, sagacious, and conservative, and possessed the elements of financial success. His excellent judgement, and his calm dispassionate view of every subject, made his advice valuable, and his time was cheerfully given to the many who sought his counsel. He was the sympathetic friend of all who needed help, and his every duty was performed faithfully, and in a quiet unobtrusive manner. For many years he was superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school in Westfield, and ever ready to aid in all matters connected with church and christian work. One, who was once his pastor, in writing of him after his death, says: "I have never known a man in whom the elements of a strong and sweet nature were blended as in him, and all permeated with the grace of Christ. His mind was so calm in its poise, his judgement so just, wise and impartial, his sympathies were so broad, his affections so warm, that more and more he appeared to me a type of manhood, rare and choice." His widow, Laura Patterson Skinner, survives him, and

Yours Truly
L. C. Skinner

resides at Westfield ; two sons, Edward A., and John Arthur, and three daughters, Alethea M., Laura A., and Clara H., also reside at Westfield, and one son, Charles P., lives at Ottawa, Kansas.

FRANCIS BEATTIE BREWER.

Francis Beattie Brewer was descended from an English family long settled in Devonshire, at and in the vicinity of Exeter, but originally seated at Skipsca Castle, Holderness, Yorkshire, immediately after the Norman conquest. Dr. Brewer was born in Keene, N. H., October 8, 1820. He was a son of the late Ebenezer Brewer, of Pittsburgh, who removed from Vermont about fifty years ago to Titusville, Pa., and was there and in Pittsburgh largely interested in lumber manufacture and in the development of the petroleum interests. Dr. Brewer's grandfather, Col. Ebenezer Brewer, was a native of Boston, whence he removed to New Hampshire about 1760 to care for extensive timber interests which he inherited from his father, Thomas Brewer, a ship builder of Boston, in the early part of the last century. Finding the English settlement harassed by the French and Indians, Mr. Brewer joined the celebrated "New Hampshire Rangers," commanded by Col. Robert Rogers, and in that organization was the friend and companion in arms of John Stark, and with him passed through some of the most desperate encounters of the French and Indian war. Both young men were ensigns in the British service and both resigned to take up the cause of the patriots in the Revolutionary struggle. During the war Colonel Brewer served as aide to Gen. Jonathan Chase of New Hampshire, and subsequently married his daughter, Mary, a noted beauty, whose portrait by Gilbert Stuart is one of the family treasures. After independence was established Col. Brewer was engaged by Governor Wentworth of Nova Scotia, who had been the last royal governor of New Hampshire, to organize a colony of settlers in the "New Hampshire grants," which were harassed and impoverished by the hostilities between New York and New Hampshire, with the idea of occupying a grant of 100,000 acres which had been obtained in Nova Scotia in the region of Minas Bay, from which the English, a quarter of a century before, had so cruelly expelled the Acadian French settlers.

Colonel Brewer, after visiting the region, continued his journey to the island of Cape Breton, where he purchased a coal mine and intended to develop it, but the fact that he had been in the British service before he took up arms for his native country was made an excuse for persecution by American loyalist refugees who had fled to Cape Breton during the Revolution, and the British officials arbitrarily imprisoned him for nearly a year and he was glad on being released to abandon his property and return to Boston with his wife and infant son, born during his residence at Sydney. This son, Ebenezer Brewer, at the age of twenty-three, was a soldier in the war of 1812,

serving with the then and still famous Boston Light Infantry, and subsequently organizing and commanding a battalion of cavalry, but too late to be in active service before peace was declared. He married Julia Emerson, a descendant of Rev. William Emerson, and lived at Barnet, Vermont, where he was extensively engaged in lumbering on the Connecticut river until 1845, when he removed to Western Pennsylvania and purchased large timber tracts on Oil creek, built sawmills at Titusville, and made his residence and business headquarters in Pittsburgh.

As a young man Dr. Brewer received the most liberal educational advantages, intending to follow a professional career. He prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., was graduated at Dartmouth with honors in 1843, and at Dartmouth Medical College, 1845, taking also a degree from Jefferson College in Philadelphia. He practiced medicine but a few years, however, when the extension of his father's business in Titusville and Pittsburgh called him from Plymouth, Mass., where he then resided, and prompted the abandonment of his professional career and the taking up of commercial and industrial interests. He settled in Titusville in 1851, and his attention was shortly attracted by the rich petroleum spring on the lands of Brewer, Watson & Co., at their "Upper Mill" on Oil Creek. Dr. Brewer sent a quantity of this petroleum to his former preceptor, Professor Benjamin Stillman, senior, then at Yale, with the request that it be analyzed, and an opinion given as to its commercial value. After considerable delay the professor made a report in which he stated that the oil had valuable properties but that it was "not likely to be found in quantities sufficient to make it commercially important," but Dr. Brewer determined to make a trial and organized the "Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company" in 1854, and interested a number of New York capitalists and was himself a director and its secretary. A pump was put into the oil spring and the crude oil secured in quantities sufficient to light the sawmill, where it was also used as a lubricant, but it was more than two years before the company could determine the most promising method of increasing the supply. Col. E. L. Drake, of New Haven, was sent out as a representative of the eastern stockholders, and undertook to bore a well at the old spring, but a number of the larger stockholders had lost their enthusiasm and declined to stand assessments for its cost. Another corporation was formed which took a lease of the property, and, after prolonged delay and embarrassments arising from ignorance of the methods of artesian well-boring, all of which were finally overcome by the patience and ingenuity of Colonel Drake and his mechanical assistant, William Smith, the first oil well was struck August 29, 1859, at a depth of 69 feet, 6 inches.

In an obituary notice of Dr. Brewer, published Monday, August 1, 1892, the *Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch* mentioned the formation of the "Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company" and said :



Your sincere friend
J. B. Brewer,

At the same time Samuel Kier was collecting crude oil from a small vein struck in a salt well at Tarentum and was bottling and selling it as a medicine. Francis B. Brewer was the first man who ascertained the commercial value of Pennsylvania petroleum as an illuminator and lubricant, as a business matter.

The Erie (Pa.) *Evening Herald*, July 30, 1892, in an obituary notice, evidently written by some one familiar with the history of petroleum development, said :

The firm of Brewer, Watson & Co., had the first oil lease on record. It was from J. D. Ainger, and is dated July 4, 1853, and filed in Venango county. To Col. Drake is usually given the credit of being the pioneer oil man, and that is true, as a producer by the process of drilling ; but Dr. Brewer had used the oil two years, and formed his oil company, before Col. Drake's attention was called to the subject, or he began to drill.

The timber lands of Brewer, Watson & Co., and their mill properties, turned out to be, generally, productive oil territory, and they secured many other valuable properties under leases. The lumber business was closed out, and the firm for the next twelve years engaged in producing and shipping petroleum. The active management was in the hands of Dr. Brewer, though his father held the position of senior partner. Having found oil, it was necessary to find a market for it, and the firm undertook to create a market by practically giving away the crude oil—shipping to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and requiring only that the cost of the barrels and freight charges should be returned. This policy soon brought the merits of petroleum to the knowledge of a long suffering public, weary of bad smelling whale oil and murderous "camphene." John S. Schooley, in his account of the early petroleum industry, published by Harpers in 1864, says : "Brewer, Watson & Co., were really the great pioneers in the introduction of petroleum in large quantities. This enterprising firm expended \$750,000 in cash for barrels alone before they realized one cent of profit." This policy proved wise and remunerative, and with the exhaustion of their territory the members of the firm were ready to close their partnership, and the settlement of interests and liquidation were confided wholly to Dr. Brewer.

Meanwhile, after nine years' residence in Pittsburgh and Titusville, he removed to Westfield, and was largely interested in banking and manufacturing. In 1864 he organized the First National Bank of Westfield, was its president for ten years and a director for nearly thirty years,—to the end of his life. In every enterprise promising advantage to his town and neighborhood he was cordially interested, and was always among the most liberal contributors of money to such undertakings.

Dr. Brewer in early life had been an ardent Whig and anti-slavery man, and joined the Republican party on its organization, and was an ardent and loyal supporter of the Union cause. In 1864 Governor Fenton appointed him medical inspector, with the rank of major, and he was engaged until the close of the war on duty in Virginia and the Carolinas and in the hospitals of Annapolis and Washington. In 1872 he was elected to the New York

Assembly and reelected the following year. He was an ardent admirer and supporter of General U. S. Grant and a delegate to the National Republican convention in Philadelphia in 1872, which nominated Grant for the Presidency. In 1874 President Grant appointed Dr. Brewer government director of the Union Pacific railroad, to which position he was reappointed by President Hayes. In 1881 he was appointed by Governor Cornell one of the managers of the State Insane Asylum at Buffalo, and was reappointed by Governor Hill. In 1882 Dr. Brewer was elected to the Forty-Eighth Congress as representative of the district comprising Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. He served for ten terms as the representative of the town of Westfield in the board of supervisors of the county and was for several years chairman of the board.

Dr. Brewer was a thorough believer in American institutions, and regarded efficient local government as their most commendable feature. He never sought preferment or office, but never declined to serve his fellow citizens as long as his health permitted. He was a member of Summit Lodge, No. 219, F. & A. M., and gave his cordial coöperation in all organizations formed to advance the interests of his town and county. In his domestic and social relations Dr. Brewer was a man of the utmost refinement, honor, courtesy and generosity, and as a citizen was always animated by public spirit, and ready with assistance on any reasonable request. He was assiduous in his charities and in his aid to those struggling with misfortune wherever found, and the affectionate regard of the entire community in which he passed the last thirty years of his life is the best memorial he can have.

Dr. Brewer married, in 1848, Susan Hooper, daughter of Professor Heman Rood, D. D., of Hanover, N. H., who survives him, with three sons, Eben, Francis Beattie and George Emerson. His only daughter, Frances, married William C. Fitch, Esq., of Buffalo, in 1875, and died in 1886, leaving three children.

Dr. Brewer died of heart failure, due to an attack of grip, July 29, 1892, surrounded by his entire family. His funeral, Saturday, July 30, at the Presbyterian church in Westfield, was remarkably impressive, not only by reason of the great attendance, but on account of the voluntary closing of all the business houses in Westfield as a tribute of respect, and of sympathy with the bereaved family. He was buried in the family lot in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Brewer retained up to his death business interests in Western Pennsylvania, principally at Erie, and was almost as much identified with that section as with Chautauqua county. The *Erie Daily Times* published this estimate of his character the day after his death :

Dr. Brewer's residence in Westfield was marked by many evidences of his hospitality, benevolence and public spirit, all indicative of what might denominate him as the foremost man of the

place. His generosity and public spirit were constantly appealed to, and not often in vain. In the lighting of the place he was foremost. In furnishing water he was influential in the successful plan which proved self supporting. He was active in concentrating the railroad yards at Westfield. For many years he was the leading stockholder of the Erie Dispatch Company, and for a while its president. He was a typical American: learned, energetic and successful. A review of his career reveals a foresight and resolute force of character which seem now conspicuous. He penetrated the forests of the Oil Creek Valley, undergoing the vicissitudes of the lumber business. His enterprise was munificently rewarded. A handsome fortune and the respect of a wide circle of friends were the rewards of a life in which his enterprise and far-sightedness were as marked as his energy was noticeable and untiring. For some years he had been subject to physical infirmity to which his fine constitution finally succumbed. Dr. Brewer, though belonging to a long-lived race, died before he reached the close of his seventy-second year. Though seemingly not yet old in years, he goes to his grave loaded with honors and embalmed in the memory and regards of a wide circle of friends.

RIPLEY.

BY MIRIAM A. DICKSON.

CHAPTER LVI.

RIPLEY was formed in 1817 and named in honor of Gen. E. W. Ripley. I shall touch upon Ripley in the past and in the present, referring to the older settlers and indicate the progress of the town, and speak of it as it exists since the last change in the eastern boundary line in 1829. A large tract (4,074 acres) was purchased or contracted for by James McMahan in 1801 (see page 161), and the settlers in the eastern part of the town bought from him. When the village was first called Quincy we cannot learn, but it was so known until about 30 years ago. The Buffalo and Erie road, often called the "Ellicott" road, and now the "main" road, was surveyed in 1804. The lake and sidehill roads running parallel with the main road were not laid out until later. The principal grape growers reside upon the main, lake and sidehill roads. Many of the larger farms have been divided to suit purchasers where they desired them for grape lands. Especially is this true along the lake shore road, which is considered more favorable for grapes.

In 1803 Robert Dunlap, of Otsego county, contracted for lands on the McMahan tract. He subsequently went to Louisiana. In 1804 William Alexander, from Ireland, bought over 500 acres of this tract. He planted the first orchard, which was considered for many years the best in the county. A stone "tomb table," marking the last resting place of his brother, Campbell Alexander, a lieutenant in the war of 1812, may still be seen upon the farm which he sold to David Royce. Mr. Alexander was one of

the first associate judges of the county. Alexander Cochran, of the north of Ireland, was the first settler in the west part in 1804. Josiah Farnsworth came in 1806, and settled near Ripley village. He also purchased lands on the McMahan tract. Mr. Cochran was the first settler who paid for his land at the time of purchase. During the first few years the office of the Holland Land Company was at Batavia where purchasers were obliged to make payments, and the journey was not always unattended with danger. Mr. Cochran chose to travel on his way as a "moneyless man," calling upon the settlers and obtaining food and lodging, and on his return compensating those who had befriended him.

William Crossgrove in 1805 settled near Mr. Cochran, on the west.* Nathan Wisner purchased lot No. 13, and sold 130 acres to John B. Dinsmore. The greater part of the village situated on the south side of the main road, was purchased of Mr. Wisner. On the north side the land was first owned by Josiah Farnsworth and Jonathan Parsons. Perry G. Ellsworth, Asa, William and Andrew Spear and others soon arrived. It was often related that Ellsworth, Farnsworth and Asa Spear were obliged to make a journey to Batavia, and that but one pair of boots in a condition to be worn from home could be obtained, as leather was scarce and high. These belonged to Ellsworth, who performed the journey and returned, afterward lending the boots in succession to Farnsworth and Spear. In 1808 Charles Forsythe, of Connecticut, settled on the McMahan tract, where he resided until his death in 1860. He early established sawmills, and, after orchards became productive, manufactured cider and cider brandy. His was the first brick dwelling house in Ripley. The land is owned by the heirs of his son. In 1809, Basil Burgess from Maryland, bought lands which he sold the same year to Robert Dickson from Cherry Valley, (a relative of Robert Dunlap), and Moses Adams from Dutchess county. Mr. Burgess settled on the land adjoining, on the Lake road, now owned by his grandson, Henry Burgess. Jonathan Adams settled near him, where his great-grandson now resides. Oliver Loomis settled on land which he soon sold to Thomas Prendergast, and bought of Perry G. Ellsworth west of Quincy. These lands included farms afterwards deeded to his sons Harry and Walter Loomis. Silas Baird, in 1809, settled on the western part of the McMahan tract; sold the next year to John Dickson, who was killed in 1811 by the fall of a tree. The farm was sold in 1814 to Burban Brockway, from Ontario county. His lands are now owned by the heirs of Charles B. Brockway. Mr. Baird afterward bought near the village.

Farley Fuller, Oliver Hitchcock and Asahel Peck were early settlers, and,

*Mr. Crossgrove married Rachel Cochrane. Their sons were Samuel, Thomas, Alexander, James, William, Hugh, and John. James Crossgrove had four daughters, Rachel, Jane, Eliza and Mary. Rachel married William Crossgrove and resides in Jamestown. Their sons are Walter S., foreman in the Jamestown Bedstead Company's works, and Fred O. (See Jamestown Desk Company.)

with Silas Baird, Basil Burgess and Andrew Spear, were the pioneers of Methodism in Ripley. Robert and Hugh Cochran, brothers of Alexander, settled on the Main and Lake roads, near the Westfield line, on lands now in possession of their descendants. John Post bought the farm at East Ripley where Hugh Thompson now resides. Mr. Post built the house where he kept a tavern, and which was afterwards owned by Mrs. Averill who kept a tavern for many years. Mr. Post built the first tannery in the town which was soon abandoned. Samuel and David Dickson built a distillery near the residence of Mr. Post. Corn and rye were abundant and cheap; whiskey 25 cents, never more than "two shillings, six pence" per gallon, yet the manufacturers, in a pecuniary sense, were not losers. Gideon Goodrich, from Saratoga county, was an early settler on the lake road. His sons, Anson and George, bought on the main road near the village, built a tannery and were also engaged in shoemaking. They paid the men who cleared their lands largely in leather and work. Anson Goodrich married Susan Dinsmore. Oliver Stetson and Elijah Hayden settled near the state line. Stetson was a soldier in the war of 1812, was taken prisoner at the battle of Black Rock, taken to Montreal, but was soon exchanged. Orren Willis bought of the Holland Land Company, the farm which he afterward sold to his brother, Anson, who was for several years a manufacturer of horn combs. Henry Fairchild, subsequent to 1820, was for many years an extensive land owner in Ripley.

Caleb O. Daughaday from Maryland settled at first in Pennsylvania at the "gulf," and bought the mills known as the Franklin Mills. Later he removed to a farm adjoining that of Wm. Crossgrove. In 1836 he removed to the village, where he resided until his death in January, 1872, and where his widow, a grand-niece of the Ellicott brothers, resides, aged 87. He was an associate judge of the court of common pleas. We extract from Colonel Babcock's tribute to him:

"The poorer class of the community will most sensibly feel his loss. His mind, though strong and vigorous, was deeply imbued with sympathy; he would condole with the afflicted, and impart comfort by kind and tender conversation. His charities, though numerous and varied, were impromptu; he acted quietly, but without ostentation. Naturally of an impulsive temperament, he never for a moment hesitated to hate hypocrisy, openly denounce and heartily despise a mean act, no matter whence it emanated or by whom committed. He was quick to repel an intended injury or personal insult, and equally prompt to forgive and forget when kindly approached. He was devoted to his family and left them a rich legacy—a good name."

In June, 1817, the first wagon track was made over the hills toward the south part of the town by Israel Palmer, of Vermont, who had purchased land three miles south of the main road. His cabin was built of logs, with a floor of hemlock brush. Owing to the failure of crops in 1816, remembered as the "year without a summer," the privations were severe. These facts were related by Israel Palmer, Jr., then a lad:

"The nearest gristmill was at Findley's Lake. The hired man and the lad started early one

Friday morning, the boy riding on horseback carrying the bag of corn, while the man cut the way through the woods, and marked the trees. At night they built fires, while the wolves surveyed them from a distance. When they reached the mill Saturday morning they were told that the grist would not be ready until late at night. On Sunday morning they were refused the grist, the miller fearing they would go through the woods "hollerin' on Sunday." In vain they represented the destitution of the family at home, whose fare was only potatoes and buttermilk. The miller was inexorable and they were compelled to wait until Monday morning. They reached home late at night, and found the family seriously alarmed, fearing they had been killed by wolves."

Wiseman C. Nichols, then a lad of 16, says: "There was quite a snow-storm in July, 1816, and snow or ice every month in the year, and as a consequence a scarcity of bread in 1817. We went without bread for three weeks. Captain Shipboy went to Erie, nearly 30 miles, on horseback, and purchased 1½ bushels of corn for which he paid \$5, got it ground and gave it to his neighbors. My father's family being large received two quarts of the meal."

Sawmills were built about 1817, on the east branch of the Twenty-mile creek, and elsewhere where good water power could be obtained. The first steam sawmill was built in 1827 by George Mason and Orson Kingsley, and after several years others were built. H. Rater has a sawmill in the south part of town; Brockway & Miller at the village, and Joseph Miller south of the state line in the west part. Several gristmills have been built. In 1875 G. M. Daughaday purchased the feed mill of John Baker, and the tannery built by D. C. Tracy in 1860, and after remodelling it established the "Model Mills." These mills are still running and are owned by Geo. W. Hitchcock. As soon as practicable the log cabins gave way to framed houses, built with large chimneys, and fire-places with brick ovens attached, and great quantities of brick were required. Silas Baird, John Akers and Henry Fairchild, formed a company to manufacture brick, made on the farm of Silas Baird. This company furnished brick for many houses.

The larger houses were often two stories high, built with the side toward the street, and with a large hall extending the width of the building. On each side of the entrance were doors opening into large square rooms. The kitchen and large woodshed of 1½ stories adjoined the main building, the kitchen having a large fire-place and oven. Alexander Cochran had just completed a house when, by a change in the location of the road, the kitchen and buildings back of it were made to face the street. This change, though not satisfactory, proved to be the final one in the Buffalo and Erie road. Ash floors which admitted of a high polish were at first considered indispensable (this same polish requiring a vast amount of "elbow grease") but in a few years the floor of the best rooms were covered with yarn carpets. These were spun, dyed, and often woven at home. Many were of a pattern that appears to have belonged exclusively to Ripley, which, though brilliant, had the colors so nicely shaded and so harmoniously arranged, that we do not

wonder they were considered by the owners "marvels of beauty." Flannels of domestic manufacture were indispensable to the winter wardrobes, and the plaids and stripes manufactured for dresses of the women were often very pretty. After the establishment of woolen mills these were sent to the factory to be pressed. Some of these goods would compare favorably with the dress goods of the present.

The first woolen mills in Ripley were built at Gage's gulf by Kinney & Manning. They were afterwards purchased by Hezekiah Mason, father of Addison Mason, who continued to make woolen goods for several years. There are now no woolen factories in Ripley. The Falvey Brothers have a grape basket factory at Ripley Crossing, W. Rickenbrode has one at the village, where he has a sawmill and saws his own lumber, and E. Beatty at State Line. These factories afford employment for a large number of persons. Many of our young girls are experts in the art of basket making. The south part, or "uplands" of the town, is well adapted to dairying purposes, as the several creameries there give evidence. The Sheldon's Corners creamery is near the southeast corner of the town, the Empire creamery nearer the center, on the farm of C. Homewood, the Cold Spring creamery on the land of H. V. Stone, and the Star creamery at Carris' Corners. The first creamery was built at Ripley in 1874, near the village, by F. Dingley and others from Stockton.

The first tavern was kept at State Line in 1805 by Samuel Truesdale. Later, his brother, James, built the tavern known as the State Line House. The house stood in Pennsylvania but the outbuildings in New York. The building was eventually torn down and a small house of worship built by the Wesleyan Methodists. This denomination held a brief existence, and the building is now occupied as a store by Isaac Wolf. Inns were kept at an early day by Perry G. Ellsworth and Oliver Loomis; at Quincy by Elihu Murray and by Asa Spear, who built where the Presbyterian church stands; the house was at first used as a store, afterwards as a tavern by Mr. Spear and others until 1853, when it was purchased by the Second Presbyterian church, removed, and now is part of the Union Hotel. Henry Fairchild built a tavern a short distance east, which he sold to Henry Shaver, Sr. After nearly 50 years, during which it had been used as a hotel, or occupied by private families, it was purchased by Daniel Bryant, who has since erected a dwelling upon the site. David Royce (near Ripley Crossing) and John Post were early tavern keepers at East Ripley. At the present the hotels are the "Union House," by D. Furman, "Ripley House," by A. E. Safford, and "State Line House," by M. McFarland.

The State Line village is built mostly upon lands owned by the early settlers Hugh Whitehill, Noah P. Hayden and Wm. McBride. The first store was kept at State Line by parties from Buffalo. The first at Quincy

by Rappole & Keeler, who built the first ashery in the town. Others were built soon after. Potash was shipped from Barcelona to Buffalo, thence to Montreal, where it commanded a high price. Farmers manufactured black salts, to procure money to pay taxes. In 1842 an ashery with a pearling oven was built by Bell & Dickson (merchants). This was discontinued after a few years.

The present merchants are J. W. Morris & Hildred, Fred N. Randall, and Stanton & Baxter. Mr. Randall is also largely interested in the grape culture. The grocers are E. C. Porter, W. H. Udy and D. O. Sherman. The first hardware store was opened by Abiatha Edwards in 1854. He was succeeded by Scott, Baker & Graham, Adams Brothers, George Morse and others. There are now two hardware stores, Wm. B. Perry & Son in the Mason block, and L. Bennett & Son. L. Bennett is also engaged in the real estate business.

The opera house block was built in 1881 by A. Palmer and Nelson Randall. The larger part, containing two stores and the opera house, are owned by F. N. Randall and E. C. Porter. The Safford block was built in 1868 by Perry & Tillinghast. The upper story was used for a town hall, and the lower rooms for stores by Joseph Bell and later by N. J. Horton and others. Dr. E. G. Simons purchased the block and added a third story. The first story is occupied by A. B. Hawkins and A. E. Safford druggists. A hotel is kept in the upper stories. The Mason block was built by N. Randall, and is now owned by Clarence Mason. The Eimers' block, built in 1893, is east of Mason's block.

The secret societies are, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, instituted June 10, 1873; the Knights of Honor; Equitable Aid Union; the Royal Arcanum; the Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees, instituted in November, 1893; and a Hive of the Ladies of the Maccabees founded December 13, 1893.

SCHOOLS.—The first framed school house was built in Ripley village in 1817, and is referred to by the older inhabitants as the "schoolhouse on the corner." In 1818 a framed house was built at East Ripley, also one in the district west of the village. Among the teachers then considered well-educated were Nathan Day, Seymour Adams, Catharine Dinsmore, Harriet Osborne and Miss Cassidy. After several years a larger house of brick was built nearer the central part of the village, and in 1858, a large two-story schoolhouse was erected east of the Presbyterian church. The lower rooms were occupied by the district schools, and the upper story exclusively by the "Quincy High School." Prof. Alanson Wedge was the first principal. The Ripley Union School was established later, and in 1888 a large brick building was erected on Lake street. In the district west of the village and at East Ripley new brick buildings have taken the place of the old wood structures, and there are few districts that do not possess comfortable school buildings.

The Baptist Church.—Rev. Samuel Wisner is said to have preached the first sermon at the house of his brother Nathan in 1806. Baptist missionaries preached in this vicinity for many years. A society was formed in 1825, and later a house of worship was erected west of the village. Some of the wealthier inhabitants were Baptists, but many removed to other places, and the society was reorganized at Wattlesburg, and a house of worship built. This house is now occupied by the Methodists. In 1891 the society was again reorganized in Ripley village as the "First Baptist Church and Society of Ripley," Rev. G. Woodbury, pastor. A parsonage was purchased and a handsome church edifice of brick was completed, dedicated in June, 1893. The church is in a prosperous condition, with a large membership. Rev. M. B. Comfort is the present pastor.

The Methodist Church.—The first Methodist class was formed in 1811. Among the members were Farley Fuller, Basil Burgess, Andrew Spear, their wives and others. Meetings were held usually at the house of Farley Fuller at East Ripley, at Andrew Spear's in the village, and afterward at the school-houses, and later the Methodists worshipped in the first house built by the Baptists. In January, 1842, a church building was dedicated. This was used for church purposes over 30 years. In 1873 a large brick edifice was erected a few rods east of the first, dedicated in 1874, by Rev. Benoni Ives of Auburn. A new parsonage was built in 1891. The meeting-house at State Line stands in Pennsylvania, but is connected with the Ripley circuit. A church building has been erected at South Ripley within a few years.

The "First Presbyterian Church of Ripley" was formed in 1818 at East Ripley. The meetings were held in the schoolhouse. The first pastor was Rev. Giles Doolittle, who preached alternately at Ripley and North East for several years. A church building was commenced in 1828, but when near completion was struck by lightning and burned. Another building was erected in 1829. The pastors who succeeded Mr. Doolittle were J. B. Preston, Mr. Gillett, Mr. Harris, and in 1839 Rev. Samuel G. Orton assumed his pastorate which continued until the division of the society in 1853. A second society was then organized, the "Second Presbyterian Church and Society of Ripley." A brick edifice was built in 1853 at the village which was dedicated in May 1854 by Rev. Reuben Tinker of Westfield. Meetings were held in these two places of worship until 1871, when the churches were reunited under the name of the "First Presbyterian Church and Society of Ripley." The old building at East Ripley was sold in 1881 and removed, and the cemetery extended on the north to the main road.

An Universalist society was organized in 1872 with Rev. I. George pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. G. Laurie. The meetings were in the town hall. The society still exists, but with no regular preacher.

Cemeteries.—One acre of ground was donated in 1815 by Robert Dickson,

for the first cemetery. Many of the head stones marking the graves of the old settlers were made from stone from quarries in North East and Ripley, but are so defaced by the hand of time that the inscriptions are not legible. In 1858 the "Rural Cemetery" grounds were purchased by the cemetery association and laid out in lots. Extensive additions have been made to both cemeteries, and each contains some costly monuments.

SUPERVISORS.—Amos Atwater, 1816; Thomas Prendergast, 1817-18, to '25 and '27; Ebenezer Ward, 1826; Moses Adams, 1828; Henry Fairchild, 1829 to 1832; Orrin Willis, 1833-34; Gurdon H. Wattles, 1835-36; Ethan Sawin, 1837-38; Charles B. Brockway, 1839, '40, '52, '57, '64, '68 and '77. Hezekiah Mason, 1841-42; Moses A. Tennant, 1843 to '45, '47, '48, '53; Matthew S. McClintock, 1846; Stephen Prendergast, 1849-50; George Goodrich, 1851; Selden Marvin, 1854; Caleb O. Daughaday, 1855; Simeon Collins, 1856, '58 to '61, '63; Henry A. Prendergast, 1862; Addison Mason, 1869, '72; Lucius G. Hamilton, 1870-71; Erbin C. Wattles, 1873-74-75-76; Nathan J. Horton, 1878; Lyman Bennett, 1879-80; John A. Tennant, 1881-82; Fred B. Brockway, 1883; William L. Stanton, 1884-85-86-87-88; Fred B. Brockway, 1889; Lyman Bennett, 1890-91; Fred N. Randall, 1892-93; Charles B. Brockway, 1894.

SHERIDAN.

BY GEO. E. McLAURY.

CHAPTER LVII.

THE first evidence of a coming generation in Sheridan, was the opening of a wagon road from Buffalo to Chautauqua creek by General Paine in 1802. This road passed through Sheridan on a well-defined gravel ridge, following almost the same route of the present Erie or main road, which divides the town into two nearly equal parts. On either side of this highway the pioneer home builders made their little clearings, built rude log-cabins and laid the foundation for the future prosperity and well being of their descendants. Sheridan is finely situated, having a front on Lake Erie of about seven miles, and a view of the lake can be had from almost any point in the town. The surface is nearly level, except in the southeast portion, which rises in places about 500 feet above the lake. It is well watered with springs and small streams, and once was heavily timbered with white-wood, basswood, hemlock, beech and maple with some inferior pine along

the gravel ridges. There were plain evidences of former Indian occupation at the time of the first settlement (see page 44) and some are discernible now. On the farm now owned by J. G. Gould, lot 35, was a fort in the form of a horseshoe, and a burying ground from which in 1875 Hon. Daniel Sherman exhumed a quantity of bones and sent them to the Smithsonian Institute for the purpose of throwing some light on the history of the mound builders. On the farm of J. G. Button, lot 67, was a circular embankment about 20 rods across with an eastern elongation to a small creek. The main road passes through it. Mr. Button has a quantity of arrow heads, stone axes, and other implements evidently for skinning deer and dressing the skins. There are other stones nicely dressed into shape, but for what use cannot even be conjectured.

In 1804 the first purchases of land were made by settlers in Sheridan. William Webber and Hezadiah Stebbins located on lot 17, Abner Holmes on lot 43, and Alanson Holmes on lot 53. In 1805 Gerard Griswold located on lot 35, Orsamus Holmes on lot 60, Joel Lee on lot 52, John Walker on lot 67, John Hollister on lot 66, and Thomas Stebbins on lot 18. Purchases continued until in 1830 it is estimated that there were about 100 homes on which were centered the hopes and the affections of nearly 1,000 people. With increasing emigration came the necessity for places of entertainment for travelers. The first "inn" was kept by Orsamus Holmes on lot 60, on the Usher property, now owned by William Wollert. Mr. Holmes was born in Pembroke, Mass., October 11, 1757, was a soldier in the Revolution, was taken prisoner, carried to Canada, escaped and succeeded in reaching the frontier settlements of Vermont. In 1804 he made a selection of land in Sheridan, and in the summer of 1805 his family took possession of their new home. He was a respected citizen, postmaster for many years, and at the age of 76 removed to Killbuck, Holmes county, Ohio, and died in 1835.

William Griswold kept the first tavern at the Center, where he located in 1805. It was discontinued in 1837. At what was afterward Robert Corners, one Pryor kept an inn as early as 1811 or 1812. This was burned, and, in 1815, he had a house containing only two small rooms, which, with the farm, he traded to Benjamin Roberts for the Haskin farm on lot 53. Benjamin Roberts came from Madison county in 1811, settled on lot 34, afterward on the Haskin farm lot 54 north of the main road, and in 1815 moved to the location yet known by his name, and into the small building put up by Pryor. This was added to until it became quite a spacious "hostelry." It was kept by him until his death in 1836, then by his son Abner until 1848, and by other parties until 1852. After his trade with Roberts, Pryor built another tavern on lot 53 south of the Main road. This he sold to one Taylor and in 1824 Taylor sold to Enoch Haskin. Mr. Haskin came to Fredonia from Pittstown, Rensselaer county, in 1818. He had a fine span

of horses and was employed by Colonel Abell to plow for the first time the ground now the Fredonia park. In 1819 he moved to Sheridan where John Harner now lives and in 1824 to the Taylor inn. This building was burned in 1833, was rebuilt by him and kept until 1850. Mr. Haskin also kept the Orrington post office from 1824 until 1839. He moved to Winona, Minn., and died in 1866. The Kensington tavern was probably established as early as 1812, as there was a store and postoffice there in 1816. It changed landlords more times than any other tavern in town. It was kept by Joseph Edwards, William Holbrook, Asa Pierce, Sam Davis, Alexander Williams and Daniel Lee, discontinued about 1850, and torn down about 1865. "Huyck's tavern" was first established on the south side of the Main road by one Goodwin between 1815 and 1820. Afterward he built north of the road. Richard Huyck came from Sidney, Delaware county, in 1831, and bought of Mr. Goodwin on the south side of the road, and in 1834 the tavern also. He kept it until 1851 and died in 1869. The Kensington and Huyck taverns were one mile apart with a fine stretch of gravel road between them often used as a racecourse, and hundreds have congregated there to enjoy the races. John I. Eacker came from Herkimer county, in 1835, and bought Edmund Mead's store building in 1837. This he moved to the northeast corner at the Center, and in it kept tavern until the stages stopped running in 1852. He also kept store and Sheridan postoffice. He died in Illinois in 1877. William Ensign came from Delaware county in 1814, and commenced keeping tavern one mile east of the Center in 1825. The house, which was brick, was burned in 1847 and rebuilt, but the tavern was discontinued. Kensington postoffice, with Dr. Terry as postmaster, was kept here a few years. A tavern was early kept in a log house on the hill in the south part of the town by Nathaniel Loomis. It was replaced by a frame building which is still standing on the farm of Robert Miller. There were at one time in Sheridan seven public houses, and there were times when they were all filled and people turned away.

Elisha Grey is said to have kept the first store, located east of the Haskin stand on the main road. Allen Denny kept a few groceries for sale where William Elliott now lives. William Holbrook kept store at Kensington in 1816. Edmund Mead kept the first store at the Center. He was born in New York city in 1809 and came to Sheridan in 1830. His father, a merchant, sent on a stock of merchandise which Mr. Mead put into a store built on land owned by Israel C. Holmes on lot 44, about half a mile south of the Center. One year later he moved the building with oxen, grubbing the stumps from the highway to give room, and placed it on the northwest corner at the Center, near his present residence. The building proved too small, was sold and is now the residence of Rev. G. W. Chesbro. A new building succeeded it and was used by Mr. Mead until 1834, when he sold

the goods to Leroy Farnham, who kept the store until 1836, when the building was sold to John I. Eacker, moved to the northeast corner, and used for a tavern, store and postoffice. It burned in 1871 while occupied by Arthur Gifford, was rebuilt in 1872, and is now the store and dwelling of Mrs. A. H. Munson. P. H. Shelley bought the old Presbyterian church at the Center in 1874, remodeled it, added a public hall, and is still keeping a grocery and postoffice. The first marriage was Thomas Barris to Betsey Stebbins, a sister of Thomas and Hezadiah Stebbins, in 1807 or 1880. They settled in Hanover where one of their sons now resides. The first death was Origen, son Orsamus Holmes, Jan. 1, 1806, aged 18. It is stated in Young's history that Joel Lee built the first frame house. The first frame barn, built on the farm of Otis Ensign on lot 65, is still standing in a good state of preservation. The last log house used as a dwelling was occupied by Hiram Fessenden, Sr. on lot 51 until his death in 1886. After his decease it was torn down.

Sheridan was formed in 1827. Of its 67 lots 35 were from Hanover and 32 from Pomfret. The first town meeting was held at the house of William Griswold, when Lyscom Mixer was elected supervisor. The first postoffice in the town, the second in the county, was Canadaway, established at the tavern of Orsamus Holmes in June, 1806, with Mr. Holmes postmaster. The next was Hanover, afterward Kensington, established December 7, 1816, William Holbrook postmaster. In 1829 South Sheridan postoffice was established at the residence of John E. Griswold, postmaster, where Nelson Merritt lives. In 1824 Canadaway postoffice was moved to the Haskin tavern and called Orrington, Enoch Haskin postmaster. The chest in which the mail was kept is now owned by F. C. Haskin. In 1839, mainly through the efforts of Edmund Mead, Esq., a postoffice was established at the Center with John I. Eacker postmaster, and Kensington, Orrington and South Sheridan offices were discontinued.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of Orsamus Holmes in 1807. It was conducted by Rev. John Spencer, who afterward settled where William Elliott now lives. He died in 1826 and is buried in a little plot of ground donated by him to the town for burial purposes. His epitaph says: "He was the first Gospel Minister who traversed the wilderness then called the Holland Purchase, and was the instrument, under God, in forming most of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches which existed in this region when he rested from his labors in 1826, aged 68 years. He tread a useful but laborious path to immortality in the ardent and unremitted exercise of doing good."

A frame for a church was erected by the Presbyterians at the Center in 1828, never enclosed, and was soon torn down. Worthy Allen, Joel Spencer, Haven Brigham and others built a commodious house of worship at Newell's Corners in 1822. In 1849 it was sold to Newell Usher for a barn. In 1832 Jonah Howe and others erected a church at the Center. Mr. Howe also

built a pipe organ for this church and taught his daughter to play it. It was the only pipe organ ever put up or used in the town. The church was used for a preaching place until about 1870. In 1874 it was sold to P. H. Shelley. A Methodist Episcopal society was formed at the residence of Stephen Bush $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the Center in 1809. This is said to have been the first Methodist preaching place and this the first class formed in the county. This society built a church in 1834. It was remodelled and a belfry added in 1854 and Mrs. Eliza Mead of New York city presented the society with a fine church bell. A Baptist society was organized in the south part of the town in 1844. Martin Carey, Hiram Ranny and Ira Fuller were among its first members. A church was erected in 1845. Services were continued somewhat irregularly until 1860 or 1861. Rev. Levi Wright, a Wesleyan Methodist, built a small church in the northwest part of the town, on the farm of Baxter Dodge about 1855. It was used as a church about five years.

The first school was kept by William Griswold in his house, in the winter of 1807-8. There are now 10 schoolhouses in town with a well-attended school in each.

The first tannery was built by Haven Brigham on Beaver creek, where D. U. Herrick resides, in 1811. The next was established where Beaver creek crosses the main road, by Enoch Haskins and Nathaniel Gray in 1820. It was sold to Perry Gifford, who continued the business and kept a shoe shop until his death in 1850. William Doty, who came from Delaware county in 1815, built a tannery near the Ensign tavern in 1831. The bark was ground with a circular stone 8 inches thick and about 7 feet across. This was set on edge, with a horizontal shaft attached to a revolving center-post. A horse was hitched to this shaft and the stone was rolled in a circle on the bark placed on the floor. A shoe shop was added to the business. Both tannery and shoe shop were discontinued in 1847. The first and only gristmill was built by Haven Brigham on Beaver creek in 1811, where he also built a sawmill. There have been at least ten water and three steam mills built; one, the Ogden sawmill on main road, built by Orlo Hart in 1820 remains.

A lime kiln was built about 1845 by George Robinson and Alanson Denny on Denny's farm near the beach. It had a capacity of 5 cords of stone, 400 bushels of lime. The stone was brought from Canada and Kelly's Island. In 1854 Orlando Elmore became owner; it was discontinued in 1864.

A ropewalk 14 by 165 feet was built in 1833 by Thomas Chapman, who emigrated from Jefferson county in 1810 and bought and settled on lot 15 in 1811. Rope was made from flax and hemp. Some had been made previous to the erection of the ropewalk by spinning in the house and twisting out of doors. Mr. Chapman was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was at the burning of Buffalo. He died in 1846. He had 11 sons and 3 daughters; all lived to an adult age. His son Marcus now lives in Pomfret.

A brick kiln was started early by Jonathan Pattison and William Ensign on Pattison's farm. The farmhouses of E. J. Griswold and Mrs. G. Holcomb and the Forestville Baptist church were built from brick made here. Mr. Holmes operated a kiln on the flats of Scott's creek where it crosses the main road. Cheap pottery, jugs, crocks, etc., were also made.

The main throughfare between the east and the great west passing through this town made a large amount of business for stages and taverns, but upon the completion of the Buffalo and State Line R. R. in 1852, the stages ceased to run, the crack of the driver's whip was heard no more, and the taverns became objects of interest only as they brought to mind the toils and struggles of the emigrant seeking to better his condition in the comparatively unknown western territory. A telegraph line was built along the main road in 1847. The wire was composed of two strands twisted together similar to fence wire. Another line was built along same road in 1848. A long distance telephone was built along the lake road in 1889, and in 1892 a loop was built by public subscription to the Center. During the great oil excitement a number who sold lands in the oil regions came here and invested largely in farming lands. Samuel A. Patterson, from near Titusville, settled at the Center. From his Pennsylvania farm nearly \$1,000,000 worth of oil has been taken. He purchased over 1,000 acres in Sheridan paying \$109,000.

Sheridan although not possessing a lake port has been prolific of sailors, and they are among our most worthy citizens. More than 20 have been masters of the finest vessels on the lakes. Probably the first was Capt. Zephaniah Perkins attached to the lake marines in the war of 1812. He was captain of the schooner Kingbird running between Buffalo and Dunkirk in 1815. In 1831 George Reed was master of the schooner Beaver when 25. In 1836 Almon Robinson when 26 was master of the schooner Luther Wright; Hiram Chapman (30) was master of the schooner Atlantic. In 1837 Joseph Ferry (30) was master of the schooner Juliette. In 1842 John Reed (35) was master of the schooner John Grant. In 1844 Reuben Rork (28) was master of the schooner Alps; in 1844 Theron Chapman (28) was master of the schooner Aetna. In 1851 J. C. Doty (31) was master of the schooner William Buckley running between Buffalo and Coneaut. In 1840 David Fisk (35) was master of the schooner Henry Roop. In 1859 A. W. Reed (24) was master of the schooner Richard Mott, (Buffalo and Chicago). In 1861 M. M. Drake (25) was master of the propeller Genesee Chief (Buffalo and Erie). In 1866 Henry H. Reed (26) was master of the bark Levi Rawson (Buffalo and Chicago); also A. B. Drake (26) was master of the propeller Owego (Buffalo and Toledo). In 1872 Walter Robinson (28) was master of the propeller Olean (Buffalo and Detroit). In 1876 B. F. Borthwick (26) was master of the schooner F. A. Georger (Buffalo and Chicago). In 1881 Delos Waite was master of the steamer Empire State (Buffalo and Duluth). In

1883 Will Borthwick (28) was master of the propeller Geo. S. Hazzard (Buffalo and Chicago). In 1887 Alva Reed (24) was master of the schooner David Dow (Buffalo and Chicago); also Nelson Robinson (34) was master of the steamer M. M. Drake (Buffalo and Chicago). These were the first vessels sailed by these captains.

At the first town meeting, May 8, 1827, were elected: Supervisor, Lyscom Mixer; clerk, Enoch Haskins; assessors, Haven Brigham; Otis Ensign, Sheldon Stanley; collector, Rodolphus Simons; commissioners of highways, Nathaniel Loomis, William Ensign, John N. Gregg; overseers of poor, Otis Ensign, Jonathan S. Pattison; constables, Rodolphus Simons, Orlow Hart; commissioners of schools, Benjamin Brownell, Royal Teft, Lyscom Mixer; inspectors of schools, Elihu Mason, Nathaniel Gray, Samuel Davis.

SUPERVISORS.—1827-8-9-30, Lyscom Mixer; 1831, Nathaniel Gray; 1832, Lyscom Mixer; 1833, Nicholas Mallett; 1834, Leroy Farnham; 1835, Nathaniel Gray; 1836-7, Jonathan S. Pattison; 1838, Nathaniel Gray; 1839-40-1-2, Willard W. Brigham; 1843, John I. Eacker; 1844, John N. Gregg; 1845-6-7-8-9, Harry Hall; 1850-1-2, Edmund Mead; 1853, John I. Eacker; 1854, Edmund Mead; 1855, Newton P. Smith; 1856, Edmund Mead; 1857, Newell Gould; 1858-9, William O. Strong*; 1860-1-2, John C. Cranston; 1863-4-5-6-7, Buel Tolles; 1868, Joseph C. Doty; 1869-70, Buel Tolles; 1871-2, Joseph C. Doty; 1873, George W. Eacker; 1874, Stewart T. Christy; 1875, Henry J. Cranston; 1876, George W. Cranston; 1877-8, George W. Eacker; 1879, Asahel C. Brace; 1880-1, Geo. W. Eacker; 1882, Asahel C. Brace; 1883, Geo. W. Cranston; 1884, Harvey M. Bailey; 1885-6-7-8-9-90, William R. Miner; 1891-2-3-4, Edgar J. Griswold.

Just 90 years have elapsed since the first settler laid his axe at the roots of the mighty monarchs of which the primeval forest was composed to subdue it. Now, instead of the wilderness, there are meadows and vineyards; the log cabins have been replaced by capacious barns and beautiful mansions. Instead of the cumbersome wagon and the side-saddle, we have fine carriages cushioned with broadcloth, and 10 trains of luxurious steam cars stop at our doors every day, and in them we may go to the ends of the earth. The cranes and the andirons have gone to the junk dealer, while the flaxbrake and the loom have been reduced to ashes. The spinningwheel and the reel have been consigned to the garret leaving the little flaxwheel to pose as a curiosity. The grain cradle and the sickle hang idle in the barn loft, while the once vigorous arms that wielded them have mouldered to dust. Little do we realize the toil, privation and suffering it cost those pioneers that we might have Sheridan as it now is, beautiful for situation and the joy of all who live within its bounds.

*William Orson Strong, born in Spencertown, Columbia county, Nov. 3, 1809, came with his father, Asa Strong, in 1811, to what was then part of Harmony. He died Jan. 26, 1892. For 80 years he was a resident here and had endured the privations and hardships of pioneer life and early acquired those principles of economy, strict integrity and purity of character which followed him through his long life, and was loved and honored for those qualities which dignify and ennoble a man.

HANOVER.

BY MARCUS SACKETT, ESQ.

CHAPTER LVIII.

THIS town in the northeast corner of the county, contains 30,402 acres, is well watered, having Lake Erie and Cattaraugus creek on its northern border, Silver creek and Walnut creek flowing through it into Lake Erie with numerous smaller streams. The soil is mostly gravelly loam and is in the "grape belt." The land rises gradually as it recedes from the lake. In the south part the hills must be 500 or 600 feet above the lake, yet the rise is so regular that from most of the farms a view of the lake is had. From some a broad fine view, from others only glimpses. This slope is being rapidly covered with vineyards. In the northeast part is the northern extremity of the Cattaraugus Indian reservation with six Indian families. Walnut creek received its name from large black walnut trees growing on its banks. A notable one grew near Silver creek. (See page 37).

At the time of the Holland Land Company's survey of Hanover into lots, it was an almost unbroken wilderness. There were forests of great hemlocks, blackwalnut, whitewood, elm, beech, etc. Not fifty years ago it was no uncommon thing for boys and young men while chestnutting to cut down a large chestnut tree three or more feet through for the nuts, or that of any other kind to capture a "coon." No one complained or thought it waste, as the owner's great desire was to clear the land for the plow as soon and as easily as possible. The few white settlers that were here when the survey was made were along Cattaraugus creek and at Silver Creek. Mr. Ellicott, in his field notes of the survey, mentions "Ezekiel Lane's shanty on lot 48 of Cattaraugus village, and Amos Sottle's clearing on lot 59, C. V. There was also on the Cattaraugus at that time Charles Avery, William G. Sidney and John Sidnor; and at Silver Creek Abel Cleveland, David Dickinson and John E. Howard.

Sottle was probably the first white settler. It is believed at Irving, where he lived, that he came into the country in 1796, remained there from that time except when he was with Ellicott while the survey of the township lines were being made and two years spent in Ohio near Sandusky; that he came back to Cattaraugus in 1801 or 1802, with Sidney as he claimed. Just what year he came back is disputed. He was on lot 59, C. V. with a

clearing there when the survey was made. He and Lane both talked Seneca. He married a colored woman at Buffalo and lived with her until her death about 1844. His son John died at Cattaraugus and was buried in the graveyard in the sandbank near the lake. This was the first cemetery in the town. Sottle, after he built on lot 61, C. V., about 1845, moved John's remains to lot 61 near the house. Many of the remains of the other early inhabitants buried there were moved to Hanover Centre cemetery and the railroad company has since carried away the sand bank, cemetery and all. It has been said that Chloe, Sottle's wife, was a mulatto, but as I recollect her she seemed a genuine negress—decidedly black. She was a good neighbor and kind-hearted. They had about the only orchard in the vicinity in the early days, and seldom a boy went to "Aunt Chloe" for apples in time of apples but what he got some. This was no small tax as apples were scarce and boys were numerous. All who knew her gave her credit for accumulating and saving the property Sottle had. He was intemperate. Sottle was fairly well educated, somewhat eccentric, and fond of using large words. One of his neighbors had a small yard near Sottle's house where he had yarded sheep, but he plowed it and planted corn. The ground being rich the corn grew large. Sottle was passing one day when the neighbor asked if he did not think it was a good field of corn. Sottle said "yes, there was only one objection to it, that was the circumference." He died in 1848 at Irving.

These were evidently the earliest settlers. Ezekiel Lane appears to have been a roving man. We first hear of him at Buffalo in October 1798. (See Turners Hist. Hol. Purchase page 418, where Mr. James Brisbane says "There were then at Buffalo the loghouse of Middaugh and Lane.") Lane was son-in-law of Middaugh. In 1800 Ezekiel Lane was one of the three who paid taxes at Buffalo (Id. page 391), then, in 1803, he took up lands at Tonawanda (Id. page 453), yet when Cattaraugus village was surveyed he lived on what became lot 48 C. V. I can get no exact date of his settlement. In my boyhood I knew Lane well. He was frequently at my father's house, spending days and weeks there. He was alone, his wife having died before 1830. She was buried on lot 48, C. V., where the Cattaraugus now runs. He made his home in a small house belonging to Sottle, built for a cheese house. Lane was very old then (from 1837 to 1845) and was fond of talking of his early life and journeys. My brothers and I liked to hear him talk. He told of coming from Canada with the Indians, crossing the Niagara just below the falls, getting down the bank on the other side by help of the bushes and projecting rocks, crossing the river in canoes, and climbing on this side by pulling themselves up by the bushes. They followed the river to Lake Erie to Buffalo when there was not a house in New York west of Rochester. They came along the lake near the shore in canoes, and he

crossed overland with them through the woods to the Conewango and went down the Allegany to Pittsburgh. He talked Seneca apparently as well as the Indians. He was familiar with this whole county and the adjoining country before other whites came. Chautauqua lake, Cassadaga, and the Conewango country he often spoke of as being the best hunting and trapping sections. He married a "Mohawk Dutch" woman, and, as he used to say, she was "short, stubbed and stout." He was tall and rawboned. She just came under his arm. He boasted of her strength and said she could stand with both feet in a half-bushel measure and shoulder two bushels of wheat without taking her feet out. He remained at Irving until about 1845. He built the house on lot 47, C. V., known as the Bonney House. It was "raised" the day of the total eclipse, June 16, 1816.

The Cattaraugus settlement was at or near the mouth of the creek and was known as Cattaraugus, and the harbor made there by the government was called "Cattaraugus harbor." Yet the first postoffice there was called "Acasto." It must have kept this name until the formation of the Irving Company in 1836. The first map of what was afterward "Irving village plot" was called "the map of the village of Acasto." Dr. H. P. Wilcox's Albany papers came as late as 1850 addressed "Acasto." Some time about 1836 the name must have been changed. The postoffice was located at the lower village, Irving. The upper village, now Irving, was then called La Grange. During President Tyler's administration C. R. Leland was appointed postmaster, and the office moved to La Grange. The name of the office was not changed, but La Grange village gradually took the postoffice name, Irving. Yet the place was so generally known as Cattaraugus that letters were frequently (especially by sailors) directed to Cattaraugus.

The date of settlement of many of the pioneers cannot be definitely fixed. In some cases it can be gotten at from family traditions, but in many cases we can only fix on the time they were here by the date of their contracts for land. Sometimes the parties had been here a year or more before making contracts. After the survey was made settlers began to come in more rapidly. In 1804 Charles Avery took lot 3, C. V. He kept a store there and remained there as late as 1816, in which year he was pathmaster at Cattaraugus. Avery was the first person who took up land in Hanover. He was on the land at the time of the survey. He had evidently located his land and bought as soon as it was in the market. This same year William G. Sidney took up lots 1 and 2 C. V. which he transferred to Capt. John Mack. Sidney kept the "Cattaraugus House," which he sold to Mack. Sidney came to Cattaraugus in 1801 or 1802 and remained there until he died in 1807. Capt. John Mack who bought of Sidney, came in 1806, and kept the hotel and ferry there a long time. His daughter Elizabeth married Judge Richard Smith

at the Cattaraugus House in January 1807. This was the first marriage in Hanover. Judge Smith then lived in what is now Erie county but soon after moved to Hanover near Forestville and taught school there and at Silver Creek. He was one of the earliest teachers. Rev. Chalon Burgess was one of his scholars at Silver Creek. After Captain Mack's death, his son John kept the tavern some years, and then bought lot 68 on the lake where he built and kept a tavern until 1840 when he built the farmhouse near the railroad. Some years later he removed to South Bend, Ind. Capt. John Sydnor as early as 1803 or 1804 came to Cattaraugus and was there a number of years. A number of the early settlers of the county speak of having put up over night at Sydnor's, and often they speak of his being a splendid penman. Sydnor seems never to have taken up land in Hanover, but died here. February 23, 1805, Abel Cleveland and David Dickinson bought lot 74, T. 6 R. 10. The greater part of Silver Creek is on this lot. It is probable they selected the lands before the survey and took title or the contract soon as survey was made, as on the land company's books is this record: "The above lot was taken up in the year 1804 or the latter part of 1803. For date see contract." The greater part, all but about thirty acres was conveyed either by the land company or by Cleveland & Dickinson, to John E. Howard before 1805. C. & D. built a sawmill on the thirty acres—the first in town. To this mill they attached a "mortar and pestle" for pounding corn into meal. This was the first gristmill in town. Those mills were sold to John E. Howard in 1805 or 1806. I get no trace of either Cleveland or Dickinson after 1806. In 1805 Jesse and John Skinner took up lot 73, the southern part of Silver Creek, and John Tyler took up lot 10, near Nashville. Tyler apparently gave up his contract. I do not hear of him after 1805; in 1810 the land company sold this lot to Guy Webster. Turner in his history (p. 461) says that "in 1806 Aaron Dolph, William Tuttle, Elijah Lane and Henry Johnson took up lands at Irving." It is very doubtful if they settled there or perfected their titles, as none of the early residents seem to have known them, and I know of no transfer of lands there by any of them. In 1806 Abner Cooley bought lot 61, north of Forestville. In 1806 John E. Howard was the only resident at Silver Creek, and owned lot 74, including the mills built by Cleveland & Dickinson. Artemas Clothier and Norman Spink came into Hanover this year and lived near Silver Creek. In 1806 also Sottle first bought in town. He bought lots 55 and 59, C. V. In 1807 John Smith and David Scott artied lot 73 (afterwards sold to Artemas Clothier), part of the same lot artied to Jesse and John Skinner (in 1805) at Silver Creek. In August 1807, Samuel Johnson took up lot 68 on the Lake adjoining Cattaraugus Village. He sold lot 68 and in 1809 bought lot 51 near Forestville, moved there and remained until his death. This lot was afterwards bought by John Mack. Ezra Puffer bought this same year

(1807) lot 58 C. V.; he seems never to have located there, but went to that part which became Villenova. He held a number of town offices in Hanover, was the first supervisor of Villenova, and moved to Indiana in 1843. In 1808 Rufus Washburn bought lot 57 near Forestville, and Benjamin Kenyon bought lot 63, C. V., built a house and lived there until his death about 1830. Walter Lull and Martin B. Tubbs bought lot 50, (1808) near Forestville and the same year Sylvanus Maybee took up lot 7. In 1808 Jehial Moore settled at Forestville. He is said to have built the first house in Forestville, and in 1809 he moved his family in, and also built the first sawmill below the Falls, and the first gristmill in 1810. In February 1814 he moved to Ohio.

In 1809 Amos Ingraham bought lot 5, C. V. Ingraham was drowned about 1835 in Cattaraugus creek. This gave the name "The Ingraham Hole" to a deep place in the creek which it still retains. Daniel Holbrook bought lot 58, Forestville, built and lived there. While Hanover included Villenova and Sheridan, the town-meetings and elections were held at Mr. Holbrook's. This year in September Guy Webster bought lot 3, Nashville. The little settlement in the southeast part was called "Webster settlement" until after 1814. Artemas Clothier this year bought part of lot 73, the south part of Silver Creek. He was a farmer and surveyor, and lived near Silver Creek until his death in 1879. Joseph Brownell in December 1809 bought lot 11 near Nashville. He was, by the town records, the first supervisor elected and held other offices. The same year Asher Cooley bought lot 33 near Forestville. In 1810 Ephraim Hall came from Lowell, Mass., to La Grange. He located on lot 44, C. V., where he built and lived a few years. He also bought lot 43, C. V., known as the "Island." While living on lot 44, there was an ice-jam in Cattaraugus creek, setting the water back over the flats. Hall was awakened in the night by running water. He jumped out of bed into about a foot of water, got his family upstairs, and they lived in the chamber three days with no fire or light except one candle. At length some men ran the bow of a boat into the open door and the family were relieved. By this jam Mr. Hall lost about ninety head of young cattle. Hall was justice of the peace of Pomfret, and frequently held court at Fredonia. He had 11 children, all dead except Rev. William Hall of Salamanca, from whom I got these facts about his father. After the experience with high water Mr. Hall bought part of lot 11, C. V., and built on its high grounds, and lived there until about 1832, when he sold and bought part of lot 48, including the sawmill on the creek. In the war of 1812 a British war vessel chased an American schooner into the creek. The schooner ran as far up as it could to escape, and the crew quickly gathered the settlers and Indians to protect the schooner. The British fired a few shots and gave up the chase. Esquire Hall was one of the whites, and Morris Halftown one

of the Indians in the company. Mr. Hall died in 1859. Rev. William Hall and his sisters were early teachers at Cattaraugus.

In 1810 Thomas Chapman bought part of lot 13 north of Nashville, James Webb part of lot 10, Uriah Nash, No. 19, at Nashville, and Daniel Farnham lot 51, Joseph Lull lot 50, Thomas White lot 57, James Bennett lot 59, Forestville, and William Jones lot 33 and James Knapp lot 18, both between Forestville and Nashville. In 1811 Job Knight bought lot 63, Hezekiah Fish lot 53.

Dr. Jacob Burgess came into Hanover, settled at Silver Creek in 1811. He was the first physician in town. In 1812 he bought lot 74, south of Silver creek. He lived at Silver Creek until his death in 1855. He left one son, Rev. Chalon Burgess, and two daughters.

Isaac Smith from Whately, Massachusetts, came to Sheridan in 1810, and to Hanover that year or the next, bought with Erastus Scott lots 45-53, west of Smith's Mills. He was in the war of 1812 at Buffalo, contracted fever in the service and died. Rodney B. Smith, the founder of Smith's Mills, was his son. "When but 15, in 1812, he took his brother's place in the army, and was in the battles of Chippewa, Black Rock and Williams-ville." His son, Major Hiram Smith, of Jamestown, was quartermaster in the civil war, and has been twice the nominee of the Democratic party for member of Congress. Major George R. Smith, son of Major Hiram, is a graduate of West Point, and in 1882 was appointed paymaster in the U. S. Army.

Reuben Edmonds came in 1811, took lots 55-77. Lot 55 was near Hanover Center, and lot 74 in Silver Creek. In 1812, Nedabiah Angell bought lot 47 at Angell's settlement (Hanover Center). He soon took a prominent part in affairs. It is thought that he was the acting supervisor in 1813. Yet there is no record of his election. There seems to have been no lands taken up in 1813. In 1814 Jonathan L. Bartoo settled at Forestville, bought a farm and resided there a number of years. In 1816 he sold his farm and mill to Nathan Mixer, moved to Erie county and died in 1852. In 1814 Benjamin Smith bought lot 45, and Otis Tower lot 69 near Angell settlement. Otis Tower remained in town until his death. In 1816 David Convis bought lot 54, south of Angell settlement. Norman Spink lot 52 near Forestville; he bought afterwards between the creeks near Silver Creek, and died in Silver Creek. George E. Kirkland, No. 5, on the east side of the town and Walter Libbey, No. 12, between Smith's Mills and Nashville. In 1817, Thomas Nevins bought lot 37 west of Smith's Mills; William McManus lot 32 south part of town; Samuel P. McKee, lot 35 east of Forestville. In 1818 Solomon Gregory bought part of lot 59, Forestville; in 1822 James Beach bought lot 33 between Nashville and Forestville; in 1823 William Patterson bought lot 53 north of Forestville, and Israel Patterson No. 43 east of

Forestville; in 1826 George Love bought No. 3 near Nashville; in 1827 William Dinsmore bought lot 32, south line, and Belinus Green bought lot 36, C. V. He built on this lot and resided there until his death in the seventies.

Albert G. Dow, a native of New Hampshire, came here in 1827, and after a residence of 19 years removed to Randolph. He was early elected to office at Silver Creek and was for eight years a justice of the peace at Randolph and served as supervisor ten years; in 1863 and 1864 was member of assembly from the Second District of Cattaraugus county. In 1873 he was elected state senator in the Thirty-second District (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties), and served one term (1874-75). From 1860 to 1880 he was engaged in private banking business; in 1881 he organized the Salamanca National Bank at Salamanca, and was its president until his resignation in 1890. His son, Charles M. Dow, has been president of the Jamestown National Bank since its organization.

After 1827 settlers began to come in rapidly. Those who took up lands were not the only residents. There were many who came and remained who do not appear on the company's books, either never bought or bought of individuals. As early as 1818 Philo Newton, from Massachusetts, came and remained until his death. Nine sons came with him who settled at La Grange, and many of their descendants live here. Henry J. Newton, of Silver Creek, the last surviving son of Philo, died in the spring of 1894. Rufus L. Bonney, a soldier of 1812, came in soon after the war. Bonney died at Irving in 1886, aged 86. He married a daughter of John Smith who came about 1807. Nathan Mixer came to Forestville in 1817. He was supervisor for ten years, three terms a member of Assembly, and for a time associate judge of the county. He died at Forestville in 1871. Geo. Love in 1820 settled for life near Forestville. Forestville was early known as Walnut Falls. The first postoffice there was called Hanover, and it is said Mr. Love brought the change of name to Forestville. Jeremiah Ellsworth, M. D., came in 1828, settled at Silver Creek, practiced medicine until 1846, moved to Ellington and from there to Corry, Pa. He was supervisor of Hanover three terms. While at Ellington he was twice elected member of assembly. In 1873 he was elected mayor of Corry. Comfort Birdsey came to Portland from Oneida in 1828 with his mother, a widow with three sons and three daughters. They came to Hanover the same year and settled between Hanover Center and Silver Creek. Mr. Birdsey was a man of good, safe judgement, and much respected, holding various offices. He died in 1893.

In 1812, when Hanover was formed, there was a scattering population, in various parts. There were four *centers*, hardly villages: Silver Creek then Fayette, Irving then Cattaraugus, Forestville and Nashville (Webster Settlement). At the first election for member of assembly, April 1813, in

Hanover, which comprised Sheridan and Villanova, the whole number of votes cast was only 112. James Williams received 67, and Jacob Houghton 45. There is no record showing any town election in 1812 or 1813. The first town-meeting of which there is record preserved is thus recorded: "Resolutions and proceedings of the annual town-meeting held at the house of Daniel Holbrook for the year 1814, April 5th. Bethel Willoughby chosen moderator. Resolved, that Joseph Brownell be and is hereby appointed supervisor for the year ensuing. Resolved, that Samuel J. Smith be and is hereby appointed clerk for the year ensuing. Resolved, that Ezra Puffer, Nedabiah Angell and Miles Webster is hereby appointed assessors." The date "1813" given by Mr. Young and Judge Foote as that when Daniel Russell was chosen supervisor is wrong. The record is some pages later in the record book and says "1815." The error arose from mistaking a 5 for a 3. The supervisors have been: Joseph Brownell, 1814-16-17-18-19; Daniel Russell, 1815-28-9-30; Nathan Mixer, 1820-1-2-3-4-6-7-31-2-6; Seth Snow, 1825; Oliver Lee, 1833-4-5; William Colville, Jr., 1837-46-50-1; Ebenezer R. Avery, 1838; Adolphus F. Morrison, 1839-48; Ezekiel B. Gurnsey, 1840; Thomas C. Hale, 1841; Jeremiaah Ellsworth, 1842-44-45; Orson Stiles, 1843; Henry H. Hawkins, 1847; Charles H. Lee, 1849-52; Hiram Smith, 1853-4; Clark C. Swift, 1855-6; Hiram Smith, 2d, 1857-8-9; Chandler Scott, 1860-1-2-7; Cyrus D. Angell, 1863; William D. Talcott, 1864; Nahum S. Scott, 1865-6; John D. Hiller, 1868-9; Norman B. Brown, 1870-1; Smith Clark, 1872-3; Le Roy Andrus, 1874; Carlos Ewell, 1875-6; O. Lee Swift, 1877-8; John G. Record, 1879; Seth M. Tompkins, 1880-1; Jason Knapp, 1882-3-4-5; Albert H. Stebbins, 1886-7-8-9-90-1-3; John McAdam, 1892; Asa Dye, 1894.

The population of Hanover in 1835 was 3,520, in 1890, 4,616. Silver Creek had 666 inhabitants in 1870, in 1890, 1,678. Forestville in 1870 had 722 population, in 1890, 788. This shows the increase of the town in fifty-five years to have been 1,096, that the increase in Silver Creek in the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 was 1,012, and in Forestville the gain was 66—in both villages 1,078. This leaves only eighteen more in the town outside these villages than there was in 1835. This shows if any gain has been made in Smith's Mills or other smaller villages, that there has been a loss of population in the town outside the villages since 1835. This seems to be the case all through the town. In 1879 the assessed valuation of real estate was \$1,691.015, personal, \$188,800; in 1888 real estate, \$1,540,253; personal, \$152,540; in 1893 real estate \$1,528,020, personal \$118,375. There are in 1894, 34 stores, 2 tanneries, 7 sawmills, 18 manufactories, 23 cheese factories, 10 blacksmith shops, 1 canning factory, and 2 banks in town.

In 1830 and after that the lands were taken up more rapidly, and various branches of business began to spring up in different parts of the town. In

1828 Oliver Lee had bought of John E. Howard the mill property and other lands on lot 74 at Silver Creek, and opened a store. He soon built up a large trade with the Indians and settlers reaching to the south line of the county. When Lee came there were but eight or ten houses in Silver Creek. Oliver Lee died at Buffalo in 1846. C. C. Swift came from Batavia as a clerk for O. Lee sent by Ellicott in answer to Lee's request for a man who talked Seneca. He remained with Lee as clerk and partner until Lee closed business at Silver Creek. He married Lee's daughter and now lives at Silver Creek. The early merchants at Silver Creek were Stephen Clark, John E. Howard and Manning Case. After these came John M. Cummings. The village was west of Walnut creek before 1828. The postoffice, then Fayette, was kept in a store on that side when Oliver Lee came. In 1832 Wm. Van Duzer was postmaster and moved the office to Lee's store, east side of Walnut creek and between the two creeks. O. Lee & C. C. Swift continued in mercantile business until about 1846. Afterward there were engaged in business there Ammi Marchant & Daniel Rumsey in 1829; Foot & Rumsey; Rumsey & H. N. Farnham. The firm was H. N. Farnham & Co. With Farnham as the "Co." were at different times Justin Clark & Joseph Wells. Farnham's business was sold to Mack Montgomery & Charles Wells and continued by Chas. Wells to 1872. E. R. Ballard, and H. H. Hawkins traded in the O. Lee store. Silas Gates, O. Lee Swift and Porter Smith were also traders. There are in trade now Stewart & Co.; Horton Brothers; Montgomery & Talcott; F. C. Mathias & Co.; C. J. Newendorf; Mr. Alling; Charles Taber; George Gaston; Mrs. Weston; George Shofner & Son; Wm. Campbell & F. Lipsey.

At Cattaraugus, soon after 1830, the U. S. government commenced building a harbor and expended much money in building piers, etc., to protect and keep the channel open. Thus a village grew up at the mouth of the creek and was known as Cattaraugus. Stores and storehouses were built there. Considerable freighting business was done, and large quantities of lumber shipped, as the harbor gave an outlet to market for lumber, and soon five or six lumber mills were built at La Grange, a mile and a half above the harbor. The Irving Company was formed August 17, 1836, and bought about 20 C. V. lots at the mouth of the creek. The company was composed of William Kent, Lewis Eaton, Augustus C. Stevens, Henry P. Wilcox, Thurlow Weed, Erastus Corning, Thomas W. Olcott, William Samuel Johnson, Hamlet Scranton, John V. S. Pruyn, Pierre A. Barker, Hiram Pratt and Thomas B. Stoddard. The title to a large amount of land bought by the company was owned by Rufus Reed, who conveyed it to Augustus C. Stevens in 1835. He conveyed lots 1-2-3-4-5-6-7, C. V. The Irving village plot included the first 24 C. V. lots.

John I. Thorn and family and Niram Sackett and family, from Dutchess

county, came to Portland in 1829, and to Hanover in 1830 and located at La Grange. Thorn bought of Squire Ephraim Hall lot 11 C. V., and Sackett lots 47, 48, C. V. of Holland Land Company and of C. A. H. McGregor, a nephew of Ellicott, lots 43, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, and 58, C. V., and lot 59 of Sottle. Sackett afterward owned the two sawmills on the creek, and carried on lumbering and merchandising there along with his farming. A large part of his lands he sold afterwards to John J. and E. B. Guernsey. He was elected for several terms justice of the peace, and was for a number of years one of the judges of the court of common pleas. He died at Irving in 1869 aged 72. He was "affable and courteous in his manner, decided in his convictions, a man of strict integrity and of comprehensive mind, and scrupulously just; evincing in his judicial character those qualities of mind and heart which made him both the able and the just judge." His children were Jehiel, John J., Joseph T., Marcus, Semantia and Niram, Jr.

Forestville, after the building of the sawmill and gristmill in 1809 and 1810, was the center of much business, and early had a large trade in pot and pearlshes.

The Holland Land Company laid out a road from Fredonia through Forestville and Nashville. This road became the road drovers took in driving their cattle, hogs and sheep to New York and Philadelphia. Taverns were about as frequent there as on the main road along the Lake. This road helped the south part of the towns and Forestville and Nashville very much. Forestville received early a number of enterprising men who materially assisted in building it up. Among them were John Hurlbut, Nathan Mixer, Albert H. Camp, Daniel and Harvey Holbrook, Wm. Colville, Jr., Amos Avery, M. D., Adolphus and Orrin Morrison, and later, Daniel Sherman, L. J. Pierce, P. O. Tower.

After the Erie and Lake Shore railroads came in 1851-2 the whole character of the town was changed. The road from Fredonia to Nashville ceased to be used by drovers. I know of no hotels except at Forestville in town on that once very busy highway. A similar change took place in the northern part of the town. After the Lake Shore railroad came through in 1852 the long lines of emigrant wagons going to the west were no longer to be seen, and the hotels closed for the want of custom. The main road along the lake shore from the old Mack tavern to Silver Creek was principally abandoned for a more direct new road from upper Irving to Silver Creek. Where the old road ran in 1838, Lake Erie has washed it away, and the gardens and lots where three houses stood, and carried off 10 or 15 acres east of the road. During the winter of 1850-1 on that road Judge Sackett kept over night for drovers 18,000 hogs, besides great numbers of cattle and sheep. He kept no hotel, but his farm, like many others, was fitted for keeping droves, and this business furnished a home market for his hay and grain. After the next

winter few stock were driven. The railroad carried them. The government made no more appropriations for the harbor, and piers and harbor went to decay. The business at Irving and Silver Creek was much reduced by the cutting off the trade with the southern towns. Forestville also lost its part of the southern towns trade. The lower village of Irving was entirely abandoned; except one or two fishing shanties near the lake. From the coming of railroads Forestville, and Silver Creek more largely, invested more in manufacturing, and increased in population and wealth until they are thriving places. Forestville had a disastrous fire in 1870 which burned most of its business places and checked its growth for years. Silver Creek's most enterprising citizens after 1853 built factories, machine shops, etc. They have developed a large business in manufacturing and selling the Eureka smut and separating machines. This was built up by Simeon Howes, Ezekiel Montgomery & Son, Alpheus and Norman Babcock, W. W. Huntley and others. This business commenced in 1856. There have been many changes among the proprietors, Simeon Howes from 1859 to 1864 was out of the business but resumed it in 1864, and after having had others connected with him took in the business Albert Horton as a partner, who sold to Carlos Ewell. About 1888 Mr. Simeon Howes bought the interest of the Babcocks and Ewell, who had all died, and became sole proprietor. Mr. Howes died in 1892, and the business is carried on by his executors. 120 machines were made and sold in 1856-7, in 1892 more than 2,000.

The Monitor Works, manufacturing grainmill machinery, separators, etc., are owned by Wm. W. Huntley, F. S. Cranston and C. L. Hammond.

Other manufactories are Excelsior Works, making milling machines, August Heine proprietor. Shoemaker & Co., manufacture buckwheat shuckers; Staring & Co., have a stepladder factory; Montgomery, Quail & Montgomery have upholstering works; Henry Schrader has a basket factory; there are two flouring mills and other minor industries, making Silver Creek a thriving manufacturing village.

February 10, 1877, a few farmers met at Deacon A. S. Giles' to form a farmers' club, which was organized March 22, 1877, at the house of A. M. Keach, as the "Farmers Club of Hanover," with J. J. Keyes, president, and A. S. Giles, R. C. Clothier, E. Dennison, A. M. Keach, J. J. Keyes, Wm. Gardner, N. C. Southworth, Comfort Birdsey, D. J. Rider, J. F. Elson, Mr. McEwen and John Mixer members. It meets two Saturdays in each month.

Hanover Lodge, F. & A. M. was instituted in the schoolhouse at Forestville, Feb. 5, 1824. Charter members: Luther Thwing, W. M.; Ezra Piffer, S. W.; Seth Snow, J. W.; Albert H. Camp, sect.; Warren Griswold, treas. (first officers) and Ephraim Judson, Richard Smith, William Jones and Elijah Robinson. Discontinued in 1828, it was rechartered in 1849.

Silver Lodge, No. 757, F. & A. M., was organized Nov. 11, 1874. The charter members were Hiram Washburn, W. M.; Amos Bowen, S. W.; G. W. Eacker, J. W.; O. Lee Swift, treasurer; C. G. Talcott, secretary; Frank Swift, S. D.; P. W. Bates, J. D.; and F. D. Fuller, W. L. Christy, F. M. Gifford, James Chesbro, Ebenezer Buel, W. W. Huntley, Smith Clark, A. L. Mulkins, A. Montgomery, M. Leland, W. S. Andrus, Squire Keith, G. D. Chesbro, H. Newton, G. W. Smith, G. B. Bishop, Membership, April 1894, 108. The present secretary is S. H. Burgess.

Silver Creek Lodge, No. 682, I. O. O. F., was instituted Oct. 31, 1893. Charter members: H. A. Weston, W. W. Cole, C. M. Homan, John Schmill, D. J. Van Vlack, H. W. Allen. Present membership, 41.

Flourishing societies of Royal Arcanum, Royal Templars, United Workmen, Maccabees, Farmers' Alliance, etc., exist.

John G. Record, son of Israel and Mary (Gardner) Record, is a native of Hanover. He received an academical education, was admitted to the Chautauqua county bar in 1859, and has been and is a successful practitioner at Forestville. Mr. Record is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and advocates the principles of his party with vigor. He has served his town as supervisor.

Albert W. Hull was born in Oneida county in 1825. His father moved to Cherry Creek in 1837 and here Albert received his early education. He was engaged in contracting and building for some years, and in 1868 commenced the study of law with John G. Record and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1870, and subsequently that of the United States district courts, and pursues his profession at Forestville. In 1885 he was elected justice of the sessions.

Hon. George E. Towne, a native of Keene, N. H., removed to Cattaraugus county when 13. He was graduated in 1875 from the Ten Broeck academy at Franklinville, read law with the Hon. Alfred Spring and was admitted to practice at Rochester in 1879, and commenced practice in Cattaraugus county. In 1880 he came to Silver Creek and established himself as a lawyer. He is a Republican and has been a popular member of assembly two terms.

Edwin R. Hopkins, M. D., son of Ezra and Catherine (Johnson) Hopkins, was born at Westfield, May 21, 1849. He was educated at Westfield academy, was a medical student in Dr. J. M. Brown's office. He then went to Buffalo and after studying two years with the professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, he entered the university and was graduated therefrom in February, 1877, and located at Silver Creek in November, where he has been in active and successful practice as a surgeon and physician. He is surgeon of the W. N. Y. and Pa. R. R., is a member of the Chautauqua County Medical Society and vice-president of the alumni of the medical department of the University of Buffalo.

CHAPTER LIX.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

BY REV. CHALON BURGESS.

EDUCATION and religion are the two main pillars upon which our nation stands safely builded. The early settlers of the town of Hanover, true to their Puritan origin, made prompt and thoughtful provision for both these institutions. The schoolhouse and the church were regarded by them as no less essential to their welfare than their own homes. They acted on the principle, since so forcibly stated in these words: "The continued ringing of the schoolbell and the continued ringing of the church-bell are essential to the continued ringing of the liberty bell."

Owing to the absence of documents and the removal by death of pioneers it is difficult to trace the history and progress of these institutions in our town. It is believed however that the first school was taught at Irving, then called Cattaraugus Village, and the first teacher, or among the earliest teachers, was Miss Nancy Hall, a daughter of Ephraim Hall, an early settler there. She was soon succeeded by her brother William Hall, and he by Lyman Gregory. The next school taught was at what was then called Fayette, now Silver Creek. The schoolhouse stood where is now the residence of the late Mr. Lucius Cook, and after three or four migrations it has been succeeded by the present noble edifice. Among the earliest teachers whose names are remembered are Mr. Bacon, Judge Richard Smith, Miss Philena Johnson, Donald Johnson, and Miss Emily Trask. The last named teacher was one-armed, and among her other qualifications and achievements as a teacher, the making of a good quill pen with the use of only one hand, stands out quite distinct in the memory of her few surviving pupils. Forestville, then called Walnut City, Nashville, Smith's Mills, is the probable order of succession in the opening of schools. The first teacher at Forestville that we can trace was a Mr. McDaniels in 1816.

Something should be said, before we go farther, about the schoolhouses and the course of study of these early years. The first log school building had passed away before the writer's memory, but he has very distinct and lively recollections of the first schoolhouse which he ever entered, and that was far back in the early twenties. This was a frame building nearly square in form, the interior of which had some three or four rows of seats rising

rapidly from front to rear, each seat having a broad shelf for writing and study, except the front row which was assigned to the little ones and constituted our primary department. A large Dutch fireplace with its great blazing logs gave us in winter a practical and very sensible illustration of the three zones of the earth—the torrid being nearest the fire, the temperate about the middle of the room, and the frigid in the rear. The furniture of the room was simple and scanty—a desk for the master, a broom, a water pail, a heavy ferule, a good stout birch stick, with a dark closet which, among other purposes, served for the solitary confinement of the youngest offenders, forms a pretty complete inventory of our school apparatus. The ferule and the whip may be said to have been our philosophical equipment, the use of which illustrated the comparative efficacy of penalty when applied to a particular portion of the body as the hand or a more general distribution over the surface by the whip. The scantiness of our schoolhouse appliances was made up for by the frequency and thoroughness of their use. It is but just however to say that this severity was only occasional. Many teachers then as now maintained order largely by appeals to the reason and the better nature of their pupils.

The course of study in these early schools was pretty nearly limited to three R's, but these were taught with commendable thoroughness, so that though confessedly inferior in appliances and methods these schools were not without some advantages over those of more recent years. We all know very well that when attention is drawn in many directions and divided among many things what is gained in superficial extent is apt to be lost in intensity and volume. Thus the fewness of the studies favored concentration and thoroughness. More than seven decades have passed since the first rude provision for education was made in this region. Probably about two hundred different teachers have had their share in training the youth of Silver Creek, and doubtless the proportion has been much the same in other parts of the town. What a curious treasure would it be could a complete collection be made of the school books of those early days! Think of Pike's Arithmetic—a book about the size of Young's county history, and quite intricate in statement—to be put into the hands of beginners! What a welcome change when Pike was succeeded by Alexander Daboll and Adams! Lindley Murray and Kirkham were our teachers in Grammar. In Geography, Morse, Malte Brun, Olney and Mitchell. In Reading, the American Preceptor, Columbian Orator and English Reader—the latter being a capital collection of English composition, but what a formidable first step for a child to take in the art of reading was one of its opening sentences! e. g. "Diligence, industry, and proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young." Dilworth, Webster and Cobb initiated the youth into the mysteries of spelling. The words were arranged in straight and formidable rows on

the page, and the scholars in rows as straight and long, but not as motionless, on the floor. Oral spelling was the method in vogue, and when the long words like incomprehensibility and all the other bilities, concatenation and all the other ations, words that like a whip with a snapper at the end rolled down the class, the excited and eager contestants must be confessed to have filled the room with a noise that was loud if not learned. But we think we may safely challenge comparison between that time and the present in the knowledge of orthography gained. Well do I remember scholars who, incited by love of conquest over the anomalies of the language, or by promised reward from parent or teacher, would pass a month or even two months without missing a single word. And when a spelling match was had it was a sight worth seeing, the spectators often getting tired of waiting for the scholars all to be spelled down. Frequently the last one standing would spell so long without missing that the teacher, through sheer weariness, was constrained to end the contest by ceasing to pronounce the words.

There are other respects in which we may justly claim for these early schools a decided superiority. The power of personal influence of teacher over scholar was much greater. The varying characteristics and talents of the pupils had better opportunity for attention and culture on the part of the teacher. The methods of teaching being more flexible there was consequently less danger of repressing natural gifts and endowments and so reducing all the scholars to the same shape and mold. Reverence for age and authority, deference and politeness to strangers, obedience to the powers that be—these were thoroughly and successfully taught. The pupils were required as they left the room at the close of the school for the day, to turn respectfully toward the teacher, and with a bow or courtesy, and a "good afternoon," take their leave. And also on their way home they were required to salute strangers or acquaintance with similar tokens of respect. It is perhaps a necessary effect of our free institutions to develop individuality and self-assertion to a dangerous extreme. We need to put on the brakes upon this tendency. The public school should be an auxiliary to the parent and the church in helping to inspire proper regard for official station and rightful authority. Certainly in this respect the present does *not* compare favorably with the past. How often instead of a respectful salutation or bow is it the case that a stranger riding through a town is greeted with a derisive epithet if not a snowball or a stone. This tendency to rudeness, self-importance and conceit every wise teacher will seek to diminish and restore something of that modesty and pleasing deference which were so generally characteristic of the period under review. While, therefore, we appreciate and admit the increased facilities of our modern schools, and in many respects the better work done, let us not fail to render due homage to these early efforts made so early and

successfully to sow the seeds of knowledge, reverence, and obedience, in the minds of the young. As we hold in grateful remembrance the sturdy pioneers who leveled the forests, bridged the streams, built the mills, and prepared the way for the material comforts which cheer and adorn our homes, so let us enshrine in our grateful memories those who, amidst the privations and difficulties of the early times, when corn was pounded in a mortar, when wheat, if to be had at all, commanded three dollars a bushel, when "wild meat without bread or salt was often their only food for weeks together"—nevertheless did plan and provide, in all matters affecting the educational development of the people, so wisely and so well.

The town of Hanover is divided into sixteen school districts. In two of these districts, namely Forestville and Silver Creek, are schools of high grade, where pupils may, if they desire, gain preparation for college. That at Forestville is entitled "The Free Academy" and received its present organization in 1865. Two years previous, school district 16 in Forestville, and school districts 13 and 15 in Hanover and Sheridan, were consolidated and the Union School thus formed was conducted with varying degrees of success, the house being often over-crowded, but since the establishment of the Academy the Forestville school has enjoyed a marked prosperity. At the time of its organization there were four in its faculty, Prof. T. L. Griswold, principal, and three assistant teachers, with 150 students. The board of education then consisted of Hon. Daniel Sherman, A. P. Parsons, M. D., D. Fiske, J. Mixer, and J. F. Hulbert. At the present time there are six in the faculty, Prof. A. C. Anderson being principal, assisted by five other teachers. The present board of education consists of J. G. Record, president, W. H. Parsons, secretary, H. H. Farnham, John Hutchinson and Oscar Jewett. This institution was admitted to the university of the state Jan. 10, 1867, and it has now 250 students.

The school at Silver Creek is called the "Silver Creek Union School and Academy," and was established in its present form in 1879. Two districts had been united some years before, and a Union School conducted with the usual prosperity but without Academic Department, or any well graded system, and using a building too small for the increasing number of pupils. In the year above mentioned a noble edifice of brick was erected, costing, with additions since made, \$20,000. The first board of education consisted of A. P. Holcomb, president, Geo. P. Gaston, Norman Babcock, James M. Beman, Charles N. Howes and Smith Clark. The faculty at that time consisted of Prof. J. W. Babcock, principal, Miss Mary B. Mosher, Miss Emma V. Shattuck, Miss Amelia S. Cranston and Miss Emma Mulkin, assistants. The following is the succession of principals from that time to the present: Professors Preston K. Pattison, W. H. Benedict and A. M. Preston. The present board of education are C. A. Lanphere, president, Charles H. Ster-

ling, S. S. Staring, I. D. Rowley, Elmer Horton, Bruce L. Bailey, J. J. Dalrymple, with M. E. Farnsworth, secretary. The present faculty consists of Professor J. M. McKee, principal, and ten assistants; Willis E. Goodhue, Gertrude E. Kelsey, Hattie Dalrymple, Tibb L. Smith, Elizabeth Dennison, Mary B. Weeks, Helen Christy, Grace Brown, Josephine Hanson, Laura Fairchild. A fine apparatus for teaching physics, an extensive and well selected library, an attractive and helpful museum, are among the equipments of this institution. Nearly 500 pupils have been enrolled during the past year, and we may safely say that it was never more prosperous than now, as the following brief statement will show: Number of pupils this year in excess of the year previous, 32, excess in amount of tuition, \$116, excess in contributions to the literature fund, \$89, excess of papers sent to the Regents, 151, excess in certificates taken, 26, graduates last year, 5, whole number 44. In all the other schools of the town, some of them employing two teachers, as at Smith's Mills and at Irving, there is evident and successful aim at keeping step with the improved methods of teaching. At Irving a new school building is in process of erection to cost about \$4,000. We think it can be truly said of the town of Hanover that it is fully abreast with the progress of educational methods which characterize these modern times.

THE CHURCHES.—The early history of the churches in the town of Hanover lies under the same disadvantages as that of the schools. It is difficult in many cases, and in some impossible to get reliable facts. Documents in numerous instances are wanting; the memory of the oldest survivors is confused and uncertain; but we think that the facts given in the following pages are a close approximation to accuracy. There can be no doubt however as to the *importance* of religion as a coördinate factor with the school in qualifying our people for their duties as citizens. "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports." This oft quoted sentence from Washington's Farewell Address commands the almost universal assent of our people. Viewed simply in relation to the present life, it may be justly said that all that is lofty in our patriotism, all that is solid and enduring in our national government, all that is elevating and chaste in our literature, all that is great and inspiring in our enterprise, all that is beautiful and pure in our domestic life, finds its best ally and support in religious conviction and principle. If a full narrative could be given of the exertions made in obedience to the demands of our religious nature, amidst the difficulties which surrounded the pioneers, it would read like a romance. We are told of women who often went on foot several miles to meeting, carrying in their arms an infant child, and of others who walked barefoot carrying their shoes till near the place of meeting, so limited were their resources, so fervid their zeal. On special occasions, men, women and children would gather from far and near, on foot, on horse-

back, in farm wagons, ox sleds or carts, any kind of rude vehicle that could be made available, in such numbers that the ability of the residents at the place of assembly was taxed to the utmost to entertain them, some taking five or ten or twenty to feed and care for, and in one instance it is said that a man took forty to entertain during a meeting of two or three days. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The emotional element had free play. Shouts, amens, hallelujahs, were, especially in one of the denominations, a common thing, resulting occasionally in what was called "the power." Regular meetings were held in private dwellings and schoolhouses, and the women sat apart from the men. The sermons were often more hortatory than logical. Little attention was paid to style. Scriptural quotations abounded, sometimes making nearly half of the sermon. Fervent appeals were made to the heart and conscience, and, on the whole, the preaching of those early days must be pronounced effective, for it resulted in frequent conversions and warm hearted piety.

It appears impossible to say with absolute certainty who preached the first gospel sermon in the town of Hanover. It seems probable that it was the Rev. John Spencer, the noted missionary sent out by the missionary society of Connecticut to labor on the Holland Land Purchase, and who was in their service from 1807 for 19 years, dying in what was then the town of Hanover, but is now the town of Sheridan in 1826. In Young's history we find him thus spoken of: "His dress was ancient, knee and shoe buckles, short breeches and long stockings, a dress which at that period attracted attention, as it had nearly passed out of date." Another says that "during his missionary life, he uniformly wore a black coat and brown corduroy small-clothes. His coat was of strong, but rather coarse material, and always of the same cut." Independent in thought and speech, noted for his wit, easiness of address, plainness of manner, large fund of good sense, short practical sermons (with special accent on the last words of a sentence) his labors were very fruitful in churches established and his memory is fragrant. This distinguished missionary was abundant in labors, preaching almost every evening wherever he could get two or three families together. He had only a common school education, served long in the army during the war of revolution, first as a private and then as an officer, and when questioned about his education, used to say that he was educated in the continental army. The following is a specimen of one of his many apt retorts. A minister who once heard him preach said to him, "Mr. Spencer, I heard your sermon, it is very able, I cannot answer it, but I do not believe a word of it." "I am sorry to hear you say so," said Mr. Spencer, "very little of it is mine, it was nearly all of it taken from the Bible." "Father Spencer" was buried in the cemetery near the western boundary of Sheridan, along the line of the public road between Silver Creek and Fredonia. A monument with the following

inscription marks his grave: "This stone is consecrated to the memory of Rev. John Spencer, many years a missionary of the Connecticut missionary society. He was the first gospel minister who traversed the wilderness, then called the Holland Purchase, and was the instrument under God in forming most of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches which existed in this region when he rested from his labors—1826. He trod a useful but laborious path to immortality, in the ardent and unremitted exercise of doing good. The association of Western New York, grateful to his memory, have erected this monument, hoping that it may prompt the beholder to imitate his self-denying labors—1838."

It should also be noticed that the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, on his comet-like orbit, passed through Hanover on his preaching tours, in these early years. I remember well hearing my father speak of him as preaching from a stump in the clearings of what is now the village of Silver Creek, and at the close of his service leaving an appointment for another meeting, a year or more in the future, and fulfilling such appointment on the exact day and hour named. Neither should the Rev. Joy Handy go unmentioned among the early preachers who held occasional services in Hanover. His exemplary life was such that the people used to say that "it was a sermon to see him walk the streets." He was for many years pastor of the Baptist church in Fredonia.

Nashville is believed to have had the first church organization in our town, bearing the title "The First Hanover Baptist Church, Nashville." This church was established probably in 1811, the Rev. Joy Handy being its founder. The following eleven persons were the original members: Deacon Joseph Brownell and wife, Deacon Salmon Munger and wife, Uriah Nash and wife, John Huntley and wife, James B. Knapp, Darius Sayles and Anna Morehouse. Their house of worship was built in 1851, and having been several times repaired is in good condition still. Rev. Joy Handy was one of several ministers who supplied the church until 1817, when Rev. Elnathan Finch was pastor until 1827. After that date, the following persons are named as having ministered to this church for longer or shorter periods: Revs. Elisha Hill, James Bennet, William Williams, John Carter, J. C. Allison, F. M. Nye, J. C. Allison, (2d time) H. H. Herrick, E. M. Nye, (2d time) J. C. Allison, (3d time) F. E. Miller, H. H. Herrick, (2d time) T. T. Horton, D. E. Burt, H. A. Wilcox, J. H. Miller, the present pastor. John S. Bettis who has for many years held the office is the present church clerk. The Sabbath-school, which is a union school, numbers about forty. This pioneer church, having more than four score years of history behind it, with a good house of worship, with a church membership of forty, under the leadership of its present pastor, is still holding up in that corner of our town the banner of the cross.

The Baptist Church at Forestville was next in the order of organization, being established in 1817 with thirty members. Their names are Christopher McManus, Prudence McManus, Clement Strong, Abigail Strong, Asher Cooley, Polly Cooley, Samuel R. Burdick, Dorothy Burdick, Martin B. Tubbs, Laura Tubbs, Betsey Waterhouse, Anna Holbrook, Abigail Snow, Daniel Farnham, William Heaton, Loana Russell, James Bennett, Hannah Ellis, Tabitha Alden, Joseph Devine, Lucinda Pierce, Samson Trask, Lorena Morrison, Hannah Dauley, Loana Griswold, Barbara Lewis, Elijah Devine, Nathan Mixer, Rhoda Mixer and Elnathan Ellis. A council was held Dec. 13, 1817, recognizing and approving the new organization. Such were the straitened circumstances of the people, that at first the church was served at a merely nominal salary of \$50 a year, and that not in cash, but largely in produce. Several years elapsed before the salary reached \$300, but gradually increasing, it culminated about a score of years ago with the generous sum of about \$1,200. The Rev. James Bennett was the first ordained minister of this church. Their first church building, being the first church edifice in Forestville, was dedicated in 1825. In 1859 it was destroyed by fire, but replaced in 1861, on the same site, by the present fine edifice of brick at a cost of \$4,000. Not one of the original members of the church is living, though there were connected with it for more than a half century, Nathan Mixer and his wife, and Laura Tubbs Willoughby—Nathan Mixer, that pillar of the church, whose early motto is thus given: "Let the cause of Zion be first, establish and make it our chief joy." The present membership of the church is 226, with 235 enrolled members in the Sunday school. The church is in a prosperous condition and has for its pastor Rev. J. H. Miller.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Forestville was organized in 1829, the Rev. J. Gilmore being their minister. A class had been formed as far back as 1812 by Rev. Benjamin Paddock, and a first quarterly meeting held in Samuel Johnson's barn probably in 1816. The first Methodist church edifice in Forestville was built in 1826. This was a small, plain building, costing little more than \$500, yet at that time even this sum was felt as a heavy burden. About one year after it was dedicated this building was destroyed by fire,—a spark lighting among some shavings under the house, blown from a brand which the sexton was carrying to kindle the fire for morning worship. In 1834 a second church building was erected with galleries on three sides, and a pulpit about half way between floor and ceiling. As an indication of the prejudice then felt against the use of musical instruments in church worship, I quote this sentence from the dedicatory prayer: "All the instruments of music which we dedicate to Thee are these voices Thou hath given us." This church building served the society for 28 years, when it was superseded by the present substantial and commodious edifice of brick, at a cost of about \$4,400. From a small class of only seven in the begin-

ning, consisting of William McClenathan and wife, Samuel Johnson and wife, Daniel Farnham and wife, and another not named, this church has grown and prospered until it now numbers 146 in its membership and 160 in its Sabbath school. Rev. A. B. Phillips is its present pastor. A revival is now in progress in Forestville which will add considerably to the membership of the churches as given above.

The Presbyterian Church of Silver Creek was organized October 28, 1831, by Rev. Blackleach Gray and Rev. Timothy Stillman, a committee of Buffalo Presbytery for this purpose. It had thirteen original members: Daniel Rumsey, M. D., Ephriam Hall, David Anderson, John Reid, James Brace, Mrs. Unicy Rumsey, Mrs. Phebe Farnham, Margaret Nevins, Margaret Hall, Hannah Sproul, Lucy Holt, Mrs. Polly Prentiss, and Adelia Mixer, most of whom are put down in the record as coming from the Congregational church of Hanover, now extinct. This Congregational church just named was probably the church of which Hotchkin's History of Western New York, under the head Hanover, speaks as follows: "This church was received under care of the Presbytery of Buffalo Feb. 12, 1822. It was reported by the Presbytery as vacant till 1830, when it was reported for the last time. Fifteen was the only number of members ever reported as belonging to it." Within about three months the following members were added to the new church: Mrs. Nancy Gage, Tamar Campbell, Elizabeth Case, Clarissa Hall, and William Hall, by letter, and Miss Persis Gage on profession, and the church was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Buffalo. Dr. Daniel Rumsey, David Anderson and Ephriam Hall were the first elders, David Anderson being also chosen to the office of deacon, and Daniel Rumsey to the office of clerk. Rev. Abiel Parmalee ministered to this church a short time before its organization, but Rev. O. C. Beardsley was its first pastor, continuing nearly fourteen years. For the first year, 1832, Mr. Beardsley divided his time between Silver Creek and Forestville. The services in Silver Creek were held in a schoolhouse. In the summer of 1833 a "protracted meeting" was held in a barn belonging to Oliver Lee. Dr. Orton, the well-known and judicious revivalist, who did so much to build up the churches throughout this region, did most of the preaching. Crowds attended; great solemnity prevailed, the grace of the Spirit was bestowed, and there were about thirty conversions. Before the meeting closed, the barn being needed for the storing of hay, services were held for a little season in the grove on Oak Hill. The next year a plain wooden building without spire was erected, and soon became the scene of revival in which the pastor was aided by Rev. William Waitli. The church received a fresh accession of strength. A better house must be had, and the present sanctuary was built, Dr. Jeremiah Ellsworth laying the corner stone, and Oliver Lee putting in a bell, the first ever heard in this region. The dedication service was held December 9,

1841, Dr. John C. Lord, of Buffalo, preaching the sermon. There again in this new house a revival soon occurred in which the pastor was aided by Dr. Orton of blessed memory, and which resulted in the conversion of A. G. Dow, now of Randolph, Geo. W. Tew, Esq., and many others. This edifice has been twice remodeled, the last time in 1885, when about \$10,000 was expended, providing rooms for Sabbath school, prayer meeting, church parlors, etc., making the audience room a gem for beauty. The church was rededicated February 26, 1885, Dr. Chester, of Buffalo, who had once supplied the church for a time, preaching the sermon. Rev. Albert Bigelow, a former pastor, and Rev. William Waith, son of a former pastor, assisting in the services. The following is the succession of ministers since Mr. Beardsley: Revd's. William Waith, Stewart Sheldon, A. H. Lilly, F. W. Flint, Albert Bigelow, Chas. W. Wood, P. H. Burghardt, Chalon Burgess, and E. M. Sharp, one of whom, Mr. Burgess, served the church for more than fifteen years, and during his pastorate revivals occurred which resulted in the addition of 44 members to the church at one time, and of 59 at another—the latter after meetings held by the evangelist Rev. E. E. Davidson—these being the largest accessions at any one time in the history of the church. Nearly as large an accession as that first named occurred under the pastorate of Mr. Lilly. There is a board of six elders and an equal number of trustees. The Sabbath school has on its roll 230 members, and in place of the original thirteen, the number of members on the roll of the church at the close of the last pastorate was 237. In the spring of 1891 Rev. E. M. Sharp succeeded to the care of the church and his acceptable labors continue.

Next in order of organization are the two churches at Irving, Baptist and Methodist, both organized in 1836, and both built church edifices the following year, 1837. The constituent members of the Baptist church were Cephas R. Leland, Luther Heaton, Asael Hall, Sylvester Andrus, David Woodbury, Joel W. Nye, (Rev). David Gardner and wife, William Negus and wife, Charles Stebbins and wife, Wesley Stebbins and wife, Henry Gardner and wife, Dea. Alanson Tower and wife, Henry Gardner, Jr., Obadiah Edmunds. This church was disbanded in 1858, and the edifice was sold, and is now used for secular purposes.

A Methodist Episcopal church was organized with the following members: John Mack and wife, Abner Coney and wife, Mr. West and wife, Mr. Allen and wife, Mrs. Marcia Barr, Solon Hall. M. E. services have been maintained with little interruption until recently. The number in church membership at the present time is fifteen.

At Irving, for several months, Episcopal services have been maintained by lay readers in the M. E. church edifice every Sabbath morning, under an organization called St. Andrew's Mission. The number of members in the organization was six at first, now about nine or ten. In the same house

every Sabbath evening a Presbyterian service is held by Rev. George Run-ciman of the Cattaraugus Indian Mission.

The organization of the Methodist Episcopal church of Silver Creek is put down by the authorities as occurring in the year 1837, though a class had existed many years before. According to Gregg's History of Methodism, Rev. Lemuel Lane, while laboring on the Chautauqua circuit, formed a class at Silver Creek in the year 1812, consisting of Artemus Clothier and wife, Norman Spink and wife, and a few others. Young's history of our county gives the date 1819, and mentions the same persons with the addition of Lyscom Mixer and wife, and says that soon after the following persons were added: Giles Eggleston and wife, James Wesley and wife, Emily Nevins, Leonard McDaniels and others. This latter statement may perhaps be harmonized with the former by supposing it refers to a reorganization of the former class. The name of the Rev. G. C. Baker is given as the minister at the time of the organization of the church. The first house of worship was erected in 1848, improved and repaired in 1874. An entirely new edifice was finished and dedicated in 1889, at a cost of about \$8,000, the noted Rev. Dr. Ives preaching the sermon. This is a fine building, has a large audience room very neat and tasteful in decoration, with prayer meeting, sabbath school rooms, and all the other conveniences which these times demand. Among the early preachers of this church were Rev'ds. Hill, Hunter, Rogers, G. Fillmore, N. Norton, S. Sullivan, Thos. Cummings, John Robinson; among the later, Reno, E. H. Yingling, Wm. P. Bignall, Geo. W. Gray, Wm. H. Wilson, Jas. M. Bray, M. Smith, H. H. Moore, Geo. J. Squier, E. K. Creed, Geo. Moore, J. H. Herron, D. D., R. N. Stubbs. From small beginnings this church has grown until its present membership is 186, with a sabbath-school of 178 on the roll. The present pastor is Rev. J. H. Bates.

Probably the next in order of organization was the Episcopal church of Forestville. The first regular Episcopal services were held in Forestville by Rev. George Porter, who officiated there in connection with Trinity church, Fredonia, in 1830. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lucius Smith, rector of Trinity church Fredonia, under whom the church was organized. The church edifice was built in 1859-60, being consecrated May 30, 1860. The Sunday school membership is about twenty. The present number of church members is 28. Rev. Mr. Rafter of Dunkirk is the present rector.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Nashville was organized in 1850, with thirty original members. The minister at that time was the Rev. James E. Chapin. They have a church edifice, erected in 1851, which is in good repair. The Sabbath school is a union school, numbering about forty. The church membership is fifteen. Present pastor Rev. William Calhoun.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Smith's Mills dates its organization in 1853, with 16 members. Their church edifice was erected in 1886 under the

leadership of Rev. Geo. J. Squier, and is called "the Emory Gage Chapel." The Sabbath school has an enrolled membership of forty, and the church membership is 18. The Rev. A. B. Phillips of Forestville is the minister.

Next in order of time is the *Hanover Center Baptist Church*, the date 1855. The number of original members was 33, viz: Alanson Tower, Diana Tower, Austin Watrons, Ashbel Watrons, Sally Watrons, Ann Watrons, Charles Stebbins, Seth Record, Ellida Record, William Mark, Martha Mark, Caroline Johnson, Louis Wood, Minerva Underwood, John M. Barclay, Rhoda Barclay, Julia P. Angell, Stephen Eaton, Drusilla Coman, Lucy Brown, Nancy Bliss, Alonzo Frink (Rev.), Charlotte Frink, David Gardner, Timothy Gidley, a Rathbone, Abigail Graves, Lucetta Howard, Avis Hudson, and a Huyek. The present church membership is 44. The Sabbath school is a union school and has on its roll about sixty, average attendance about 33. Their church edifice has been repaired by joint efforts of the Baptists and Methodists and is now occupied by both societies. Rev. Alexander Watt of Silver Creek is the present pastor.

The Methodist Church of Hanover Center dates from 1860, with about 30 constituent members, among whom the names Cockburn, Birdsey, Horton are prominent. The minister at the time of organization was the Rev. William P. Bignell, then having charge of the M. E. church at Silver Creek. Their services are held in the house of worship owned by the Baptists, and their Sabbath school is held in union with them. At the present time the church numbers about thirty, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. H. Bates of the Silver Creek M. E. church.

Next in order of time is the organization at Forestville of the *Catholic Church*, date 1873, with 90 members, under the care at first of the Rev. Mr. Angell. The Sabbath school numbers 12, the present church membership 90. They have a church and are under the charge of Rev. Mr. Cassimer.

In 1877 a *Free Methodist Church* was organized at Forestville with 14 constituent members, and Rev. J. Chesbro was their minister. Their church building was erected in 1880. They have a Sabbath school numbering 25. The present church membership is 33. Rev. J. J. Thompson is their pastor.

At Silver Creek a *German Methodist Church* was formed in 1880, with nine members. A church edifice was built in 1883. Their first minister was the Rev. William Shluetter. They have a Sabbath school of 12, their church membership is now fourteen, and their present pastor is the Rev. John Hagen.

A *Catholic Church* was formed at Silver Creek in 1882, with 18 members. They have a church edifice which was dedicated in 1883. Their minister at the time was Rev. Geo. Burnes. Their Sabbath school numbers 25, and their church membership is 40. The Rev. James McCarthy is now in charge.

March 18, 1883, there was established at Silver Creek, by the Rev. Mr. Sieck, "*The First German Evangelical Lutheran Church.*" There were 40

original members. Their first minister was Rev. W. Broecker. They have a Sabbath school of 40, and a church membership of 132. Their church edifice was dedicated August 12, 1883. The pastor is Rev. F. B. Arnold.

A *Second Lutheran Church*, taking the name of "The Evangelical Zion's Church," came off from the above in the year 1890, and now worships in the building owned and used by the Baptists. The original members were 12; the present membership is 18. The minister at the time of organization was Rev. Aug. Goetz; the church is in charge of Rev. Mr. Loer.

A *Baptist Church* was organized at Silver Creek in 1890, with 12 members: Cornelia Brown, Dora Cook, Lucinda Dickinson, Lucy A. Erb, Tina Fox, J. H. Jones, Mrs. J. H. Jones, Kate Knight, Agnes McNamara, William Noble, A. B. Miller, Josephine Rogerson. The present church membership numbers 25, and the Sabbath school from 25 to 35. This church has fitted up the former schoolhouse and use it for their services. Their first minister was the Rev. Arden B. Miller, who has been succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Alexander Watt.

An *Episcopal Church* was formed at Silver Creek, Oct. 19, 1891, by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock of Buffalo, rector of the Church of the Ascension, with four members: H. A. Weston, Mrs. Lucy Mulkin, Mrs. Arthur Brown, and one other. "This Episcopal mission was inaugurated under the supervision of the Layman's Missionary League," and services have been maintained largely by lay readers from Buffalo, with occasional visits from clergymen. It takes the title of "St. Alban's Mission." Their church edifice was consecrated March 26, 1893. The number in the Sabbath school is 25, and the number of communicants 26. This church is now ministered to by the Rev. E. C. Bennett, general missionary of the deanery of Buffalo.

Besides the schools and churches various other organizations promotive of intellectual and moral improvement, exist in our town, such as that of the C. L. S. C., which has many graduates, the Shakespeare Club, the Literary Union, the Town Anti-License Club, and six local unions of the W. C. T. U.

By the foregoing sketch we find that there are 16 schools and 20 churches in successful work among our people. About one-third of the population of the town is enrolled in these churches, and about one-quarter in the Sabbath schools. The entire cost of supporting these schools and churches is indeed considerable, yet no money expended yields such valuable returns. On these two pillars rests the safety of society and the continued prosperity of our commonwealth.

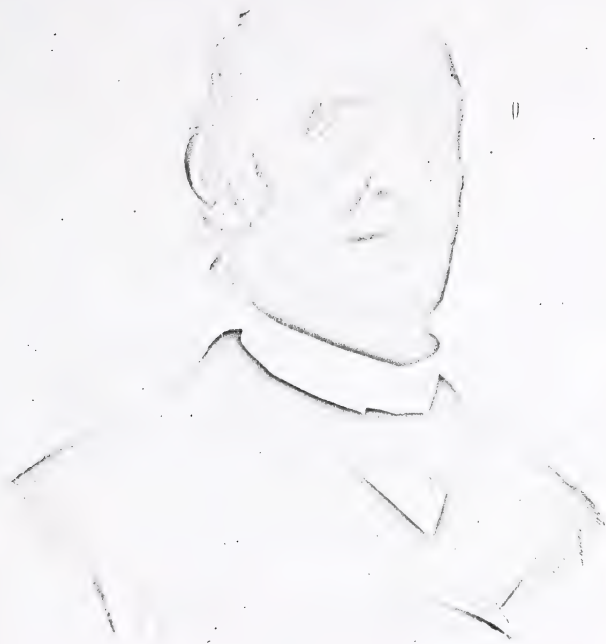
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. CHALON BURGESS.

Rev. Chalon Burgess, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church of Silver Creek, is a son of Dr. Jacob and Mary (Tyler) Burgess, and was born at Silver Creek, in the town of Hanover, June 24, 1817. The Burgess family of America, trace their lineage through Thomas Burgess, who was one of the Pilgrim fathers, who came over in 1630 and settled at Sandwich on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. One of his descendants was Dr. Jacob Burgess, who was a native of Lanesboro, Berkshire county, Mass., where he read medicine, and from there he came to Silver Creek in 1811. He was the first physician of Silver Creek and his field of practice was not confined within the limits of the county, while in many instances he had no road and travelled through the road by blazed trees. He also practiced among the Indians, and after forty years of continuous practice, died at Silver Creek, April 15, 1855, aged eighty years. He was a liberal democrat and a well informed man, who kept acquainted with all scientific matters and pursuits.

Chalon Burgess received his early education in the common schools of Silver Creek, after which he attended Fredonia academy and then entered Hamilton college, from which he was graduated in 1844. After graduation, he was employed for nine months in teaching one of the public schools of Buffalo, and at the end of that time became principal of the schools of Nunda, in Livingston county, which position he held for eighteen months. He then entered the theological seminary at Auburn, from which he was graduated in 1849 and immediately commenced ministerial labors. On account of ill health he declined some important work offered him and assumed charge of the Congregational church at Little Valley, where his ministry extended over a period of eleven years. From Little Valley he was called to the Presbyterian church of Panama, over which his pastorate extended for fifteen years, lacking three months. While there he also had charge of the Congregational church of Ashville for five years. In November, 1875, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church of Silver Creek, with which he faithfully labored until his resignation, May 1, 1891. During his efficient pastorate the church increased from a membership of one hundred and forty-four to two hundred and thirty-seven.

June 2, 1853, Rev. Mr. Burgess married Emma J., daughter of Rev. Charles Johnston, of Ovid, Seneca county, New York. They have had six



Very sincerely yours
Chalon Burgess.

children, two of whom died in infancy. Charles Jacob, died of pneumonia, just as he was about ready to enter college; Edward S., professor of Botany and Natural Sciences in the Washington City high school; Theodore C., professor of Greek and Latin in Fredonia Normal school; and Sarah Julia, who upon completing the four year's course of study in Wellesley college, received June 19, 1894, the degree of B. A. from that institution.

Rev. Chalon Burgess is a fine scholar, a logical and pleasing speaker, a courteous gentleman and a decided prohibitionist. He is the author of several published sermons, one of which was delivered on the death of Abraham Lincoln and told with power and pathos the story of the martyr, whose achievements and tragic death have made a figure never equaled in history.

From the *New York Evangelist* we quote: "Buffalo Presbytery has furnished two striking exceptions to the proverb 'A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country and in his own house.' The exceptions are the late Rev. Dr. Grosvenor W. Heacock, who, born and reared in Buffalo, became one of the most honored and beloved ministers the city ever had, and the Rev. Chalon Burgess, who, born and reared in Silver Creek, had just closed in that village a most useful and honorable pastorate."

From the local paper: After forty years of service in the Lord's vineyard, he seeks retirement in a community which honors and respects him as a profound scholar, a keen thinker, an upright Christian, a citizen of whom all are proud."

HON. DANIEL SHERMAN.

Hon. Daniel Sherman, the present surrogate, is one of Chautauqua's honored sons, as he was born in Busti, November 29, 1821, son of Daniel and Eunice (Clark) Sherman. His father was the first supervisor of Busti, sheriff from 1828 to 1832, and a corporator and director of the Chautauqua County Bank. Judge Sherman was educated at Jamestown and Fredonia academies and Burr Seminary in Vermont, studied law with Hazeltine & Warren at Jamestown, and was admitted to practice July 4, 1848. He was in active practice until 1882 when he was elected surrogate, and, by reëlection, yet holds the office. He is a Republican, and has held important and responsible positions with marked fidelity and ability. He was district attorney from 1851 to 1854, then for 12 years attorney for the Seneca Indians, and later U. S. agent for the Six Nations in this state. While attorney for the Senecas he secured a reversal of the decisions of the lower courts in the court of appeals, thereby affirming a boundary of the Cattaraugus reservation contested for many years. He also acquired in the same court title for the Seneca Indians to the Oil Spring reservation, which, although conceded, had been omitted from the articles of the Big Tree treaty of 1798, and passed to the Holland Land Company. (See page 139). He has been conspicuous

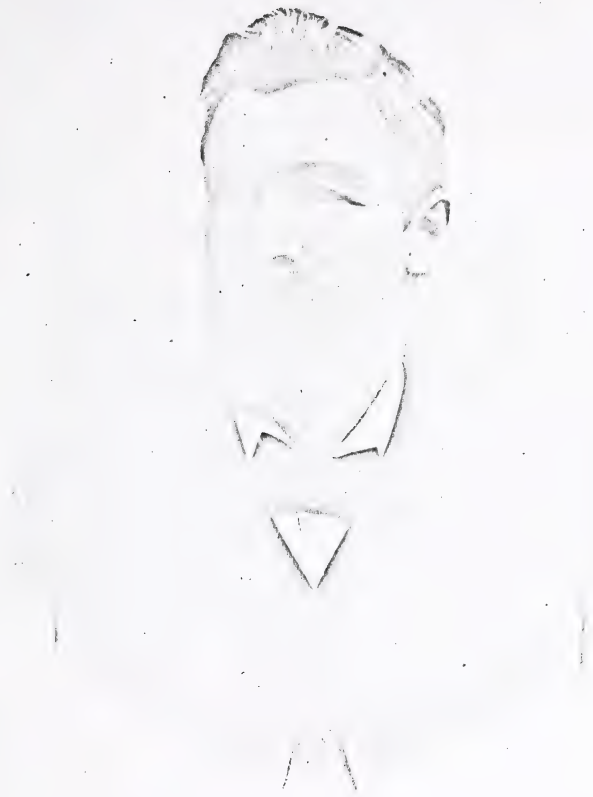
in aiding the cause of education, and was active in securing the passage of a law making an annual appropriation of \$125,000 to the academies of the state. He was prominent in founding Forestville Free Academy, that excellent early institution of learning, and was president of its board of trustees for 20 years. He takes interest in all things that do credit to his native county and has been a power in many spheres of activity. He was one of the originators of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, and his paper on "The Six Nations," read before that body, and largely embodied in our general history, is an able, exhaustive and authoritative historical sketch.

Judge Sherman married, April 28, 1852, Mary, daughter of William Colvill, Jr., (a Scotchman who came to Forestville in 1820 and married Mary Love), and has made his home in Forestville. Their children were Daniel, Elizabeth, (dec.), Mary, (dec.), William and Julia D. Judge Sherman is distinguished for courteous and gentlemanly bearing and unostentatious and unassuming manners. His strict integrity, frank courtesy and sterling worth have given him many and staunch friends.

WILLIAM WALLACE HUNTLEY.

The man who best represents the American idea, the man who is of the most value to the community and the state, is the one who gives support to numerous families by the employment which he furnishes them in constructing the machinery that his fertile brain has originated. We find this class of men leading and representative citizens in all of our industrial centers, and foremost in all matters of public interest. One who fittingly stands in the front rank of the men of this character in this county is William Wallace Huntley of Silver Creek, son of Charles and Polly (Davison) Huntley. The record of his life is worth preserving in connection with the history of the manufacturing works which his skill as inventor, ability as manufacturer, and success in business has developed in this village. He was born February 5, 1831, in Hanover, only a mile from his present home. He descends from that best of all stocks—sturdy New England ancestry; his paternal grandfather, Seth Huntley, being a native and long-time resident of New-Haven, Connecticut. Here, Seth Huntley's son, Charles Huntley, was born in 1808, and here he learned the shipbuilder's trade. He came to Silver Creek in 1829, followed shipbuilding in many of its departments, married Polly, daughter of Henry Davison, a farmer near Silver Creek, who came of patriotic stock. Her great-grandfather Colonel Daniel Davison was one of Ethan Allen's "Green Mountain Boys," a colonel of the Vermont Militia and a continental soldier of undaunted bravery.*

*A large pair of iron steelyards captured by him at the time of Burgoyne's surrender is a valuable heirloom now owned by Mr. Huntley.



W W Huntley



Seth Huntley moved from New Haven to Michigan, and later to Iowa, where he died in 1860. Charles Huntley was a quiet, industrious man of mechanical skill, and possessed inventive ability, but had not the qualities to win fortune. He continued boat and ship building at Silver Creek until 1855, when he removed to Sheboygan, Wis. In 1865 his son William W. purchased a farm in Michigan for his residence, which he made his home until his death in 1890.

W. W. Huntley acquired strong health in childhood on his grandfather's farm, and during youth in the rough labors incident to life on the lakes and in the ship yards; this has been of good service to him in his mature life. He early developed mechanical tastes, and the evolution of some difficult problem in mechanics was a delight to him. It mattered little where this skill was exercised, in carriage building, in the erection of houses, bridges or mills, anywhere he was happy if he could create something with tools. And yet a sailor's life had a fascination for him. In 1853, with his brother Albert, he purchased a small vessel with the intention of permanently devoting himself to the transportation of freight, but fortune did not favor this venture, and, losing nearly all his little capital in expenses over receipts, he returned to mechanics. It was fortunate for the world that he did. His talents have won him fame and emolument, and many have been given the means of livelihood through his achievements. In 1858 he began work for E. Montgomery & Co. who were making the first smut machines manufactured in Silver Creek, and he was also a pattern-maker for W. R. Greenleaf, a manufacturer of engines. Inventing the world-renowned Excelsior bran duster in 1861, Mr. Huntley granted Alphens Babcock a half-interest in the patent for defraying the cost of obtaining it—\$80. Mr. Huntley gave his personal attention to manufacturing these machines, and until January 1, 1866, they were made by E. Montgomery & Co. This firm was succeeded at that date by Howes, Babcock & Co., Mr. Huntley's partner being one of the firm. In 1868 Mr. Huntley built the building now Heine's Excelsior works to accommodate the demand for more room which the popularity of his machines called for. The next year Mr. Babcock sold his share of the business to Frank Swift who soon conveyed his interest to A. P. Holcomb.

Mr. Huntley had not suffered this profitable invention to monopolize his mental faculties, and about 1871 perfected a middlings purifier, which he at once placed on the market. This was the right thing produced at the right time. The manufacture of flour was in a transition state from the time-honored methods of our ancestors to the new "process" system, and Mr. Huntley's purifier was an important factor in bringing about new results. It is said that for the production of the best brands of flour ever produced from wheat "the world is indebted to Mr. Huntley as much, if not more, than to any other person."

In 1872 Huntley & Holcomb sold one-third interest in the Excelsior works and patents to Aug. Heine, when the firm became Huntley, Holcomb & Heine, and continued until 1882, doing a large business in the manufacture of bran dusters, Excelsior middlings-purifier and the importation and selling of Excelsior bolting cloth. In 1882 Mr. Huntley sold his interest to Holcomb & Heine. Later Mr. Heine bought out Mr. Holcomb. In 1883 Mr. Heine sold Mr. Huntley the entire stock and business of importing the Excelsior bolting cloth and he associated C. G. Hammond with him under the name of Huntley & Hammond. They have a branch house in Minneapolis, Minn., besides having stocks in St. Louis, Mo., Portland, Oregon, and in Canada, and do an annual business of over \$100,000.

In 1861 and 1862 Mr. Huntley assisted Alpheus Babcock in improving his smut-machine, and they brought out the best machine of the kind then on the market. In 1863 Mr. Huntley assisted E. Montgomery & Co. in remodeling their smut machine and this was largely improved. In 1864 Simeon Howes became associated with Alpheus Babcock in the manufacture of the Babcock smut-machine, forming the firm of Howes, Babcock & Co., with Norman Babcock, a brother of Alpheus, as a partner. This firm purchased the Montgomery shops, and took possession January 1, 1866. Alpheus and Norman Babcock with Mr. Huntley then combined the best elements of the Babcock "smutter" and the Montgomery "smutter" in one machine, called it the "Eureka smut-machine" and patented it. In 1886 Huntley & Hammond purchased a half interest in the Monitor Works, a plant manufacturing buckwheat machines, from G. S. Cranson & Son, and, by the retirement of G. S. Cranson, they now own two-thirds of that immense factory, one of the largest of its kind in the world, the firm being Huntley, Cranson & Hammond. In 1886 these works were only employing eight men, but under the new management orders began to increase, and they were compelled to enlarge their works, and add to the number of different kinds of special machinery which they manufactured, until now they employ 80 men, pay \$60,000 annually in wages, and send out over 1,500 machines per year, with annual sales amounting to over \$150,000. They now manufacture the following patented machines, and many of them have been invented or improved by Mr. Huntley: Cranson's wheat-scouring, polishing and separating machines; Cranson's buckwheat-scouring, polishing and separating machines; Cranson's corn-scouring, polishing and separating machines; Cranson's roller buckwheat shucker; "Monitor" dustless receiving and elevator separator; "Monitor" dustless milling separator; "Monitor" dustless malt and barley separator; "Monitor" malt and barley scourer; "Monitor" oat scourer; "Monitor" seed separator; "Diamond" dustless corn sheller and separator; "Diamond" corn sheller, and in 1893 they added a malt degenerator and separator. This is making a wonderful revolution in malting. These machines

are in active sale throughout the United States, and orders come from Europe, Australia and New Zealand. The United States have granted Mr. Huntley two patents on the Excelsior bran duster, four patents on the middlings purifier, one patent on a sieve, one patent on a machine for testing rotary parts or bodies, two patents for improvements on smut-machines, and one on a ship's rudder. This statement shows the originality of Mr. Huntley's inventive powers, and their versatility.

Mr. Huntley has been an active Republican from organization of the party, believes heartily in "Protection of American Industries," and has loyally given his support to the men who saved the country in the dark days from 1861 to 1865. A characteristic incident of this occurred May 5, 1893, when at a public meeting of the R. M. Starring Post, G. A. R., Rev. Chalon Burgess, in behalf of Mr. Huntley, presented the post with a "Grand Army Memorial Record." He has had no aspiration for political place, but in local matters has been frequently called to care for the weal of the community. He has been trustee of Silver Creek for six years, and two years consecutively president of the village. During his presidency he organized one of the most efficient fire departments in the county, and the hose company is named in his honor. In many ways, private and public, he gives of his time and means to elevate the condition of the community. He has a model home presided over by his amiable wife, Mary (Chapman) Huntley, who has heartily seconded his labors and undertakings since their marriage November 24, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Huntley hold a high place in the regards of a large circle of friends and acquaintance.

ARKWRIGHT.

CHAPTER LX.

ARKWRIGHT is an elevated hilly town, six miles square, composing township 5, range 11, Ellicott's survey. It is surrounded by Sheridan and Hanover on the north, Villenova on the east, Charlotte on the south, Pomfret on the west. The hills in the central part assume quite a mountain altitude, the highest of the county, rising in places to 1,600 or 1,700 feet above tidewater. Fine views of Lake Erie and a large portion of the grape belt are presented at some points. The soil varies in localities from heavy clay to a light gravelly loam, and comprise all gradations from very good to very poor. It has always been an agricultural town, and in the past the raising of sheep and cattle were prominent industries. Walnut creek and some of the branches of the Canadaway, which flows northwest from near the southeast corner, have their rise in this town, and the springs and brooks of this elevated region give it ample supply of the purest of water. This affords the town advantages for the raising of stock of a superior kind. Walnut creek has its head near Arkwright Summit; it flows nearly due north, leaving the town west of the northeast corner. The Canadaway is a larger stream with more and larger branches and quite a rapid descent, giving a succession of glens along its course and a beautiful cascade of twenty-two feet direct fall not far from where it leaves the town on the west side. Mud lake, with an area of ten acres, lies on the eastern border of the central part of the town and in Villenova.

The first settlement was in the northwest part by Abiram Orton on lot 55, Benjamin Perry, lot 64, and Augustus Burnham, lot 56, in 1807. These lots were not articulated until 1809. Asahel Burnham came later. Mr. Orton came from Oneida county, was a man of ability, and for some years an associate judge of this county. He died in 1837. Benjamin Perry, with Mr. Orton, built the first sawmill in town in 1818, on a branch of the Canadaway. He had been a lieutenant in the war of 1812, was prominent in militia matters and rose to be colonel.

Aaron Wilcox, born in Connecticut, bought lot 56, in October, 1809; made his home here in 1810, and here he died in 1833. Augustus Burnham, brother of Eliphalet who settled in Pomfret, settled in Arkwright in 1807, near Laona. He took up lot 7 in Pomfret in 1805. He died February 6, 1813,

aged 30 years, the first death in Arkwright, and his tombstone is the oldest in the Laona cemetery. Asahel Burnham came later than his brother Augustus. He married Luana, daughter of Nathan Eaton, May 11, 1815, and their marriage is said to have been the first one in Arkwright. Asahel was a corporal in Captain 'Tubbs' company in the war of 1812. He died about 1864. He has many descendants in the county.

Russell W. Mattoon, from Cayuga county, about 1820 settled on the farm now owned by William Allen. He afterward removed to Cassadaga, and died there November 4, 1885. His daughter, Mrs. Ahira G. Webster, resides in Pomfret. The first settlers at Arkwright Center before the war of 1812 were Uriah L. Johnson, and Benjamin and Jonathan Sprague. Daniel Saunders also early settled on lot 56, lived there many years, and has numerous descendants. Nathan Eaton bought on lot 64 in 1809, and occupied it the next year. Robert Cowden, Alla and Zebina Wilson settled on lots 53 and 54 in 1811. Reuben Wilson, father of these Wilsons, settled near them in 1817. Moses Tucker bought lot 62 in 1814. His son Chauncey was a prominent lawyer in Fredonia and Buffalo. These people, forming the first civilized community of the town, came from Oneida and Madison counties, and many of them were doubtless previously acquainted.

Isaiah Martin, from Broome county, in 1821 bought lot 3 in the southeast part of the town, where he developed from the wilderness a fruitful farm, built a tavern, a store, and asheries, all of which he conducted for many years. James Black early purchased a part of lot 10, and he and William Scott built neighboring cabins, of which the doors were made from a board which Mr. Scott brought two miles on his back. They were lifelong residents and good citizens. Horace Clough settled in the south part on lot 42, bought in 1810; Jesse Read, an early pioneer, located north of him on lot 43; David Abbey settled on lot 3 in 1823. Chauncey Abbey, president of the First National Bank of Fredonia, is his son, and was for many years the largest farmer of the town and one of the most extensive dealers in cattle of the county. He was supervisor eight years and held that office during the critical period of the civil war. Silas Matteson settled on lot 8, purchased in 1818, in the northeast corner of the town. In 1822 Bela Kingsley settled on lot 13, and in 1825 opened a tavern in a small framed house and was a noted innkeeper for years. His son, Edward B., held many town offices with acceptability. Ellsworth Griswold settled on lot 25, purchased in 1825, near Charlotte line. In 1826 Aaron Town settled on lot 12. He later kept tavern at Arkwright Summit for many years; his successor in the tavern was his son, Oliver M. Another son, Martin H., was justice many years and postmaster for about twenty years. Leonard Sessions settled on lot 4 in 1828. Benjamin Jones came in 1832 to lot 23, but later resided in the center of the town. He was justice for several years and town clerk twenty-one years.

After the pioneer stage of settlement, the population increased rapidly, prosperity came with the development of the farms, and a hardy yeomanry dotted the hills and vales with pleasant homes. Along the main roads country taverns gave good entertainment to the travelers who were numerous until the opening of the Erie railroad. The first of these hostelrys was opened at the Center by Simeon Clinton in 1817. Mr. Clinton was born in Saratoga county in 1779, located on lot 37 in 1813. He was a man of great ability, made the first survey of Dunkirk village, was active in the formation of the town of Arkwright; the first town meeting was held at his tavern. He was the first postmaster and continued in office twenty years. He was succeeded as innkeeper and postmaster by J. Bartholomew. Since 1851 these country inns have been closed for want of patronage. There has been little manufacturing. A few pioneer sawmills, with up-and-down saws, served to cut the settler's logs into lumber for home use, and after lumber became valuable steam sawmills were introduced and have practically exhausted the original forests. The only gristmill built here was constructed early near the Pomfret line on the Canadaway and went to ruin years ago. An oil mill was built at "the Abbey" sometime in the forties by William Mason and Leonard Love. It was soon bought by Andrus M. Huyck who conducted it successfully for some years. Mr. Huyck settled on lot 10 in 1827 in a primitive forest. Settlers came so rapidly that a log schoolhouse was built before the next winter. This school became of high repute, and, as "The Abbey School," enjoyed prosperity, and furnished many well equipped teachers for public schools. Mr. Huyck was a successful teacher, school commissioner and school inspector many years. He was a deeply religious man and did much good to the community. His sons were Shadrach, Oscar H., Elijah, and Avery, the latter a soldier in the civil war.

The town of Arkwright was formed from Pomfret and Villanova April 30, 1829. In 1830 a part of Pomfret was annexed. The first town meeting was held in the house of Simeon Clinton, May 2, 1830, and these officers were chosen: Supervisor, William Wilcox; town clerk, Aaron Foster; assessors, Andrus M. Huyck, Daniel Harrington, Lewis Tucker; commissioners of highways, Isaac Thompson, Joel White, Aaron Van Vliet; collector, Daniel Weaver; overseers of the poor, Silas May, Charles Crawford; commissioners of schools, Isaac Bumpus, Ira White, Lewis E. Danforth; inspectors of schools, Andrus M. Huyck, Timothy Cole, James Sprague; constables, Edw. B. Kingsley, David Weaver; justices of the peace, Isaac Bumpus, John G. Curtis, Lewis E. Danforth.

Arkwright had a population in 1845 of 1,295. From 1855 to 1880 its population varied little from 1,100; sometimes it was less, sometimes a hundred or so more. In 1890 it was 886. The state census of 1892 gives it as 928. 242 votes were cast at the general election of 1892: 82 democratic,

140 republican, 15 prohibition, social-labor 1, populist 4. The number of acres is 22,083, with an assessed value in 1893 of real and personal property of \$281,990, an average value of \$11.17.

The first religious services were held at the house of Aaron Wilcox in 1810, by Rev. John Spencer. The first church (Baptist) was organized by Elder Thomas Grinnell in 1820.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In June, 1830, Elder David Preston formed a class in the "Abbey." Its original members were Ira and Elizabeth Richardson, John Franklin, Reuben and Fanny Howe, John Weaver, John Laferty and Isaac Bumpus. Andrus M. Houck, Wright and Hiram Lewis, William and R. McClanathan, Caleb Weaver joined later, and at the end of the first year there were sixty members. Mr. Huyck was class leader for many years.

A Christian Church was organized several years ago. The society still hold services. The United Brethren society was organized about 1858.

SUPERVISORS.—1830-1-2-3-4-5-6, William Wilcox. 1837-8-9-40, Levi Baldwin. 1841, Lewis E. Danforth. 1842, Levi Baldwin. 1843, Lewis E. Danforth. 1844-5-6-7-8-9-50-1-2, William Wilcox. 1853-4, Levi Baldwin. 1855-6, Chauncey Abbey. 1857, Levi Baldwin. 1858-9, Chauncey Abbey. 1860-1, John C. Griswold. 1862-3-4-5, Chauncey Abbey. 1866, John C. Griswold. 1867, Delos J. Rider. 1868, John C. Griswold. 1869, Oscar H. Houck. 1870, Levi C. Baldwin. 1871-2, Leander S. Phelps. 1873-4-5, George W. Briggs. 1876, John C. Griswold. 1877-8, Edson I. Wilcox. 1879-80, Ezra Scott. 1881-2, Richmond Putnam. 1883, Eaton Burnham. 1884, John C. Griswold. 1885, Ezra Scott. 1886-7, Cassius M. Griswold. 1888, Richmond Putnam. 1889-90-1, Charles E. Cole. 1892-3-4, Marvin Cardot.

Major William Wilcox, son of Aaron the early settler, was born in Connecticut, May 1, 1790. He came with his father in 1809, later purchased a part of lot 48 adjoining Sheridan. He married in 1817, Esther S. Cole from Vermont. She died July 7, 1851. Their sons were Marcus B., Edson I., Walter R., and William H. H. Mr. Wilcox cut the first tree in the clearing of his farm, and developed a fine home where he resided until 1865. He died in Fredonia, October 14, 1867. He was the first supervisor of Arkwright, elected in 1830 and for six successive years, and again holding the office from 1844 to 1852 inclusive. He was a major of militia and member of Assembly in 1867.

Levi Baldwin, born in Vermont in 1802, came to Sheridan with his parents in 1812. He married Eliza Ann Putnam his first wife, in 1831 and located on lot 55 in Arkwright, where he became locally prominent. He was justice for many years, town superintendent of schools, supervisor for

eight years, and held various other positions of trust. His sons were Oliver T., L. Courtney, and Orville D.

John Cowles Griswold, son of Seth and Zerviah (Cowles) Griswold of Connecticut, was born in Sangersfield, August 1, 1819, where his father died in 1821. After several years of hardship and privations Mrs. Griswold came to Arkwright with her 11 children and settled on lot 25. John C. Griswold married Susan Briggs January 11, 1844. Their children were Cassius M., and DeWitt C. who died aged 10. In 1862 Mr. Griswold helped raise what became Company F of the 154th N. Y. Volunteers, and was promoted to captain. This regiment saw severe service and in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2d, 1863, Capt. Griswold had his arm shattered by a bullet, was taken prisoner and transported to Libbey prison in Richmond. After he was exchanged he came home, but soon returned to service though with impaired health. He was honorably discharged at Chattanooga in 1864. For over forty years Capt. Griswold was justice of the peace in Arkwright, for several terms he was justice of sessions, and for six terms represented the town on the board of supervisors. In every position he was the same kindly, conscientious and true man, and was highly esteemed in the town and county. He died July 24, 1892. Cassius Marcus Griswold was born in Arkwright December 7, 1845. He married S. Alice Terry daughter of Levi Terry of Gerry. Their children are Evangeline E., Ada L., John D. and Myron D. Mr. Griswold is a Republican and farmer, and has held the office of collector, commissioner of highways and supervisor two terms and is a justice of the peace.

The postoffice named Griswold for John C. Griswold was established in 1891, through the influence of Hon. Warren B. Hooker, John C. Griswold being the first postmaster. After his death James Turner was appointed, and held the office about one year, when E. B. Mathewson was appointed.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

(CHAUTAUQUA LAKE TOWNS.)

Ellicott, Jamestown, Busti, Harmony, Chautauqua, Ellery.

ELLICOTT.

CHAPTER LXI.

ELLICOTT was formed from Pomfret June 1, 1812, received its name in compliment to Joseph Ellicott, so long connected with the Holland Land Company, comprised townships 1 and 2 of ranges 10 and 11, and included Poland, Carroll, Kiantone and part of Busti making the town 12 miles square. April 16, 1823, the west half of township 1, range 11, was taken off to form Busti, and four of these lots were re-annexed to Ellicott, May 7, 1845. March 25, 1825, Carroll was formed and April 9, 1832, Poland was set off. Four lots were added from Carroll in 1845. Jamestown was carved out in 1886, leaving the town surrounding it on the north, east, south and west sides, and containing 19,065 acres, with an assessed valuation, real and personal, in 1893, of \$706,515, and a tax of \$8,512.11. Chadakoin river, the outlet of Chautauqua lake, flowing northeast, unites with Cassadaga creek, flowing southwest, on the east line of the town about equi-distant from its mouth and south boundaries. Ellicott is surrounded on the west by Busti and Ellery, north by Gerry, east by Poland and Carroll, south by Kiantone and Busti. The soil, rich and productive, is of alluvial formation along the streams, changing to clayey and then sandy loam as it approaches the hills. A physical feature of interest is the artesian wells. There are several of these at Ross's Mills, and a greater number at Levant, from some of which the water-works of Jamestown are supplied. These are from 75 to 130 feet in depth, and produce an abundance of pure cold water of unvarying temperature. The water is invariably found in coarse sand and gravel under a layer of clay. The supply is apparently unlimited, and various theories concerning it have been advanced. The water is raised in these wells by its own force fully 25 feet above the surface of the ground.

The first election of officers was held April, 1813, at the house of Joseph Akin. John Silsby, the nearest justice, presided, assisted by Laban Case, who was chosen moderator. The officers elected were: supervisor, James

Prendergast ; town clerk, Ebenezer Davis ; assessors, Solomon Jones, Benj. Covell, Wm. Deland ; commissioners of highways, Wm. Sears, Michael Frank, Laban Case ; overseers of poor, Joseph Akin, Stephen Frank ; constable and collector, James Hall ; constable, Laban Case ; fence viewers, Ebenezer Cheney, Aaron Martin. The second town meeting met at the house of Joseph Akin in 1814, and adjourned to the tavern of Laban Case, and these officers were elected : supervisor, James Prendergast ; clerk, Ebenezer Davis ; assessors, Solomon Jones, William Deland, Heman Bush ; overseers of poor, Joseph Akin, Stephen Frank ; commissioners of highways, Caleb Thompson, Amos Bird, Theron Plumb ; constable and collector, Henry L. Frank ; constable, Richard Covell ; fence viewers, Joseph Akin, Heman Bush, Solomon Jones ; commissioners of common schools, Heman Bush, Theron Plumb ; inspectors of schools, James Prendergast, Solomon Jones, Theron Plumb. In 1813 the town voted \$250 for bridges and roads and that the supervisor solicit bridge money from the county. These roads were laid out in 1813. "From Joseph Akin's and Laban Case's past the 'Varnum place' to James Akin's ; Reuben Woodward's to Culbertson's (afterward Colonel Fenton's) ; from near Jones Simmons' to near Edward Work's mill ; from near Dr. Shaw's to near Simmons. From the mouth of Fairbank, past Sloan's to Russell's mill at the public highway ; from the house of Lawrence Frank to Stillwater ; from the Simmons' and Work's road at a sapling to James Prendergast's mills ; from a small beech tree on the bank of the creek a few rods north of Wm. Sears' to Prendergast's mills." In 1814, October, roads were laid out from "Joel Tyler's to Conewango to a black oak ; from near Wm. Sears' dwelling house, as formerly laid out by courses and distances, cross Esquire Jones' bridge across Stillwater creek, to the bridge across the outlet of Chautauqua lake near and below James Prendergast's mills. (This was built by Reuben Landon) ; from Work's mill to the bridge over Cassadaga, leading to Kennedy's mills ; from Fish's to near Garfield's." The \$100 bridge money received in 1814 from the county was thus appropriated : Bridge across the outlet at Esquire Prendergast's \$37.67 ; bridge across Stillwater creek, near Joseph Akin's, \$29. Bridge across Kiantone creek at Robert Russell's mill, afterwards A. T. Prendergast's, \$33.33. The remainder was raised by the inhabitants. The building of all bridges in those days was much aided by subscriptions payable in labor and materials.

The first settlers in Ellicott were William Wilson, George W. Fenton and James Culbertson. William Wilson located on the Chadakoin river, probably on lot 5, in a shanty in the spring of 1806 ; by June he had so far completed a log house as to make it his home, although, as the land was not yet surveyed, he could not buy until May, 1808, when he purchased a portion of the west part of lot 5 and of the east part of 12. The land was occupied by him until his death in 1850. The same spring George W. Fen-

ton located near Levant, put up a log cabin and chopped and made quite a clearing which he sold to John Arthur on removing to Carroll. James Culbertson is said to have located at the same time "*north* of the outlet," probably *west* would be better. These three, "except perhaps Edward Shillitto," were the three first settlers in the old "Twelve miles square town of Ellicott." Dr. Hazeltine graphically groups the early settlers of Ellicott thus:

Wilson was living below Falconer in 1806, James Culbertson a mile below, Geo. W. Fenton, John Arthur and Robert Russell on the opposite side of the outlet a mile below Work's in 1809. During the following year Thomas Sloane was on the old Indian clearing (the Prendergast farm) on the Kiantone, Solomon Jones and the Akin's and others on the Stillwater. Nathaniel Bird was at the foot of the lake where Gideon Sherman now lives, and Wm. Deland on the Solomon Butler farm. Previous to the settlement of "The Rapids," the Frews, the Owens's, the Myers's, James Hall, Ebenezer Cheney, Ebenezer Davis, William Scars, Jasper Marsh, and others were settlers on the Conewango and the Stillwater in that part now Carroll and Kiantone. The first settlement in southern Chautauqua was at Kennedy. Dr. Thomas Kennedy in 1804 built the first sawmill there on the Conewango, and there were a number of settlers but their names are lost. Probably some of them have descendants living in that part now, but so far as we have been able to ascertain they cannot furnish the date of their father's settlement. The Strunks, Zebulon Peterson, Augustus Moon, Benjamin Lee, Jonas Simmons, Amos Ferguson, Thomas Walkup, and other early settlers of the north part came in shortly before or soon after the settlement at the Rapids had commenced.

August 1, 1807, Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy and Edward Work, who were developing the mill power at Kennedy very rapidly, purchased a large tract on both sides of the outlet below Dexterville, including the mill sites at Worksburg and Tiffanys, and valuable timber land east of the Cassadaga river and Levant, along the Kennedy road. In the fall of 1807, Work erected a hewed log house north of the outlet. In 1808 he built his sawmills and put them in operation. About this time Kennedy and Work opened a road from Kennedy's mills to Work's mill and built the first bridge across the Cassadaga about one-fourth of a mile above Levant. In 1809 Work built a gristmill with one run of stones which were split out of a large rock. The erection of this mill was a condition of the sale of the land. This mill was a great accommodation to settlers, and led to the opening of roads to the settlements about the foot of the lake and to Stillwater creek and Frank's settlement. These mills were built three years before the settlement at Jamestown, when almost all travel was in keel boats and canoes or by Indian trails. 12 of the boats used in the transportation of salt down the Allegany were built at Work's mill in 1808. The discovery of the salt springs on the Allegany, Kanawha and Ohio rivers caused the discontinuance of the salt trade by this route. The keel boats that came up for salt brought loads of provisions, whiskey, iron castings, nails, glass, dried fruit, and other articles.

Edward Work was a man of ability (See pages 177, 188). He was a resident of Ellicott from 1807 till his death in 1857. From 1818 he was a prominent member of the Methodist church and his home an hospitable "Methodist tavern." In 1840 he sold most of his property and retired from business.

Jonas Simmons came in 1809 and made a claim at Fluvanna, and in 1810 brought his wife and 13 of his 15 children. John Strunk, his wife's brother, and Benjamin Lee, whose wife was sister to Mrs. Simmons, and John Strunk came with him. Four of John Strunk's children were in the company, so a whole school district came in one company. These were the first settlers in the west part of Ellicott. Jacob Strunk, brother of John, settled in 1816 on lot 53, township 2, range 11. Augustus Moon, a soldier of 1812, located on lot 37, township 2, in 1814. His brothers Gideon, Samuel and Jonathan soon came. Their settlement gave name to Moon's creek. In 1815 Nathan Cass made a clearing and built a sawmill at East Jamestown. A year later he sold to John and Darius Dexter residents of Mayville from 1808. Darius was one of the most prominent citizens of Ellicott. He removed to Dexterville, as the mills were soon called, in 1818, and did extensive business for many years. He sold to Falconer, Jones & Allen. "He is remembered as the first colonel of the old 162d regiment," "and a charitable man of great popularity."

Benjamin Ross came from Cincinnati in 1815, and in 1816 bought on lot 30, township 2, range 11, "Ross Mills." His nearest neighbor was at Work's Mills and Mr. Ross and Isaac Young were 21 days in cutting a road through the intervening three miles. He built a log house and occupied it with his wife and child in December 1816. "For a month they endured the cold without doors or windows substituting blankets for them."

In 1817 Jacob Fenton came from Jamestown, where he had kept hotel and conducted a pottery from 1814, and established a pottery at Fluvanna which he conducted until 1822, when he died, and his son William H. Fenton succeeded him. In 1826 Samuel Whittemore became a partner and the partnership continued nearly 20 years. Mr. Whittemore came from Concord, N. H., in 1826, and in 1827 was appointed postmaster of Fluvanna, and continued in that office until near his death in 1875. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and was chiefly instrumental in forming one of the earliest local temperance societies. He kept a hotel from very early date until his death, where no liquors were sold, and was much frequented as a summer resort—the first on the lake. His son Henry continued the hotel.

Nathan Meads settled on lot 35, township 2, range 11, in 1812, and purchased over 400 acres the next year. He built two small log houses near the outlet, and in 1815 commenced a large two-story house of square hewed pine timber, which, in 1816, he sold with his land to Solomon Jones and Henry Babcock. Thomas and Joseph Walkup in 1814 purchased lands on lot 48. Elias Tracy settled on lot 49 very early. Phineas Palmiter in 1813,

Cyrus Fish his brother-in-law in 1814, and Stephen Wilcox in 1814 came with families. Palmiter bought on lot 64, but passed most of his life in Jamestown. Cyrus Fish had many children and his descendants are among the best families of the county. Cyrus Fish, Jr., built a sawmill on Clove run, where, it is said, he operated the first "shingle machine" of the county.

Jehial Tiffany, brother of Silas Tiffany, was born in Randolph, Vt., in 1798. He removed with his parents in 1809 to Darien, Genesee county. In 1816 he came to Ellicott and tarried a while, and after a visit to Darien returned to Jamestown in 1818, and was in trade with his brother, and dealt in lumber. In 1829 they built mills on the 1,000 acre tract they had purchased on the Chadakoin river between Dexterville and Falconer, long known as "Tiffanyville." Here Mr. Tiffany resided, gave up merchandising and managed the mills and real estate. He died in 1867. His son, John H., is a resident on the old place.

Levant, at the junction of Chadakoin river and the Cassadaga, early promised to be a place of importance. From 1840, when 500,000 bricks were made here annually, until the present, brick making has been conducted; by M. J. Mecusker since 1878. David Rider, a farmer near Levant, is son of Silas Rider, who resided in Ellington from 1829 to his death in 1840. Stephen Pratt and family located in Gerry in 1819. He died in 1838. Merrick B. Pratt, a farmer, great-grandson of Stephen and son of Rufus, now lives in Ellicott. Levi S. Pratt lives in Gerry, and Wallace R. Pratt in Ellery. Nehemiah Horton settled in Gerry in 1818 and died August 1, 1855. His daughter, Mrs. Rufus Pratt, resides with her son Merrick B. Asa W. Horton, son of Nehemiah, lives in the south part. Amos Blanchard settled in Ellicott in 1824. His son, Flint, a large farmer and dairyman, has been prominent in Democratic politics.

The largest body of pine timber of the county occupied the area of the original town of Ellicott. (See pages 38 and 39.) E. A. Ross, in a paper read before the "Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science," gives the pioneer lumbermen and mills of the Cassadaga, and from it we make this summary: Russell run, the first stream above the "outlet," empties into the Cassadaga two miles above. Thomas Russell built the first saw mill on Russell run $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its mouth in 1816; he operated it some years. It was later owned by E. W. Scowden who ran it as long as there was timber. (Pine was the only kind then called fit to cut). Charles and James McConnell built a mill half a mile above Russell's; after some years they sold to Cyrus and Artemas Fish. One mile above this Elisha Hall built a mill which he soon sold. The fourth mill and the lowest on the stream was built by Gideon Gilson and later sold to Elisha Hall. It was one mile from the Cassadaga, near the public highway and the residence of William Clark, one of the earliest settlers. The lumber from these mills was of fine quality

and was hauled to Gilson's Landing at the mouth of the stream and there rafted. The next stream was Folsom run, which emptied into the Cassadaga a short distance below Ross's Mills. This had four mills. The lower, built by Elijah Aikin, was later owner by Cyrus and Artemas Fish and later by Anson Chamberlain. The mill next above this was built by Joel Tyler, and changed owners often. John Cobb and Joseph Darling, whom I think was the last owner and cut the last lumber, being among them. This was a double mill and cut the most lumber of any mill on the small streams. The next mill was between the two last mills, about a mile from each, and was probably built by Nathan Cherry. Adolphus Hooker, who later owned it, built another mill a little above this, and ran both until the timber was exhausted. These mills cut a large amount of timber for mills situated on dry or "thunder shower" creeks. The first mill on the Cassadaga above its mouth was built in 1817 by Benjamin Ross at Ross's Mills. It was located in the bed of the natural stream. A dam was later built on its site, and a new mill built on a race dug from the pond. The mill irons for the first mill were brought from Pittsburgh in a canoe, the trip occupying two weeks. The mill irons, included castings for the gig and bull wheels, big crank, and gudgeon for the main water wheel, beaver tail for the pitman, the dogs and bars for the oldfashioned headblocks, bull-wheel chain and saw. These irons did service in all the old style mills on this site. This second mill was burned in July, 1832, after running only a short time. This was a sad blow to the little community that had come to depend upon the mill for employment, but the neighbors came from miles around to aid in replacing it and in six days another mill frame was raised, as this stanza improvised on the occasion testifies:

Here is a good frame
That deserves a good name.
What shall we call it?
Ross' industry and the carpenters' delight;
Framed in six days and raised before night.

This mill was operated until worn out and replaced with modern improvements with iron or "patent" waterwheel. This was the fourth and last mill owned by Benjamin Ross. He sold it to M. J. Morton, who sold it to Joel Partridge; he rebuilt it and sold to Wesley Martin. Three miles above the Ross mill John Hines and William Newton in 1819 built a saw-mill on the Cassadaga, and in 1822 built the first gristmill of that section. Joel and Thomas Walkup owned them later, and they were long known as the Walkup mills. John Cobb operated them later. He and his brother Rolland were then largely interested in lumbering. The last owner was R. M. Miller. Hatch creek, the next tributary on which mills were built, empties into the Cassadaga half-a-mile above Walkup mills, and flows through

Bucklin's Corners, early called "Vermont." There was only one mill on this stream at any time. Samuel Sinclear was builder and owner of one of the first mills. Tower run, a small stream heading in Ellery, was the next stream utilized. Henry Shaw built its first mill in 1816. Elisha Tower and Jesse Dexter built a mill in 1827, which was burned after running 18 months and reported to have been rebuilt and running in six days. Holden Moon built a third mill on this stream about 1840.

EARLY BOATING AND BOATBUILDING.—Nathan Brown wrote several articles for newspapers, from which we condense :

Walkup's Mills was the head of keelboat navigation on the Cassadaga, and when we first saw it in 1823 there were at the wharf two keelboats, one pirogue, a bateau and some canoes. The boats had discharged their lading of iron, nails, window glass, bacon, flour, grindstones, and a miscellaneous variety of other goods, including, not least, Monongahela whiskey, then deemed as essential to life by lumbermen, boatmen and pioneers. These boats were poled or "cordelled" up the Allegany and Conewango rapids by a hardy set of men who had become inured to the life and could endure any amount of fatigue. One of the boats was loaded for a return trip by putting in "black salts," made by the pioneers by leaching ashes and boiling the lye, and potash, which was made from black salts. Both were used in making glass in the Pittsburgh factories. They also took as part of their loading deer and bearskins, furs, maple sugar, and other products of a new country. The bateau was being loaded with shaved white pine shingles in the center (bought for 50 cents a thousand) leaving a space on each side for the boatmen to walk with their poles. The keelboats were 40 feet long and 10 feet wide, built without decks, and the freight was covered with a tarpaulin. On each side was a walk on which was nailed cleats to prevent the boatmen from slipping. The poles were of white ash, about ten feet long, with a turned knob on the small end to set against the shoulder, and here the hard work came in that tested endurance. The bateaux were about 40 feet long also, seven or eight feet wide, built extremely light and strong. The pirogues were made of two sticks of timber scooped and worked out and matched in the center to a shape like a canoe, were wide enough to take in a barrel crossways, and could carry quite a cargo. Sawmill owners were obliged when building their dams to construct locks to allow boats to pass, and when we became familiar with the streams, locks existed on all of the dams from Warren to Jamestown. Keelboating was continued for years on the Allegany by a larger class of decked boats drawn by horses. They brought nearly all the iron, nails, glass and building material used in the country. The pioneer axe factory at Dexterville, and the pail factory at Jamestown up to 1840 procured their iron, wire and paints at Pittsburgh and shipped them in keelboats to Warren. Flatboating and storeboating dates back to an early day. Plumb's pond at Levant was an early building place of them. They were from 60 to 80 feet long and built bottomside up, and it took all the men that could be gathered from miles around to turn one over when completed. The first one I ever saw turned was built at Plumb's pond in 1832 for Benham, Rogers & Scott. In 1835 Wood & Partridge built a set of stocks for boat turning in front of their pail factory at "Piouville" extending it nearly up to the dam. Here Wood & Partridge, Benham, Rogers & Scott, Scott & Barrows, R. V. Cunningham & Nathan Brown made many boats. S. B. Winsor later built stocks for boats at Levant, then removed them to Worksburg (Falconer) just below the sawmill. Here he built many boats, 25 for me. Nelson Brown, and Charles Clark & Co. built boats of a superior quality. John Wilson & Sons erected stocks on the east side of sash-factory pond, and some years later built some at Myers. The last set was at Plumb's pond where boats were built until 1880. Storeboat building in Ellicott was no mean industry, as I, besides all the others, have had over 150 boats built.

FALCONER, the prosperous and rapidly growing manufacturing village of Ellicott, is an incorporated village, joining the city of Jamestown on the east. It is located on level ground with dry gravelly soil, surrounded by a fine

farming country, and has an intelligent progressive population of about 1,000. It has most excellent shipping facilities, two of the lines of the Erie Railway system forming a junction with the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley and Pittsburgh railroad south of the Chadakoin river, and the latter road having also a station north of the Chadakoin connecting with the Jamestown Electric Street Railway. An abundance of excellent water underlies the village at a depth of from 15 to 20 feet and is obtained easily through driven wells. Robert Falconer, the first of that family, was a Scotchman, who after a prosperous business career in New York, located in Warren, Pa., and was the first president of the ill-fated "Lumbermen's Bank of Warren." He was at one time interested with Daniel Hazeltine in his manufacturing in Jamestown, and purchased real estate at Dexterville and Worksborg and at Kennedy. His sons Patrick and William became possessed of these valuable interests, and were extensive lumbermen and mill owners. Patrick studied law with Judge Hazeltine, for a time was his partner, and in 1840 bought his father's interests at Dexterville and Worksborg. In 1844, selling the Dexterville property, he became owner of Worksborg (which took his name), and resided there until his death in 1887. William, although a minor, was by special legislation made executor of his father's will. He built the building now the hotel at Falconer, and had other interests there. He was later a prominent resident of Kennedy, where he rebuilt the mills, and conducted extensive lumbering and merchandising for years.

W. T. Falconer and D. E. Merrill formed the "W. T. Falconer Manufacturing Company" in 1888, to make apiarian supplies, washing machines, advertising novelties, etc. Their large factory is at Falconer station. They have employed 100 operatives, and publish "*The Beekeeper*," a monthly journal. F. T. Merriam established an extensive business here in 1888 for making sash, doors and blinds. Fenton, Robertson & Co., have employed from 50 to 75 men in making sideboards and bookcases. Carlson, Bloomquist & Co., have employed over 50 operatives in making chamber sets. In 1892 the Lister Mills, for the manufacture of textile fabrics, were located here and the company organized with a capital of \$300,000. Large and substantial brick buildings were erected in 1892, and the intention is ultimately to employ from 1,000 to 1,500 operatives. Goodwill & Ashworth erected a large brick building in 1892 for the manufacture of woolen warp, which has capacity for many employes. Various other manufactories, several mercantile establishments, two hotels, two churches and a large and beautiful school building make up a thriving and active community. Guy H. Fuller, deputy factory inspector, gives the manufacturing industries of Falconer, in May 1894, as "bicycle works, furniture factory, sash, door and blind factory, towel works, novelty works, mantel works, mills for textile fabrics, planing mill." The first mill in this country to make astrachan cloth is also located here.

Charles M. Reed was born in Sinclairville, March 18, 1862, son of Richard and Therese (Burlingame) Reed. His education was acquired at the Sinclairville Academy, Fredonia Normal School and Albany Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in May 1885, and commenced his law practice in his native town in 1886. In 1893 he removed to Falconer.

Ephraim Mosher, son of Peter Mosher, was born in Openham, Fulton county, N. Y., May 26, 1802, and came to Ellington in 1837. Here he married in 1844, Harriet L., daughter of Henry and Eva (Ingersoll) Abbey. They resided in Poland from 1845 to 1860, when they moved to Falconer, where Mr. Mosher died in 1875. Their children were Henrietta (Mrs. R. I. Cowden), Victoria M. (Mrs. S. Ely), Stiles B., who lives with his mother.

Willard Cass, son of Pliny Cass, was born in Carroll, October 25, 1825. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Co. A., 112th Regt., N. Y. Vols., and in May died at Beaufort, South Carolina, of disease contracted in service. He married a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Ellicott, a daughter of Robert and Pamela (Smith) Arthur, in 1855, and resided in Falconer, where Mrs. Cass lives. They had three children, Alice M., Lida A., and A. Dora.

SWEDISH CHURCHES.—In 1891 the Swedes erected a "Union Church" of brick on a lot 60x120 feet presented to them. The property is worth \$2,000. The members then consisted of 35 Lutherans, 30 Methodists and 25 Mission Friends. The Lutherans in 1892 formed an independent society.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the fall of 1892 Brooklyn Heights Chapel of this church, then a Sunday-school mission of Jamestown church, and Falconer "appointment," having preaching "once a fortnight" on Sunday afternoons, with 50 members connected with Frewsburg, were joined in one "charge" and named "The Second M. E. Church of Jamestown." The trustees, C. L. Hough, T. J. Pratt, H. E. Brunson, erected a parsonage costing \$1,600 on a lot secured adjoining the church. Membership 200.

SUPERVISORS.—1813-14-15, James Prendergast; 1816-17-18-19-20-21-22, John Frew; 1823-4-5, James Hall; 1826, Solomon Jones; 1827, Nathaniel Fenton; 1828-9, Solomon Jones; 1830, Nathaniel Fenton; 1831-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-40, Samuel Barrett; 1841-2, William Hall; 1843, Horace Allen; 1844, Samuel Barrett; 1845-6, Henry Baker; 1847-8, Augustus F. Allen; 1849-50, Charles Butler; 1851, R. V. Cunningham; 1852, Augustus F. Allen; 1853-4, Henry Baker; 1855, Simeon W. Parks; 1856, Augustus F. Allen; 1857, Francis W. Palmer; 1858-9, Lewis Hall; 1860-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8, Augustus F. Allen; 1869-70, Jerome Preston; 1871-2-3-4, Augustus F. Allen; 1875-6, Lewis Hall; 1877, Corydon Hitchcock; 1878-9 John T. Wilson; 1880-1-2-3, Robert N. Marvin; 1884-5, Daniel Griswold; 1886-7-8, Gustavus A. Bentley, 2d; 1889-90-1-2-3-4, Alonzo Halliday.

CITY OF JAMESTOWN.

“ Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, records, fragments of stone, passages of books, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time.”

CHAPTER LXII.

THE CITY OF JAMESTOWN.

THREE miles below the foot of Chautauqua lake on its winding and deep outlet (Chadakoin river) is located the picturesque manufacturing city of Jamestown. Its streets and avenues climb the steeply sloping banks of the stream, or stretch in long levels for extensive distances. Not only all the original site has been occupied but English and Swede hills, Dexterville and Tiffanyville (East Jamestown), with much adjacent territory have been absorbed, while from its contiguity Falconer has attained rapid growth and Lakewood assumed its importance. The city of today with its numerous smokestacks indicating a regular throbbing of the heart of industry, its elegant churches, its magnificent business blocks, its elaborate school edifices, its artistic library building, its miles of electric and other railroads, its fleet of steamboats, its display of residences crowning the charming hills and ornamenting the defiles, would seem to its founder (could he return and visit it) as a creation of fairyland or an optical delusion, so much its prosperity exceeds what even his vivid imagination had forecasted.

Jamestown has many advantages for still greater development as a manufacturing center. It has the purest water and the lowest death rate of any city in the United States. Its railroad facilities give it easy and rapid communication with the east and the west, the north and the south. It is favored with two branches of the great Erie railway system, on which it is only 447 miles from New York city, 540 from Chicago, 414 from Cincinnati and 69 from Buffalo. The Chautauqua Lake railway opened in 1888 gives it a western outlet by the Western New York and Pennsylvania, the “Nickel Plate” and the Lake Shore railways. It is in touch with Dunkirk and Pittsburgh by the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley & Pittsburgh R. R. Its central position between the northern (Bradford) oil fields and the southern ones of Pennsylvania has been of advantage to its welfare as successful oil operators have made their residence here. The steady growth and increasing prosperity of Jamestown have been the result of the application of correct prin-

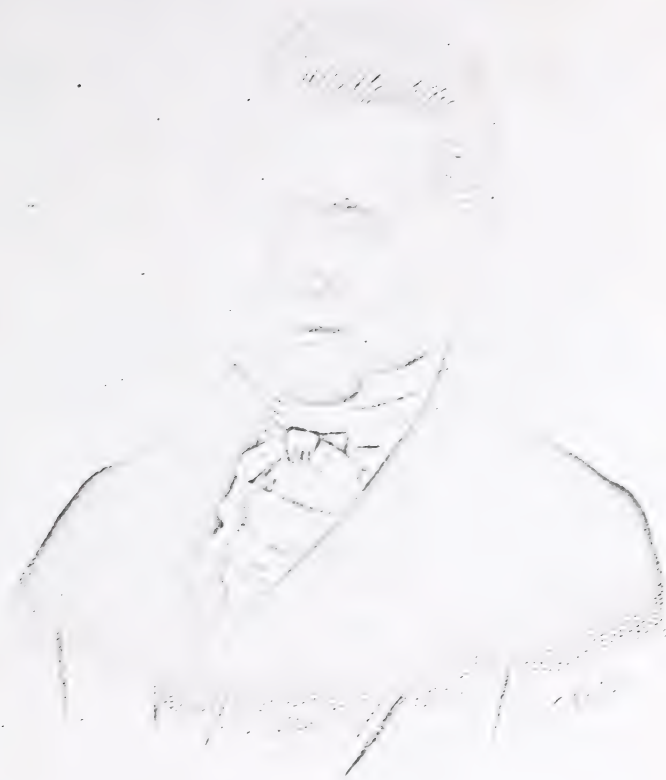
ciples to a development of manufacturing and industrial interests. It was established as a manufacturing town, and its liberal and enterprising citizens have cordially welcomed and reached out after valuable additions. A board of trade has been in existence for nearly a quarter of a century, and, when occasion requires, gives organized and systematic support to movements benefiting the public weal. Hand in hand with this has worked the furniture board of trade, which devotes itself to the interests of the numerous furniture manufacturing establishments. The never-failing water-power of Chadakoin river, the high attitude of the city, assuring climatic conditions in the highest degree favorable to health, its exhaustless supply of the purest of waters from a system of artesian wells, the fact that it is surrounded on all sides by a rich and productive agricultural country; all these combine to make a city whose factory fires shall increase from year to year, whose dignity and reputation shall grow from decade to decade, and whose wealth and prosperity shall only be surpassed by its generosity and unobtrusiveness.

The original purchase of James Prendergast included "all of township 2, range 11, embraced in the west and middle third of lots 33 and 34, lot 41, and the south part of lot 42." *The first resident was John Blowers in 1810. He was a workman in Mr. Prendergast's employ, and the location of his house was marked in 1870 by a monument erected by Hon. E. T. Foote, bearing a suitable inscription. In 1811 Mr. Prendergast became a resident of the incipient city in a more pretentious log house, which was burned with valuable contents in the fire that destroyed his first mill. The first milldam was just above Steele street bridge. Reuben Slayton had a sawmill on Goose creek in Harmony as early as 1810, and Hon. E. T. Foote, in an annotation in a copy of "French's Gazetteer," owned by Willard McKinstry, says: "From that sawmill Judge Prendergast procured sawed stuff for his first mill." This sawmill was "raised" in September, 1811, the dam completed in December, the mill commenced to saw in February, 1812, and was burned the same season. The dam caused the flooding of the farms along Lake Chautauqua, whose waters were permanently raised, and was abandoned. To secure another site Mr. Prendergast purchased 500 acres more, "the east thirds of lots 33 and 34, and north part of 42," which included the present business center of Jamestown. The war of 1812 brought disaster to all enterprises. Money became scarce, and the paper currency nearly worthless. Fears of Indian depredations were not unfounded, and Mr. Prendergast experienced trouble upon trouble. But discouragement only stimulated him. He manifested the same courage, push and capability that have been characteristic of the later manufacturers of this city, and steadily and persistently laid well the foundations of the Jamestown of today. Little was done in 1812, but a double frame house was built between First and Second streets

*For early settlements see pages 203 to 204.

near Cherry, which Mr. Prendergast and Capt. William Forbes, his superintendent, occupied in December. Travel along Chadakoin river must have been extensive and the passing of keelboats frequent, for a tavern was opened in 1813. By this time (1813) there was a stir of life. A bridge was commenced over the "Outlet," but no road penetrated the thick forests. The travel was all on the water. J. & H. Prendergast this year sent goods down the lake to stock a store for the hands working on the new mills must have their wants supplied. In 1814 roads were laid and opened in various directions. The bridge was finished, \$37.67 of the \$100 appropriated for the entire county being applied upon it. The war was over. Prospective settlers were freed from anxiety for safety, and came and brought others. The new sawmill could now furnish boards and several shanties were erected. "In 1814 Mr. Prendergast set about building gristmills to bridge that awful chasm between \$19 flour and 'three shilling' wheat." Jacob Fenton commenced a tavern worthy the name, which fronted Chadakoin river at the keelboat landing east of Main street and south of Second. This was kept by Mr. Fenton till his removal to Fluvanna in 1822. He also established a pottery adjoining the tavern, and the red cups and saucers there made yet here and there linger in existence. This year Mr. Prendergast built a small frame dwelling, which he occupied for many years, on Second street just west of the Chautauqua County National Bank. John Blowers built a small house on the west side of Main, on lot later plotted as "lot 3."

Notable additions were made to the settlers in 1815, men of education and professional men had heard of "The Rapids," and Elial T. Foote, its first physician, came this spring, and Dr. Laban Hazeltine came in May, but a few weeks later, with his family. A young graduate of Williams College, Abner Hazeltine, came in November, and commenced the first academical school of the south part of the county in the large academy building Mr. Prendergast built this year. Horace Allen, later general, "and active participant in village affairs, the soul of good nature, highly esteemed," came also this year. The great development of the city on the "south side" is due to his earnest efforts. Such men as these add strength to any community, and how much more value do their mentality, vigor and culture impart to the infant settlements of civilization. Years have passed. The struggling hamlet has become a city, they and the village grew together, and, when in ripened years they closed their earthly career, they had ineffaceably stamped their vigorous personalities upon the place, so long the scene of their activities. An old townsman says: "I can now see Judge Prendergast as he listened to some person's account of his wants which he was sure to relieve. He was a father to the needy. Dr. Foote was one of the ruling personages. Energetic and ambitious, many of his moves ran counter to the views and feelings of his associates, yet his many good traits of character procured him



James Prendergast

hosts of friends. Laban Hazeltine, an honest, skillful physician, who never dealt out medicine not needed to increase his charges; his brother, Abner Hazeltine, belonged to a profession proverbially suspected, but he was one of nature's noblemen, whose patent of nobility came from God."

In the spring of 1815 Jamestown village was inaugurated by a survey of lots of 50x120 feet, which were offered for sale at \$50 each. The price remained unchanged for a dozen years. Judge Foote thus describes "The Rapids" in 1815: "A 1½ story gristmill building with two runs of stones, two single sawmills and one gang sawmill, all owned by James Prendergast. There was one small store of goods owned by Jediah and Martin Prendergast of Mayville, managed by Thomas Disher, a clerk. Two small shanty blacksmith shops were occupied by Eleazer Daniels and Patrick Campbell, and a small out-of-doors tannery owned by John Burge and James Rice. The chief business was cutting lumber. (See page 324). In November 1815 there were 13 families living on Jamestown territory, occupying rude cabins, and some men without families. A few families lived in adjacent territory; one in the extreme northwestern corner of the city's limits, and two or three at Cass's Mills (East Jamestown)." In the winter of 1815-16 several families arrived. The first New Year's ball was an event. It occurred January 1, 1816, in the partly completed hotel William Clark and Jesse Smith were building on the southeast corner of Main and Third streets.

Even yet the village was but a ragged hole cut in a gloomy forest wilderness. Only about 60 acres had been cleared, and swamps, burned logs, stumps, mireholes and unpainted cabins perched on wooden blocks were the chief features of the "clearing," while surrounding this on every side a forest of majestic pines towered heavenward. The second dam was located where is now that of L. B. Warner's mill. The sawmill built here burned this spring (1816), but was soon rebuilt. A "Fourth of July" celebration was held in Nathan Cass's unfinished hotel on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets. James Prendergast, "Esq.," was president of the occasion, Abner Hazeltine orator, Jesse Smith read the "Declaration," there was a large gathering from the settlements along the lake and the southern towns and a glorious time was had with powder, gingerbread, cider, and "other refreshments" to add to the hilarity. 1816 was the "cold year," frosts and freezes in every month cut off all crops, and many were discouraged and departed for a more genial region. Fever and ague was prevalent also, and threatened to remain. But the timorous were thus weeded out while the strong men remained, and this year accessions were made to their numbers of men of brain and influence. Daniel Hazeltine, "a man of great industry, unimpeachable integrity, and an ornament to society;" Samuel Barrett, "later major, and bank president, social and friendly, a business man in every sense;" Samuel A. Brown, "that eccentric, honest, confiding yet cautious

man, whose fare like himself was plain and substantial ;" Thomas W. Harvey, later general, a man of wonderful inventive skill, the inventor of the machines in use to make gimlet-pointed screws and brass pins. (His son Hayward, the inventor of the celebrated Harvey armor-plate used on U. S. iron-clads, was born in Jamestown); Royal Keyes, "an ingenious mechanic and of strong religious sentiments;" Rufus Pier, "that quiet, steady hatter, whose judicial mind caused him to be made 'justice' year after year;" William Hall, "of great strength, untiring industry, sound judgement—a father of the city in business and religion;" all these came in 1816.

Silas Tiffany, "a polished, dignified gentleman of the old school, whose gentle manners won him many friends, and who, during his residence here of over half a century, was a highly esteemed citizen," came in June, 1816. We take this from a memorial prepared by W. W. Henderson in 1883:

"At the time of Mr. Tiffany's arrival the area now occupied by the city was largely covered with an unbroken forest of pine. Deer were numerous, and bears and wolves not uncommon. Of the few buildings that had been erected was the house on Main street, built by Blowers for Judge Prendergast as a boarding house, then the home of Dr. Hazeltine, the house on Cherry street built as a residence for Judge Prendergast and Capt. William Forbes; the new house just completed for Judge Prendergast on the west side of Main street; the tavern of Jacob Fenton, and a few other small houses and a few buildings yet incomplete. Soon after Mr. Tiffany's arrival he purchased the lot on the northeast corner of Main and Second streets, and erected a large two-storied store, to the north side of which he attached a one-storied building for a residence. The first person to occupy this residence was J. E. Budlong; afterwards Benjamin Budlong; and, after Mr. Tiffany's marriage, it was his home until 1837, when seven buildings on the east side of Main street between Second and Third were destroyed by fire, including Mr. Tiffany's house and store. Not counting the shanty store on Mr. Tiffany's lots when he purchased them, his was the second store in the town; his first goods arrived in the fall of 1817. His store was first built on blocks, as then was usual. In the spring of 1819 he dug a cellar under it and under the house, and built cellar walls of stone; these were the first stone walls built in Jamestown."

The village now steadily increased in importance. In 1822 Dr. Foote purchased the "reserve land" of the Holland Land Company between the Prendergast land and the Dexterville tract, plotted it into lots of from five to 40 acres, one of 11 acres included the "water-power at the lower dam." This land sold rapidly, Horace Allen bought the site and built the first mill where John T. Wilson's mill stands, other improvements were made and in 1827 Jamestown was ready for incorporation. Among the prominent arrivals in these years were Col. Augustus F. Allen, later member of Congress elect, "a natural leader, with executive qualities far greater than are possessed by but very few;" Dascum Allen, "a thorough, active business man, ever ready to assist others;" Col. Henry Baker, "one of the leading spirits of the town. Always wide-awake, prompt and active—the right kind of a man to give tone to society and build up a place;" Woodley W. Chandier and John W. Winsor, "who, in their carding and cloth-dressing, rendered great aid to the farmers of a wide range;" Adolphus Fletcher, founder of the *Journal*, "an example of patient endurance, of poorly recompensed labor, who died, as he

lived, an honest man ;" Solomon and Ellick Jones, the first " a worthy patriarch whose memory is revered by numerous descendants ;" the second " an energetic man, well fitted for pioneer life, and to battle with its hardships ;" Charles R. Harvey, later a merchant, successful inventor and a most remarkable iron worker ; Silas Shearman " a strong abolitionist, never a bigot nor unreasonable, always social and brimful of kindly feeling ;" George W. Tew, " the financial and executive genius, a natural financier ;" William H. Tew, " the persistent man ; dominated by a sense of justice, he never failed to espouse the honest cause of the weak and oppressed."

Jamestown was incorporated as a village March 6, 1827, with these boundaries : Beginning at the southeast corner of James Hall's land, (lot 27, township 2, range 11) ; thence south to the town line, between townships 1 and 2 ; thence west to the line of the town of Busti ; thence north to the outlet of Chautauqua lake ; thence up said outlet to Solomon Jones' land, (lot 35, township 2, range 11) ; thence east to the place of beginning. The first village election was held at the house of Solomon Jones when were elected : trustees, Thomas W. Harvey, Jediah E. Budlong, Daniel Hazeltine, Jr., Samuel Barrett, Alvin Plumb ; treasurer, Samuel A. Brown ; collector, R. F. Fenton ; clerk, George W. Tew. E. T. Foote, Horace Allen, S. A. Brown, Abner Hazeltine, Joseph Wait were appointed to draft bylaws. The first attempt to raise a tax was in July, 1827, when the proposition to raise \$300 " to purchase fire apparatus " was voted down. (The people built by contribution a reservoir for fire purposes at the corner of Main and Third streets). In 1828 a tax of \$150 was voted to buy a fire engine, etc. In 1829 the tax was \$45 to build an engine house and buy fire ladders. For several years the village tax was \$200 annually. Joseph Waite, a committee appointed for the purpose, reported July 16, 1827, a bylaw which was adopted. We quote :

" In the words following to wit : *Whereas*, certain exhibitions and shows exhibited in the village of Jamestown tend to call together the youth and others and frequently such exhibitions are impositions on the public and serve to disturb the public peace rather than enlighten the mind or innocently amuse the spectators. Therefore, *Be it ordained* by the freeholders and inhabitants of the village of Jamestown ; that if any person or persons shall hereafter exhibit any shows, either natural or artificial, or perform any feat or feats of Tumbling or Ballance upon the slack wire or perform and scene or scenes of stage playing, or any other performances of any kind whatsoever within the said village, for which performance or show any reward or compensation shall in any manner be taken, the person or persons so exhibiting or performing, shall forfeit and pay to the trustees of said village for the use of the said corporation the sum of five dollars for each distinct show or exhibition."

In 1828 Jamestown contained 6 stores, 2 taverns, 2 groceries, 1 gristmill, 4 sawmills, 1 woolen factory, 2 clothing shops, 2 tanneries, 2 tin shops, 5 shoe shops, 5 blacksmith shops, 1 chair factory, 1 sash factory, 2 distilleries, 2 apothecaries, 3 tailors, 2 hatters, 2 saddlers, 2 wagon makers, 2 cabinet makers, 3 " law shops," 1 steamboat. The census gives as " householders " Solomon Jones, William and Elisha Hall, Hibbert Montague, Abraham Win-

sor, J. Warner Winsor, Abraham Staples, William and John Breed, Jacob Rice, William Knight, William Sherman, Nathaniel Barns, Jesse Carrier, Loren Johnson, Judson Southland, William Clark, Phineas Palmiter, Richard Hiller, Barber Babcock, William Carpenter, Noah W. Harrington, Joseph Waite, Mrs. Farnam, Samuel A. Brown, Royal and Eber Keyes, Harnis Willard, Adolphus Fletcher, George W. Tew, Nicholas Depew, Henry Morgan, Pearl and Henry Johnson, R. K. Lyon, Daniel Hazeltine, Hiram Kinney, James Daley, Owen Salisbury, Thomas W. and Charles R. Harvey, Alfred Wilcox, James Carney, Isaac and Isaac Eddy, jr., Loren Sherman, Samuel Barrett, Judiah E. Budlong, Richard F. Fenton, Salmon Grout, Daniel Gibson, Lyman Crane, Emerick Evans, Aaron Taylor, Ira Hart, Sedgwick Benham, Horace and Elisha Allen, Woodley W. Chandler, James and James Merrill, Jr., Noah Schofield, Rufus Pier, James Prendergast, Elial T. Foote, William Forbes, James Clark, D. Phillips, James White, Horace Bacon, James Richards, Sanford Holman, Laban and Abner Hazeltine, Wilford Barker, Amory Stearns, John Fent, (?) Elmer Freeman. Some prominent residents were not "householders," among these were Silas Tiffany, Silas Shearman and wife, Henry Baker and wife, William H. Tew and wife, Alvin Plumb, R. V. Cunningham, D. S. Walbridge. Judge Richard P. Marvin, for so many years an active and leading personality in the town, the county, and the state, in an address delivered before the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science January 27, 1886, said :

I came to the village of Jamestown in 1829. Jamestown was then an enterprising village of about 600 inhabitants, surrounded by primeval forests mainly of majestic pines, these being rapidly converted into lumber to be rafted into and floated down the outlet to the Cassadaga, to the Conewango, to the Allegany and so on to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and other places on the Ohio river, there to be sold for \$8, \$10 or \$12 per thousand feet. We were some 30 miles from Lake Erie, 75 miles from Buffalo, doing business with New York, Albany, etc., through Lake Erie to Dunkirk or Barcelona; if the latter then by land over the mountain range to Chautauqua lake, thence by a steamboat put upon the lake in 1828 to Jamestown, to which a large region of country on the headwaters of the Allegany river in Cattaraugus and Pennsylvania resorted for their supplies. The principal business of this extensive region was lumbering. There were more dry goods stores in the village then than now, but no groceries; the merchants kept a general assortment of dry goods, groceries, crockery, iron, nails, salt, flour, pork and whiskey, for the supply of their customers, mainly lumbermen. The merchants visited New York once a year, some of them twice, being absent three or four weeks, and made their purchase largely on credit, and their sales were mainly on credit, the lumbermen paying when they realized for their lumber in the spring, down the river. Jamestown possessed an industrious, enterprising and intelligent population. There were few idlers among us.

The condition of the village in 1830 is well given in this petition for a charter for a bank, which throws light also on the resources of the surrounding country :

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY BANK.

The applicants for the Chautauque County Bank respectfully submit the following statement of facts in relation to their application :

Population of Chautauqua county in 1811, when county was organized, about 2,000. Population in 1825, 20,639. Population in 1830, 34,668. Increase within the last five years 14,029.

EXPORTS.

Boards, planks and other sawed lumber, 49,000,000 feet.

Estimated value of shingles, lath, window sash, staves and square timber, \$50,000.

Pot and pearlashes, this county and Cattaraugus, 500 tons.

Horses and mules, \$25,000.

Cattle, this county and Cattaraugus, \$30,000.

The county is well adapted to grain, but being in its infancy does little more at present than supply its rapidly increasing population.

The amount of merchandise brought into the county, about \$250,000.

In 1816 there was no postoffice within 20 miles of Jamestown where it is proposed to locate the bank.

Population of Jamestown, January, 1827, 393. Population of Jamestown, June, 1830, 884.

It has now 11 stores, 1 woolen factory, 1 sash factory, 1 gristmill with 3 run of stone, 1 gang sawmill, 3 common do., 2 printing offices, and a great number of mechanic establishments.

A steamboat of 80 tons burthen plies daily between Jamestown and Mayville on the Chautauque lake.

One of the Lake Erie steamboats is solely employed in doing the business of Chautauque county.

Jamestown is 90 miles on the route usually traveled, from the nearest banking institution in this state, (U. S. Branch Bank at Buffalo). The bank at Lockport is the nearest state institution. There is no bank in the southern tier of counties from Orange to Lake Erie.

The lumber included in this estimate, is produced in a territory about the size of Chautauque, which is partly in this county, partly in the county of Cattaraugus, and partly in the state of Pennsylvania, and of which Jamestown is the commercial centre.

A bank at Jamestown will accommodate an active population in this state and Pennsylvania of at least 60,000.

The county of Chautauque ranks among the first in the state for size, commercial advantages and fertility of soil. It has no large swamps nor barren mountains, and is probably capable of supporting as numerous and dense a population as any in the state.

Excerpts from village records and other Documents.—Incomplete records prevent giving a list of officers of Jamestown village. The trustees in 1828 were Elial T. Foote, Samuel A. Brown, Joseph Waite, Abner Hazeltine, Rufus Pier; 1829, Samuel A. Brown, Silas Tiffany, Abner Hazeltine, Elmer Freeman, Thomas W. Harvey; 1830, Thomas W. Harvey, Rufus Pier, Daniel Hazeltine, Elias Haven, William Breed; 1831, Solomon Jones, Richard F. Fenton, Silas Tiffany, Henry Baker, Silas Shearman; 1832, Solomon Jones, Henry Baker, Elias Haven, Benjamin Budlong, Silas Shearman. A change in proprietorship of the Jamestown lands occurred in 1836, when Judge Prendergast in retiring from business sold the immense water-power at Jamestown, 1,600 acres of land and numerous village lots to a syndicate composed of Aaron D. Patchin, Samuel Barrett, Guy C. Irvine, N. A. Lowry, E. G. Owens and Henry Baker. In 1837 Colonel Baker assumed the liabilities and acquired the property of the syndicate.

From 1832 to 1838 no records were made. N. A. Lowry was president of the village in 1837. The trustees of 1838 were Robert V. Cunningham, Phineas Palmiter, Jr., Charles Butler, Richard F. Fenton, Charles L. Harris. In 1839 the Chautauque County Bank complains of too high an assessment of taxes, and December 27, E. F. Warren, P. Palmiter, Jr., and S. Jones justices, make this report on the bank's appeal: "While the taxable property of the village of Jamestown, exclusive of Chautauque County Bank, pays a tax of \$23, the said bank should pay a tax of \$9.84, which would be its just proportion according to the actual value of the taxable property of said village in our opinion." In 1842, April 7, the village charter was amended granting the trustees greater powers. May 10, 1842, the trustees passed a resolution to allow a rebate of one half day's highway tax for the year 1844

to any person who should "set out and protect one or more good and thrifty trees, shade or ornamental, upon the outer edge or verge of the sidewalks opposite their village lots, said trees to be locust, sugar-maple, horse-chestnut, mulberry, elm, sycamore, willow, basswood, butternut, hickory, or chestnut, which shall be in a good healthy condition on the first day of June, 1844." These wise trustees who passed this ordinance were Nathaniel A. Lowry, Samuel Barrett, Isaac Forbes, Samuel A. Brown, Elijah Bishop. The lovely appearance of the streets of the city in summer is traceable to this ordinance. October, 1842, action was taken to organize Engine Company, No. 2, and lease or purchase land sufficient on the east side of the schoolhouse lot, in District 1, to locate an engine and hook and ladder house. 1843, May 11, an ordinance was passed regulating the time of day for "burning stumps, etc." This year N. A. Lowry was appointed chief engineer of the fire department, and January 12, 1844, William H. Tew was appointed assistant engineer and Engine Co. No. 1 was named "Protection No. One," and the Hook and Ladder Co. entitled "Pioneer." As the firemen did not "*recommend*" the appointment of Mr. Tew, Tabor Wood and Robert Newland were appointed assistant engineers. By an act April 11, the south line of the village was removed south to take in another tier of lots. In November, 1844, a public meeting was held to denounce the attempted assassination of Nathaniel A. Lowry, at which 39 citizens (among them R. P. Marvin, Solomon Jones, G. W. Hazeltine, Alonzo Kent, Orsell Cook, Robert Newland, Elijah Bishop, and Samuel B. Winsor) sign an agreement to pay \$1,000 for the apprehension of the criminal. The attempted murderer was captured, tried and sentenced to imprisonment. Richard P. Marvin was president of the board of trustees in 1845, and July 29, the trustees held a meeting to consider the purchase of additional land for a burying ground. 1846, May 4, voted \$150 to pay for the land purchased.

March 31, 1855, a resolution was passed closing billard, bowling, eating or drinking saloons, "recess," oyster saloons, etc., on Sunday. April 10, 1857, it was resolved by the trustees "that the under room of the stone building on Third street" be leased for five years as a "lockup." In 1858 the trustees were directed to purchase a burying ground for this village at a cost of \$1,500. October 5, 1859, Lake View Cemetery was appropriately dedicated, and was the only public graveyard for the village of Jamestown. August 23, 1860, the first railroad train entered Jamestown. November 2, 1860, the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company was required to station a flagman at the railroad crossing over the outlet bridge at the foot of Main street. Levant L. Mason, village clerk, records thus: "FIRE! On the night of January 31, 1861, about 11½ o'clock a fire occurred in this village which completely destroyed the entire block on the west side of Main street from 2d to 3d streets, together with the Allen House block on the east side of Main

from the corner of 3d street, down to Wm. H. Lowry's building, and the Allen House barn east of the alley (Potter's), together with the livery stable and other buildings on 3d street west of Mechanic's alley ; causing great loss to the business men of the place. It also consumed the Shaw Hotel block, N. W. corner of Main and 3d street up to S. A. Brown's house." 1861, in February fire limits were established. February 20, F. A. Sabbaton and others forming the Jamestown Gaslight Company were granted exclusive permission for five years to light the village with gas. 1861-1862, B. Burlin was president of the village. No more loyal section of the North existed during the civil war than this county. Jamestown through its duration was a hotbed of enthusiasm. May 28, 1861, its first company, the famous "Co. B.," Capt. James M. Brown, left for the "front." It consisted of 108 men, and the citizens paid \$600 for its transportation to New York. Ellicott gave freely of its wealth to sustain the Union. Jamestown sent most of the 300 soldiers furnished by the town, its citizens showed the most unselfish patriotism, and history perpetuates in glowing words the deeds of the heroes who fought and who fell.

1862, February 20, it was resolved that the following bill be and the same is hereby audited and allowed : " For celebrating the surrender of Fort Donelson, \$11." May 7, Josephus H. Clark was unanimously chosen president of the village board ; May 15, Lewis Andrews was authorized to sell the grass of the public square ; June 23, the petition of Robert Newland, E. Bishop and others for the numbering of Main street was granted ; August 28, The trustees " resolved that Geese shall not be permitted to run at large within the corporation and any geese found running at large shall be Driven to the village Pound and there be subject to a fine of Twenty-five cents for each goose. Any person Driving said geese to the Pound shall receive one-half of the said fine." October 8, one of the most destructive fires of the village broke out in A. B. Cobb & Son's shop corner of First and Spring streets, burning 17 buildings, the old Van Dusen tavern and the Wesleyan church (corner of Prendergast avenue and Third street) among them. October 30, " In consequence of the great scarcity of change, and the great inconvenience to our merchants in doing business without it, therefore, on motion, *Resolved* : That the president of the board of trustees of the corporation of Jamestown is hereby authorized to issue \$10,000 in orders drawn upon the treasurer of the village, payable at the Chautauqua County Bank, in denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, when like orders are presented in amounts of one or more Dollars." In 1861 the trustees are J. H. Clark, Nathan Breed, John T. Wilson, Jerome Preston, Abner Hazeltine, jr., J. H. Clark, president ; and the growth of the village necessitated a new charter. 1864, July 28, the trustees, Lucius B. Warner, Marcus A. Martin, Andrew M. Harrington, Ransom J. Barrows, and Henry O. Lakin, vote " to lay out \$600 in building

a 4-rod bridge over the race at the foot of Main street, provided the men owning property on Main street will furnish the necessary means and run the risk of the money being refunded by the corporation." 1866, February 28, A "board of health" was appointed with John T. Wilson, H. H. Gifford, Dr. W. P. Bemus and Dr. G. W. Hazeltine as members; October 24, Elial T. Foote is requested as "one of the oldest and most respected citizens" to suggest changes in the names of streets and alleys, especially in "Foote's Allotment," and November 8, as Foote street was changed to East Second street, Quaker street was named Foote's avenue. 1868, September 1, after a long debate, the trustees vote "to furnish gas for street lighting when the main pipes are laid for one lamp on any four corners within a reasonable distance of the business center of the corporation."

1870, September 23, the village trustees met with the president, Robert Newland, in the chair. On motion this letter from Judge E. T. Foote was read and recorded:

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF JAMESTOWN, N. Y. GENTLEMEN:—I have erected on the north margin of the public street or highway, that runs along the north shore of the outlet, leading from the outlet bridge near the steamboat landing past the kerosene factories to Main street in said village, and a little east of said bridge, a small marble slab to commemorate the commencement of the settlement of the village. On the slab is engraved this inscription:

HERE JOHN BLOWERS ERECTED THE FIRST HOUSE IN JAMESTOWN, NOVEMBER, 1810. HIS DAUGHTER, MARY, WAS THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN JAMESTOWN, MAY, 1811. ATTEST WILLIAM CLARK, SAMUEL GRIFFITH, E. T. FOOTE. ERECTED BY E. T. FOOTE, A. D. 1870.

It is scarcely 60 years since the settlement of this village was commenced by Judge Prendergast in the wilderness; yet how little has been recorded relative to its early history, particularly with reference to dates. False history is already current about early dates and incidents. I desire to perpetuate the pioneer history of the village in an *authentic* form. The time is near when all eye-witnesses of the commencement of the village and other early incidents will have passed away. Unrecorded events are soon forgotten, or only remain by unreliable tradition. Very few retain in memory for a long period of time reliable dates. I am strongly reminded of this fact by recent enquiries of some worthy aged individuals. I do not claim to have a better memory than others, but I have long since recorded many historical incidents to which I refer. In New England our historical societies are collecting incidents relating to the settlement of towns and villages that have been organized from 150 to 200 or more years. I am director of one of those colonial societies, and in our investigations I am often reminded of the importance of preserving in an enduring form the early incidents of Jamestown before too late. I herewith present to the village of Jamestown the little monument I have erected, and without any expense to the village, asking you to accept it with the assurance that the village shall preserve it for those that may survive us, as authentic incidents in the settlement of Jamestown.

Very respectfully, your most obt., E. T. FOOTE.

The letter and monument were received with thanks, and a suitable guard around the monument was provided for. This monument stood south of and within four rods of Prospect avenue, and just west of the street railway.

1871, February 3. The village clerk records: "On the morning of Feb. 1st, about 2 o'clock a fire was discovered in the Broadhead block, east side of Main between Second and Third streets, by which said block was entirely destroyed, and the whole block up to the corner of Main and Second was

very greatly damaged. Engines worked well and the firemen accomplished more than would seem possible that they could. They had a hand-to-hand encounter with the fire in the Tew corner, and they conquered." The stone bridge on Main street was constructed in 1872 at a cost of \$10,000. 1873, October 24, a special village election was held to vote on the resolution "to raise \$5,000 to construct waterworks against fires." The vote was taken by a division of the house, and was carried by a large majority. In 1874 an arch bridge was built on Harrison street. August 27 occurred the first annual parade and inspection of the fire department. 1875, October 26, memorial resolutions on the death of David N. Marvin were passed by the village trustees. 1876. This year the village paid the last \$5,000 on its waterworks, and built the boatlanding and Winsor street bridges. The Prendergast block was erected, and the Rufus Jones block northeast corner of Third and Main, burned and rebuilt. May 19, the bending works of A. S. Prather and Frizzle Bros., and the Wood Seat Chair company's factory were burned. September 12 the large factories of Jamestown Furniture Co., Schildmacher & Bauer, (furniture), Seymour & Stilson (firkins) were burned. In 1877, January 27, weaving was commenced in the Broadhead mill, and this year N. W. Gokey became a resident, brought his shoe business here, and opened his factory June 15th. March 23, "Jamestown oil well strikes the first sand." July 26, Dea. Ezra Wood died aged 95. In August a thunder storm caused great damage at the Swedish church, in other parts of the city and at Falconer. December 4 the "red barn," purchased by the town from O. E. Jones, was sold at auction. In 1878 the Institute street bridge was built. 1879, February 11, application was made to the legislature "to appoint a commissioner to survey the village, establish the boundaries and lines of streets, put in monuments and make a map of the village." This year a bell-tower was erected and a fire-alarm bell placed in it at a cost of \$1,976.33. In September the old Congregational church, corner of Main and Fifth streets, was burned. Two prominent men died suddenly in December: Dec. 20, Hon. Abner Hazeltine; Dec. 21, Hon. James Prendergast.

1880. Among the fine structures erected this year were the Sherman House, cost \$125,000; Jamestown Cotton Mill, cost \$40,000; Gokey Block \$50,000; addition to Broadhead mills \$16,000; Horton M'fg Co's. factory \$10,000. The total value of the buildings constructed this year was estimated at \$327,704. Two bridges were built at Dexterville. In February one-half of the large Prather building was burned; loss \$40,000. June 28, the village trustees gave consent to the incorporation of "James Prendergast Hose Company, 1." 1881, Allen's opera house burned in January. February 4, Prather's brick factory burned; loss \$75,000. April 19th, Sherman House opened with a banquet. August 1, Jamestown Water works organized. September 2, Harmis Willard, an old resident, died. "His son, Capt. Dar-

win Willard, was killed in battle during the civil war; another son, Kirk, was the first martyr to the Rebellion from Jamestown, dying early in hospital." In November the Jamestown House, a popular hotel from 1855, was permanently closed. December 19, the new Allen's opera house erected this year at a cost of \$100,000 was opened. Foote's Avenue bridge was built this year. 1882. In January the Jamestown Knitting Mills were established. In July the Jamestown Water Supply Co. introduce water by the Holly system. In November Charles Butler, an old resident, died. Sprague street bridge was built this year. 1883. D. C. Comstock, a prominent business man, died May 5th, and John M. Grant, a merchant here from 1852, died June 1. In July and August permits to lay mains and pipes through the street were granted to the N. Y. & Pa. Heating and Lighting Co., and to the Chautauqua Heat and Light Co. October 1, the trustees were notified of the completion of the 100th fire hydrant. October 11, the Jamestown Street Railroad Co. asks permission to lay tracks and operate a street railway. Much building was done and general prosperity prevailed. 1884. Harrison street bridge built this year. April 21, the Jamestown Gas Company was granted permission to lay pipes and mains for fuel gas. December 22, A. S. Waterman was authorized to number all the buildings of the village preparatory to a free delivery of postal matter, which was established in March, 1885.

This petition was presented to the village trustees February 23, 1885:

TO THE HONORABLES.—The Board of Trustees of the Village of Jamestown, N. Y. We, the undersigned, thoroughly believing that this village has outgrown its charter, and that a city form of charter would better enable the authorities to transact the public business, do hereby petition your honorable body to call a general meeting of citizens, at such early time, and place as you deem proper, to consider the proposition to draft and adopt a new charter:

Wm. Broadhead & Sons,	Fred T. Powell,	Hatch & Crane,
N. W. Gokey & Son,	F. E. Gifford,	Jamestown Water Supply Co.,
Columbia Drill Co.,	Edward L. Hall,	A. F. Kent, treasurer,
O. E. Jones,	Marsh & Firman,	Jamestown Gas Co., W. A.
Jerome Preston,	Henry C. Hitchcock,	Kent, treasurer,
Alonzo Kent,	Jno. T. Wilson,	J. Whitley,
Sidney Jones,	W. F. Endress,	A. E. Allen,
E. C. Bailey,	The Vandergrift M'f'g Co.,	Jamestown Bottling Co.,
S. N. Bolton,	W. J. Weeks,	Daniel H. Post,
J. D. Palmer,	A. Sisson,	E. M. Peterson,
L. B. Warner,	H. P. Hall,	H. R. Lewis,
Dickinson & Livingston,	D. H. Grandlin,	Edward Appleyard,
Wm. H. Proudfit,	W. H. Sprague,	C. W. Grant,
C. R. Lockwood,	J. J. Aldrich,	O. F. Price,
Ed. R. Bootey,	J. H. Camp,	Fred W. Hyde,
W. O. Benedict,	A. R. Catlin,	C. Hitchcock,
J. B. Fisher,	Eric L. Hall,	Thos. Henry Smith,
E. Morgan,	E. P. Putnam,	N. R. Thompson,
J. T. Larmonth,	R. N. Marvin,	R. J. Forbes,
Fred P. Todd,	John A. Hall & Son,	Bradshaw & Fairbank,
Seth E. Milspaw,	R. P. Marvin,	F. A. Fuller, Jr.

A meeting was called in response to this petition February 27, 1885, which resulted in appointing this committee to draft a city charter: Robert N. Marvin, A. N. Broadhead, F. E. Gifford, Hon. Porter Sheldon, John T. Wilson, Orsino E. Jones, John J. Whitney, James I. Fowler, Hon. Jerome Preston, Hon. Oscar F. Price.

In February the electric light system was put into operation. In August the Chautauqua Lake R. R. Co. was organized. August 25th occurred the sudden death of ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton. "A public service commencing so early, at the very dawn of manhood, and continuing so long—of equal brightness, so filled with generous, patriotic and noble acts, is not recorded on our country's history superior to that of Reuben E. Fenton." Two other prominent citizens, Alexander T. Prendergast and William H. Tew, died in August. September 28, natural gas was first supplied to the city. 1886. In January the Swedish orphanage was dedicated. January 29, John A. Hall, senior editor and proprietor of the *Journal*, died. March 31, Jamestown was incorporated as a city. April 13, city election held, and Oscar F. Price elected mayor. May 22, Jamestown Bar Association was organized. July 9 the M. E. church was dedicated. August 31, an earthquake "caused doors to slam, chandeliers to vibrate, and the bell in the tower of Institute Hall to ring." September 1st the semi-centennial meeting of the "Chautauqua County Agricultural Society" was held on Marvin Park, and a log cabin, erected by the old citizens of Jamestown and vicinity as a memorial to the pioneer settlers of the county, was dedicated with appropriate services. The Chautauqua Lake railroad to Mayville, 21.17 miles, was completed May 11, 1888, at a cost of \$1,080,789.46. This furnished Jamestown with competing lines of transportation and has been an important aid to the city. In May, 1885, the city council gave this railroad company permission to lay its track through the city which lapsed because not executed in the specified time. In January, 1888, the C. L. road notified the Erie of its intention to cross the N. Y. P. & O. tracks at grade on West Second street. The Erie at once began to lay tracks on this street, apparently to force the other road out of the fulfillment of its purpose, and continued at work disregarding an injunction obtained by the city. At this juncture Mayor Price called out the Fenton Guards to enforce the mandates of the court, and the city assumed a warlike appearance for several days until the matter was amicably settled and the Chautauqua Lake railroad allowed to cross the Erie tracks.

1889, September 22, Mrs. Daniel Hazeltine, a connecting link with the last century, died in her 95th year. 1890. Charles L. Jeffords, a prominent citizen, died February 17th. Dr. Wm. P. Bemus, for 38 years a physician of this section, died at Buffalo General Hospital, September 19, aged 73. "He early took a commanding position in his profession, and maintained it

through life." November 11, at the request of the Chautauqua County Bar, Robert N. Marvin presented the county with a fine oil painting of his father, Hon. Richard P. Marvin, who died January 11, 1892. "No man in the county has ever occupied more responsible positions, and been so well known and revered." The development of all of the industries of the city continued through 1892, the electric railroad was extended and many buildings were erected. The trying depression of business in 1893 and its continuance has demonstrated the solidity of the city, as it has not produced one business failure of great consequence, and not a factory regarded of real importance has fully suspended operations. Many small plants have been added during 1894, and new and handsome buildings have been built, while some of the larger factories have resumed their old time activity with full force and time. The beautiful Allen opera house was burned August 2, 1894, by which the city loses one of its most beautiful attractions.

CHAPTER LXIII.

PIONEERS, INDUSTRIES, POSTOFFICES, NAVIGATION, NEWSPAPERS, BANKS, SOCIETIES.

PIONEERS.—Solomon Jones, Esq., the ancestor of so many prominent people in Jamestown and elsewhere, a son of Abraham Jones, Jr., (a revolutionary soldier) and his wife Olive (Bates) Jones of Massachusetts, was born in Milford, Mass., August 7, 1775. He emigrated to Wardsborough, Vt., where, in 1798, he married Clarissa Hayward, a native of Upton, Mass. In the summer of 1810, Mr. Jones came to this county and located some land, returned for his family, wife and eight children, and left Vermont October 11, 1810, and arrived on the Stillwater (now Kiantone) November 6. Here he resided until 1816, when he moved to his outlet farm at Jones' landing, now Clifton. In 1820 he came to Jamestown, became an innkeeper, and for many years his old-time hostelry gave liberal entertainment. In 1835 he relinquished this vocation, and for a short time was in merchandising, but, as a prominent justice of the peace, he was largely engaged during his last years of active life in the performance of its duties. He was one of the first assessors of Ellicott and served the town as supervisor. He died August 2, 1862, in his 87th year. He was distinguished for sobriety, industry and integrity, and a strict regard for the right. As has been said of him, "He was a brave and sturdy pioneer, an upright local administrator of just-

ice, an untiring promoter of all good works, and holds an honorable place among the hardy men, who years ago cemented with industry, integrity and courage the thriving Jamestown of today." Mrs. Clarissa (Hayward) Jones, his estimable wife, died November 28, 1867, in her 87th year. "She lived *well*." They left many descendants who are proud of their honorable New England ancestry. Their children, of whom 13 attained maturity, were: Ellick, Laura, (Mrs. Wm. Knight), Julia, (Mrs. Wm. Hall), Clara, (Mrs. Wm. Breed), Abraham, Olive, (Mrs. J. C. Breed), Rufus, Selina, (Mrs. John S. Yates), Whitney, Solomon, Louisa, (Mrs. J. E. Chapin), Ezra, Mary (died in infancy), Sidney.

Ellick Jones was born in Wardsborough, Vt., May 5, 1800, and when his father emigrated here was his "right hand man," and "a stouter, more rugged, useful young man never trod the wilderness of the rapids; he attained manhood energetic, inured to hardships, and with expectation of battling with them." July 4, 1822, he married Louisa Walkup and moved into the block house at Jones' landing. He was early made captain of militia in the 162d regiment, and was a natural leader in all enterprises. In 1828 he built a hotel and was its landlord a few years. He was subsequently engaged in trade. His death occurred December 19, 1866. Dr. Hazeltine writes thus of him: "He was a very prominent, active, necessary man in Jamestown." Captain Jones was always respected as a useful, industrious and patriotic citizen. He had a great love for music, and was never happier than when singing the beautiful Christian hymns of the olden time. Mrs. Louisa (Walkup) Jones died May 16, 1832. Her children were Calista S., (see schools) Rufus A., (dec.), Elvira S., (Mrs. Charles Sterns), Orsino E., Sarah L., (Mrs. Samuel W. Hall). Captain Jones married second, Harriet DeJean. They had 9 daughters and 3 sons. One son died in infancy; the second son, Rinaldo E., was one of the first to respond to his country's call, when the Rebellion broke out, enlisted in Co. B., 3d Excelsior, and rose to the First Lieutenancy. He died at Jamestown of disease contracted in service, October 15, 1867, aged 24 yrs. and 8 mos. Richard S. is a resident of the city.

Horace Allen (born in 1790, at Lebanon, N. H., died October 3, 1863), came to Jamestown in 1815, worked in the Prendergast mills, and about 1823 built a sawmill on the site now occupied by John T. Wilson's mill. After some years he purchased a farm south of the Chadakoin, built a house, laid out streets, sold some lots, and commenced that development which brought the "south side" into the city. In 1843 he bought 12 acres between Allen, Warren and Mechanic streets, laid it out in lots, and it was soon covered with residences. This was the starting of the rapid growth of that part of the city. He was made captain of militia in 1820, and became major general. He was one of the most active in church, civil and business relations of his generation.

Col. Nathaniel Fenton in 1823 settled in Poland. He was an important, bold, brave and trusty colonial scout in the Revolution before he was 18 years old, and about 1780 came from New Hampshire to Otsego county, where he was twice member of assembly. He also represented this county in the assembly. His wife, Rachel (Fletcher) Fenton, died in 1842, when he removed to Jamestown. He was an active Congregationalist from 1802. His daughter Ovilla married William Smith, an early settler of Ellery. Fanny was the wife of Gen. Horace Allen. Elsie married Cyrus Coe an early settler of Poland. Richard F. Fenton, son of Col. Nathaniel Fenton, born in Otsego county August 28, 1800, died in Jamestown, June 25, 1876. He first came to Jamestown in 1815 with Horace Allen. In 1819 he taught day and singing schools in Poland. From that time to 1823 he was a prominent teacher, in 1822 teaching a summer school in Jamestown. In 1824 he was elected constable and collector and appointed deputy sheriff. In 1825 he and Henry Baker were keeping tavern on the southwest corner of Main and Third streets. In 1833 he joined N. A. Lowry in merchandising until 1838. The same year he engaged with Hon. E. T. Foote and Wilford Barker in tanning, and had a shoe and leather store on Main street until 1850. He was a member of the Presbyterian church 35 years; an earnest temperance and anti-slavery worker, he held a high place in the community. His first wife was Sally Ann Tew. He married second, Mary Ann Lawrence, June 9, 1833. They had four children. Two of the daughters occupy the old homestead on East Second street opposite the high school building.

Daniel Hazeltine was born in Wardsborough, Vt., March 9, 1795. In 1812 he began to learn clothmaking, by the advice of his uncle Solomon Jones, with the intention of coming to Western New York to pursue that vocation. In 1816 he came and was the pioneer maker of textile fabrics in Jamestown, manufacturing them till 1865. He possessed great business capacity, strict integrity, and his mark on his goods was a guarantee of their quality. He had a deeply devout nature, and was one of the nine founders of the Congregational church, and was one of its most active and useful members. He married, in 1818, Mehetabel, daughter of William and Mary (Prendergast) Bemus. Their oldest daughter, Susanna, married William Post and died June 23, 1870. Daniel H. Post is their son. Mr. Hazeltine died August 3, 1867. "He was loved and respected by all classes and conditions of men." His wife died September 22, 1889, in her 95th year. She had "many strongly-marked and worthy traits of character."

William Hall, born in Wardsborough Vt., August 17, 1793, died in Jamestown, July 6, 1880. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Carroll, first making a location at Kiantone. In 1816 he came to Jamestown, was clerk for Elisha Allen for a time, purchased the lot now occupied by the Prendergast block, built and opened a hotel in company with Solomon Jones. In 1828

he removed to his farm on the "south side," but continued to buy lumber to sell in southern markets. He built the Hall block on Main and Third streets in 1860. He was identified with most of the enterprises tending to improve Jamestown both public and private. He was a director and vice-president of the Erie & New York City R. R. Company, a director in the Chautauqua County National Bank, and, although not the originator of the textile industry of Jamestown, contributed fully as much as any one to bring it into existence. He married July 4, 1824, Julia, daughter of Solomon Jones. She died January 18, 1888. Of their five children, three, William C. J.; Clara M., (wife of Rev. William A. Hallock); Elliot C.; survived him. Mr. Hall possessed those New England characteristics, sound judgment, energy, prudence and industry, dominated by a christian character of rare excellence. W. C. J. Hall, born August 8, 1828, died October 31, 1887, was a true representative man of Jamestown in public spirit, in developing its manufactures, in patriotism (winning a major's commission by gallantry in the most dangerous service in the civil war), and occupied a front rank as an educator in science, philosophy, science and art. He was a christian philanthropist and an active promoter of the Y. M. C. A.

Henry Baker, (born 1797, died July 31, 1863), a musician of the war of 1812, located at Fluvanna in 1817 or 1818 as a shoemaker and lumber worker. In 1823 he was elected constable, removed to Jamestown, and first as a shoemaker, then a lumberman and merchant, and later as a real estate operator, he attained prominence. He was one of the syndicate that bought the Prendergast interests in 1836, and soon acquired the rights of all the others. He was a most influential citizen of great kindness and tenderness of heart, of unbounded loyalty to friends and country. He was many times supervisor and held all of his offices acceptably. He was a colonel of militia and was universally known as Colonel Baker.

Colonel Augustus F. Allen, son of Elisha and Juliet (Holbrook) Allen was born in Wardsborough, Vt., September 13, 1813, and came to Jamestown in 1826. The death of his father in 1830 left him the head of the family. He acquired a good English education at the academies of Jamestown and Fredonia. The fine property of his father's estate, grew to large proportions under the energy and sagacity of Augustus and his brother Dascum. They engaged in merchandising in 1856 as "A. F. & D. Allen," and dealt largely in lumbering and real estate. Their operatives extended over all of southwestern New York and northwestern Pennsylvania, and the partnership continued for many years. In 1831 Mr. Allen joined the Congregational church, but subsequently transferred his membership to the Presbyterian church of which he was a most faithful and liberal member. In 1836 he married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Cook of New York. Of their eight children but two, Alfred

D. and Charlotte, survived him. He was one of the brightest, most energetic and persistent of the many able business men of this section. In 1848 he engaged in woolen manufacturing with Daniel H. Grandin and was connected with that industry when he died. He freely contributed of his services and of his wealth to advance the interests of Jamestown, aided in establishing the alpaca mills, the cane-seat chair factory, and other large industries, and in fact no project looking to the advantage of the town or city was ever considered without submitting it to his careful scrutiny. He was always prominently engaged in matters of public importance. His labors and influence are indissolubly connected with the bringing of railroad facilities to Jamestown. A director in the "Erie and New York City R. R.," chartered in 1851 to run from Salamanca to Erie, upon the abandonment of its construction, he actively threw himself into the organization of the "Atlantic and Great Western R. R." until its completion. He was also an active power in the construction of the Buffalo and Southwestern R. R. For 17 years he was supervisor of Ellicott, during the war he was the efficient chairman of the county war committee, he was commissioned colonel to organize the 112th Regt., and was in command of Camp James M. Brown at Jamestown during its organization and that of the 154th Regt., and was later commissioned brigadier general of militia. In 1867 he was an influential member of the state constitutional convention, and the same year he was nominated for state senator by the "Independent Republicans," which gave the election to the Democrats. In 1874 he was elected to represent this congressional district in the National Congress by a coalition of "Liberal Republicans" with the Democrats. The intense strain of this heated contest, acting upon his already weakened physical system, developed disease of the brain of which he died before the meeting of Congress. "The manliness, purity and integrity of his life were never questioned."

Dascum Allen, brother of Augustus F. was born in Wardsborough, Vt., September 5, 1817, and died in Jamestown April 7, 1872. He was, like his brother, pre-eminently a business man, and took a prominent part in building up Jamestown. He was a large operator in lumbering all of his life, and amassed a large fortune which his readiness to oblige any one desiring help much reduced. Probably none invested more in buildings in Jamestown or in creating facilities for business. As one very truthfully writes: "Dascum Allen was a born lumberman; what he did not know about that business was not worth knowing. He was everywhere known from Jamestown to Cincinnati as the 'big-hearted lumberman.' If any man had been unfortunate and needed assistance, no matter whether friend or foe, he had but to go to 'Dasc. Allen' and his necessities were relieved. He was frequently imposed upon by the designing, and lost a good fortune by endorsing the notes of those who never expected to pay." His wife, Susan, (Darling) Allen,

died April 7, 1886. Their children were Horace F., Florence (Mrs. C. W. Grant), Frank.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.—The necessary shops of a small community, tailors, blacksmiths, shoemakers, coopers, etc., were here before 1816. Simmons & Blanchar, who operated a woolcarding machine in the gristmill in 1815 are credited with first announcing the name of the place as "Jamestown" in a circular they sent out this year. The "Chautauqua Manufacturing Co.," \$100,000 capital, was incorporated in 1815 to manufacture cotton cloth. James and Jediah Prendergast, Samuel Sinclear, Jacob Houghton, Solomon Jones, Ebenezer Cheney, Nathan Cass, David Boyd, John Thompson were the incorporators. A large building was erected where the stone gristmill stands and operations were then suspended. Rufus Pier and Elmer Freeman commenced to buy and sell furs and make hats in 1816, and both were for many years identified with Jamestown. Daniel Hazeltine built a cloth dressing mill in 1816, in 1823 purchased Horace Blanchar's carding mill, and in 1824 began to make cloth "on shares." The Burge tannery established in 1813 was sold to William Pier & Co., in 1817, and was conducted by them and others until 1832. Prior to 1822 Phineas Stevens and Salmon Grout owned a tannery at the foot of Cherry street. Selling this to Barrett & Barker in 1824 they built one at the foot of Spring street. Both were closed before 1840. William Knight (in 1821) and Day Knight and Silas Shearman had saddle and harness shops before 1827. Samuel Garfield at a very early date invented a scythe snath that gave great satisfaction. He manufactured many as did others, among them Edward Reynolds, A. B. Cobb, Cobb & Sons, William Broadhead, Simmons & Tyrrell, N. & E. Breed, W. R. Denslow, Harmis Willard. Rakes and grain cradles were also made by some of these. In 1827 the making of window sash, the first made in a large area, was commenced at the lower dam by Benham, Seymour & Goodwin. This assumed large proportions. John Scott later bought an interest in the factory. Sash were also made by various parties later, as were doors and blinds, woodenware, etc. In 1831 Parley Smith & Bro., made pails, tubs, etc., at the sash-factory dam. Various parties succeeded them, the last being Salisbury, Kibling & Co.

PRINCIPAL EARLY MERCHANTS.—According to Dr. Hazeltine, J. & M. Prendergast built a store 20x45 on the northwest corner of Main and First streets in 1814, where general merchandise, dry goods, hardware, liquor, salt, fish, etc., were sold until 1836 when it was closed. William B. Allen, Johnson Goodwill, and Elial T. Foote, built a small store about the same time on the northeast corner of Main and Second streets, and Allen & Goodwill sold goods. They were succeeded by Foote & Fenton, who sold to Silas Tiffany in 1816. He built a large two-story building, and became the first resident merchant. He was for many years in business and ran much lumber to

southern markets. His brother Jehial was in partnership with him from 1819 to 1832. In 1829 they bought the mill privilege at East Jamestown and 1,000 acres of land on both sides of Chadakoin river, discontinuing the Jamestown store. The business center they developed was long called Tiffanyville. Samuel Barrett, who first came to Jamestown in 1816, and was first a hotel keeper, then a lumberman, tanner, merchant and president of the bank in succession, was in trade at various times with different partners, Samuel Budlong, Charles Butler, Henry Baker and others. He was one of the most prominent business men. Dr. Hazeltine says that Henry Baker bought an interest in 1827 in the store of Budlong & Barrett, who were successors to J. E. & S. Budlong. Mr. Budlong retired in 1830, and Barrett & Baker continued the business for several years. Colonel Baker in 1846 became a partner of Rufus W. Pier in merchandising. In 1849 he sold to William E. Barrett. Alvin Plumb built a store in 1826 at 215 and 217 Main street, and with Erasmus Smith and one Alcott engaged in trade. Later Charles Butler became his partner, and finally sole proprietor, selling in 1831 to C. R. Harvey and J. J. Leonard. Elisha Hall built the first brick house in Jamestown at 306 Main street, and sold goods some years in an adjoining store. Nathaniel A. Lowry came from Sugar Grove in 1833 bringing a stock of goods. He and Alvin Plumb built a brick block on the northeast corner of Main and Third streets. Lowry had various partners, Horace Jacobs, R. F. Fenton, S. C. Crosby, W. F. Wheeler and others. George W. and William H. Tew, in 1829, built a large building on the southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets for a stove and tinware store. After 1835 W. H. Tew continued the business, and in 1847 erected a brick block on the southeast corner of Main and Second streets, where he opened an extensive hardware store. He was in trade for over 40 years alone and with various partners. "He amassed wealth without dishonor." Alonzo Kent came in 1832, and in 1834 opened a small dry goods store, and was in lumbering many years.

The mercantile interests have generally been in the hands of good business men. Some have developed into bankers and larger operators in other fields, some have retired, and those in trade today, with but few exceptions, are citizens of recent date. One of the oldest establishments is the leading jewelry store of F. A. Fuller, Jr., which was founded by his father, Frederick A. Fuller, in 1841, and conducted by him for 40 years, when in 1881, he retired from trade, transferring the business to the present proprietor. The "beehive" jewelry store of Levant L. Mason was established by Mr. Mason in 1849 and is still conducted by him. J. R. Fenner & Son's shoe store is also an old time landmark, dating back to 1840 when J. R. Fenner went into trade. He conducted it until 1865, when J. R. Fenner, Jr., succeeded him. The pioneer house in the clothing trade is that of W. H. Proudfit, which has been conducted for over 40 years. Proudfit & Osmer in 1866 purchased

the dry goods and clothing business then conducted by Andrews & Preston, carried it on until 1872, when they devoted themselves solely to the manufacture and sale of clothing, etc. Mr. Proudfit became proprietor in 1880, after the death of Mr. Osmer. The leading dry goods houses are emporiums of commerce, carrying immense stocks and employing small armies of employes. The oldest is that of A. D. Sharpe, founded in 1874 by De Forest Weld, and conducted since 1880 by Mr. Sharpe. The other leading houses are Samuels & Sons, Jones & Audette, and Ahlstrom & Abrahamson.

MANUFACTURING—Furniture: In 1815 Royal Keyes, a carpenter and joiner, came to "The Rapids." In 1816 he built a two-story shop, on the west side of Main street above Third, and devoted part of it to cabinet making, and employed S. E. Colton, the first cabinet maker of the village. William Breed came in 1820, soon formed a partnership with Mr. Keyes, whom his brother John C. bought out January 1, 1823. Wm. & J. C. Breed in 1825 built a shop on Pine street above Third, and employed two men and in 1833 built a large factory. They more than supplied the local demand, and flatboats were built, loaded with furniture, which, floated down the Chadakoin, the Conewango, the Allegany and the Ohio, was sold at the river towns. The best cherry and rock maple was then worth \$8 to \$10 per thousand. In 1835 Almon Partridge became their partner. They built another factory in 1837 which contained the first machinery run by water for planing or turning cabinet work in Jamestown. Albert A. Partridge succeeded his brother September 1, 1839. In 1846 the firm was again "Wm. & J. C. Breed," in 1850 Dewitt C. Breed and George B. Ford. In 1853 Ford sold to Breed, who, with his father and uncle, renewed the old firm "Wm. & J. C. Breed & Co."* By this time loads of assorted furniture were sold and delivered by teams to dealers within 100 miles. In 1860 the railroad gave increased distributing facilities. The war brought an enormous demand for furniture, and factories multiplied. In 1862 D. C. Breed bought the Baker factory, and with H. J. Comstock and W. D. Botsford formed the firm of Comstock, Botsford & Breed, succeeded in 1865 by D. C. Breed; in 1867 Judson W. Breed became partner and, January 1, 1870, Augustus Johnson. This year they sold \$65,000 worth of their goods. January 6, 1879, J. W. Breed sold to "D. C. Breed & Co." January 1, 1881, the firm became the "Breed Furniture Co." with J. J. Aldrich as partner until June 1884, when D. C. Breed and Augustus Johnson continued the business. In 1892 their new factory on Jones & Gifford avenue was completed. It is iron clad, 226x54 feet, 4 stories high, heated by hot air and lighted by electricity.

*William Breed was born Oct. 24, 1795, in Saratoga county, and died September 15, 1883, at Jamestown. "He was a noble embodiment of integrity and uprightness in every relation." John C. Breed, born in 1804, came in 1821 and was in the furniture trade over 60 years. He died December 16, 1886. "A noble christian worker; for nearly 60 years a deacon of the Baptist church." The Breeds appreciated good workmen; some of their employes remained with them for 30 years. With such employers and workmen, labor agitations and strikes are unknown.

George B. Ford, an apprentice to the Breeds from 1837, was their partner from 1850 to 1853. In 1869, with George and Ezra Wood, he formed "Ford, Wood & Co." In 1871 he sold out, and in 1875 began to make tables. His factory was burned, and April, 1881, he purchased a large factory on Forest avenue; in 1883 G. M. Hodgkins became his partner. Mr. Ford retired in 1888, and had then been longer in the business than any other man in the city. John Cadwell succeeded him, the firm becoming "Hodgkins & Cadwell." In 1892 they employed 35 hands. In May, 1894, they moved their factory to Foote's avenue. Martyn Bros., in 1865, commenced to make lounges with two men. Their buildings now cover nearly one block. They have employed 100 workmen. In 1866 Charles E. Weeks, Corban Willard and Frank Davis as "C. E. Weeks & Co." made chamber sets and extension tables, and employed 25 hands. In 1882 Mr. Weeks became sole proprietor. In 1871 George Wood & Co. succeeded "Ford, Wood & Co." In 1874 they transferred their chair department to "Chase & Son," and, in 1875, M. H. Wood succeeded George Wood and took H. J. Comstock as partner. Their factory was burned in 1876, Mr. Comstock continued the business some months, sold it and purchased the store of Hila M. Gage, and made lounges. Selling his store in 1877 to A. S. Prather, he manufactured lounges for some years. A. S. Prather came here in 1871 from the "oil regions," and built a large brick factory on Steele street, which he sold in 1876 to the "Jamestown Bedstead Co." and the "Jamestown Wood Seat Chair Co." The "Jamestown Bedstead Company," one of the flourishing manufactories, was founded in 1873 by William A. Marsh. The members are William A. Marsh, Daniel H. Post, A. W. Crum and Charles Ipson. Their plant is a large building on Steele street, operated by steam. In 1874 A. P. Olson & Co., (John Love) began to make wood and marble top tables. In September 1887 they occupied their new factory on Taylor street to which they added largely in 1892, and the power is furnished by a 40 H. P. engine.

J. R. Newman came from Franklin Pa., in 1875, and commenced to make woven-wire and spiral-spring beds with four men. He removed in 1881 to a larger factory, and employed 30 to 35 men. After his death in May, 1887, a company, his son Harry J. Newman at the head, continued the business. This firm became H. J. Newman & Co., in 1889. F. A. Johnson and H. V. Herrick became members in January 1893, and later purchased Newman's interest. Their factory is on Holmes street. 43 men were employed in 1893. About 1878 Landon & Co. commenced manufacturing spring and woven-wire beds. They were succeeded in 1886 by Joseph M. and William L. Himebaugh who are in business on Harrison street. John F. and Samuel S. Carlson commenced manufacturing chamber sets in 1878 with 3 hands. S. S. Carlson afterward carried on the business until January 1, 1890, when Samuel A. and Charles L. Carlson purchased it. In 1892 C. L. Carlson was suc-

ceeded by Oscar W. Erickson and John A. Burch, with firm name of S. A. Carlson & Co. Their factory is on Willard street. They make chamber sets, employ 20 hands, and do an annual business of \$20,000. In 1879 R. P. Shearman and L. H. Lakin began to make lounges. In 1880 the firm "Shearman Bros." was formed, Addison P. Shearman buying Lakin's interest. They built a factory in 1881 at Shearman Place which was burned in October, 1883. They immediately built a large one of five stories, and extensively manufacture lounges, couches, etc. August C. and Andrew P. Norquist formed a partnership in March, 1881, for furniture manufacturing, and in 1883 built their factory on Chandler street extension. They lost quite heavily by fire in 1886 but recuperated quickly: In 1887 they employed 30 men on chamber work. Frank O. Norquist later became a member of the firm, now "A. C. Norquist & Co." The "Swedish Furniture Manufacturing Co." was incorporated in July, 1883. The stockholders were all Swedes. June 1, 1885, they lost heavily by fire. In November, 1887, they employed 40 men, had a factory in Jamestown, and another at Randolph. Later they moved to Randolph and formed the "Atlas Manufacturing Co." Some years ago they returned to East Jamestown and built a large factory. Charles Norquist in 1884 commenced to manufacture cylinder desks and bookcases. In 1887 he employed 17 men. In 1884 he was succeeded by a stock company of which he is manager. The factory is on Chandler street extension.

Phillips, Maddox & Co. engaged in manufacturing furniture in 1885; in 1886 the Maddox Reclining Chair Co. was organized. This was reorganized as Morgan, Maddox & Co.; in 1890 was Maddox, Bailey & Co., the partners being W. J. Maddox, C. E. and E. C. Bailey. Their factory is on Winsor and Harrison streets. They have purchased the old plant of the "Breed Furniture Co." W. I. Blystone established a manufactory of mattresses and bedding in 1886. His factory is on Briggs street. The "Jamestown Lounge Company" was organized in 1888 by H. L. Phillips, T. D. Hanchett, L. F. Cornell and A. H. Greenlund. In 1892 they enlarged their factory on Winsor street. They employ 100 hands. The Chautauqua Table and Cabinet Company, 700 East Second street, (East Jamestown), was established in 1890 and in 1891 was succeeded by the present corporation. The directors are Swedes. They employ 20 artisans. The "Jamestown Desk Company" manufactures writing desks, bookcases, etc., on Taylor street. It was established in April, 1890, by W. A. Warner and G. Brandin. The latter was succeeded in June, 1890, by F. O. Crosgrove, and the present name was adopted. In November, 1890, G. O. Meredith acquired one-third interest, and Mr. Warner sold to his partners March 7, 1891. They employed 35 operatives in 1893. "Johnston, Lawson & Co." manufactured parlor and library tables on Foote's avenue. This firm was formed in 1890 when it employed 20 hands. They employed 30 men in 1893. They were succeeded

in April, 1894, by the "Crescent Table Co." The members are Charles A. Lawson, Horace L. Rew, and O. O. Rew. They employed 30 men in 1893. In 1890 Charles W. Morgan, formerly of "Morgan, Maddox & Co., built the large factory at the boatlanding, and with L. C. Jagger formed the "Morgan Manufacturing Co.," to make fine library and parlor tables. The "Morgan M'fg Co. is still doing business. It has employed as high as 150 operatives. "Benson, Hand & Frisbee" manufacture parlor tables on Steele street. They commenced business January 1, 1892. The members are J. H. Benson, W. L. Hand, B. R. Frisbee. The firm employs 15 men. The "Chautauqua Desk Company" is another firm worthy of mention in this connection, and so is the "Jamestown Mantel Manufacturing Company," which has a factory on Winsor street. The furniture business has not only been transacted on a great scale in the past, but the evidences are that in the future it will supply a continually increasing demand.

Chairs.—Phineas Palmiter, Jr., was the pioneer of this industry. He built a two-story shop in 1827 near the east end of the Broadhead mills, and made wood and flag seat chairs. One of his contemporaries was Harnis Willard. "They were honest, industrious mechanics, whose works spoke louder in their praise than words could do." He soon sold to Robert V. Cunningham, who began to make cane seat chairs in 1838. Mr. Cunningham built another factory about 1840, and about 1860 closed his business. At his death in 1889 he was the oldest furniture manufacturer of Jamestown. His name stamped on his chairs was satisfactory evidence of honest labor and excellence. He retired because he could not compete with machine work. When traders on the Ohio could not get his goods they refused to buy any. About 1838 Asa P. Marsh, Benjamin P. Bell and Schuyler Robinson commenced making cane and flag-seat chairs with 15 operatives. Later Bell became proprietor, and had as partner for awhile W. R. Rogers, "always bustling and joyous; who seemed so full of emotions that he could not find words to express them." In 1851 George Flint bought the plant. He formed a partnership with his brother, Nathaniel, and L. B. Warner, who retired in 1855, and the firm became "Flint, Hill & Moses," and soon closed operations. David Sampson and Robert S. Tyrrel in January, 1852, bought the chair business of "Ford & Wood." Frank and Leander Simmons becoming members January 1, 1854, the firm was "Simmons, Tyrrel & Co.," and a large business was conducted. Sampson sold in 1855, and the firm in 1857 added the old Baptist church to their factory. In 1860 this firm became "F. Simmons & Co.," and soon commenced to make also a general line of furniture, abandoning the making of agricultural implements which they had conducted. They employed 40 men. In 1864 S. W. Parks and R. T. Hazzard purchased an interest. In 1865 the firm sold its manufacturing to Alfred Tallant, and in 1866 its large store to "Comstock, Botsford &

Breed." In 1875 F. Simmons purchased the factory of John Lord & Co. He soon sold this to Parks Bros., and it was closed by the big fire of September 11, 1876. Mr. Tallant soon took Anton Schildmacher as partner. This firm was unsuccessful, Tallant went east, and Schildmacher began to make kitchen furniture with John Bauer as partner, and in 1870 they employed 30 men. In the big fire of 1876 they lost heavily, but soon started in the Warner factory. In 1880 they moved into the bending works, in 1884 into the factory of Chase & Son, with separate finishing and warerooms.

Joseph J. Gates, a pioneer of cane seat chair making, began manufacturing in a small way in 1867. From 1868 Thomas Langford for some years was his partner. The fire of 1876 closed the business. Cyrus M. Wood and James C. Sampson, as "Wood & Sampson," did a good business for several years until the death of Mr. Wood in 1863. Mr. Sampson made woodseat chairs until 1867. In 1868 Corban Willard and O. G. Chase commenced making woodseat chairs. Mr. Willard sold to Edwin Yale in 1870, who, in 1871, sold to Oliver F. Chase, and the firm became "O. G. Chase & Son." O. G. Chase died in February, 1887. "The Jamestown Wood Seat Chair Co." was founded in 1873 by John J. Whitney and Seth D. Warner, who built two large factories. They employed many men. In 1884 Mr. Whitney sold out to A. A. Burlin and John Cadwell. In 1886 they purchased the business of manufacturing chamber sets commenced in 1873 by Edgar Paul and R. M. Johnson, and continued by Hila M. Gage and A. Brooks, who were succeeded by the "Jamestown Furniture Co." in which J. J. Aldrich owned Brooks' interest. The "Jamestown Cane Seat Chair Co." was incorporated about 1869 with nearly 200 stockholders and \$50,000 capital. After some years it passed into the hands of H. H. Gifford and R. E. Fenton and later to their sons. The factory on Taylor street was enlarged in 1875 about one-half, and is now 450x45 feet, four stories with a large L. In 1893 there were 60 employes in factory, and the "caning" was done outside. Daniel A. Marsh and Benjamin F. Firman in 1877 began to make splint seat chairs, and in 1882 occupied their new factory 40x100 feet three stories high. Henry Hitchcock commenced manufacturing perforated chair seats about 1878 as the "Perforated Chair Seat Co." In 1884 he added cane seat chairs, and sold in 1887 to Lewis Hall. Yale W. Burtch & Co. have a 4-story factory on Winsor street 125x40 feet in size, where 35 operators can be employed. Mr. Burtch and Lewis Hall form the firm. They began operations in 1880. There are other firms closely related to and connected with the furniture trade.

The Jamestown Furniture Board of Trade was organized May 17, 1886, with these members: D. C. Breed, A. Schildmacher, A. Johnson, A. W. Crum, H. C. Hitchcock, Jno. Cadwell, C. H. Gifford, Chas. Ipson, John Bauer, A. P. Olson & Co., G. M. Hodgkins, A. C. Norquist & Co., John Love, L. E. Erickson for Swedish Furniture Co., R. P. Shearman, A. P. Shearman,

J. M. Beman, J. R. Newman, Ben. Merz, Geo. B. Ford, H. L. Phillips, E. H. Bemus, Daniel H. Post. Officers: president, D. C. Breed; vice-president, C. H. Gifford; treasurer, H. C. Hitchcock; secretary, Daniel H. Post. The object of this association is "mutual aid, assistance in business, and to give attention to strikes or unjust demands made upon its members by their employees or any labor organization, and it favors arbitration to settle all difficulties."

Axes and edged tools have been made here from pioneer days when the village blacksmiths supplied the local needs. In 1836 Fuller & Crane established an axe factory at East Jamestown. Neither they nor Edmund Edgerton who succeeded them made money, but, in 1851, Charles L. Jeffords became proprietor, and "the right man was in the right place," for he built up a large business, and, in 1881, made edged tools to the value of \$75,000. He was also prominent in public matters, was village trustee for years, and gave his name to one of the local hose companies. He died in 1890, and the business was later purchased by F. J. Powell of the "Jamestown Axe Company." The "American Axe and Tool Company" is now doing business.

The "Fenton Metallic Furniture Co." capital stock \$100,000, was organized November 1, 1888, with R. E. Fenton, president, Alexis Crane, secretary and treasurer. The company now has large buildings east of the Erie railway, west of the boatlanding. It makes all kinds of metallic furniture, cases, vaults, etc., and employs a large force at present in making the "Fenton" bicycle which is a leading specialty.

Although the lumber industry is no longer the leading interest of Jamestown there are some large producers yet in operation. For many years the sawmills and lumberyards of L. B. Warner have been a prominent feature of the commercial progress of the place. The plant of over 3 acres occupies the site of one of the earliest Prendergast mills, and the original dam of the plant was built in 1812. Mr. Warner has conducted lumbering since the fifties, and since 1867 has owned the property he now operates. Another large operator is John T. Wilson at the "lower dam." A third is E. A. Ross, who established his business here in 1872. All of these manufacture lumber of all kinds, rough and dressed. E. A. Ross & Sons in addition to lumbering manufacture mantels.

Several shoe manufactories have been conducted here since 1832. The leading firms now are "N. W. Gokey & Son" and "Parks & Hazzard." Mr. Gokey was induced to bring his factory from Addison in 1877 by a contribution of \$3,000 by the citizens. This money was well expended and the town gained a most valuable citizen. The "Gokey Block" and the "Gokey shoe factory," the largest one in the state, are objects of just pride to every citizen. "Parks & Hazzard" established a factory in 1888. These firms employ many workmen.

Jamestown Woolen Mills.—The life of this factory dates back to Daniel Hazeltine who erected a small building for cloth dressing in 1816, on the west end of the site of the Broadhead Mills, and in 1817 a much larger one for carding machines and a dye house. In 1823 he added a weaving department, built an addition to his factory and formed a partnership with Robert Falconer. In 1830 they erected a large stone building and MANUFACTURED CLOTH, and in 1833 produced 20,000 yards. In 1836 Mr. Hazeltine bought Chandler & Winsor's cloth dressing plant on the lower dam and enlarged it for a cloth factory. From 1839 to 1845 Taber Wood from New Bedford was his partner. The business in the stone factory from which he moved was continued by Daniel H. Grandin. In 1848 Mr. Grandin with Augustus F. Allen as "Allen & Grandin," built a large frame building for a factory on the south side of Brooklyn square, which was used by them and "Allen, Grandin & Co." until the business was consolidated in 1865 with that of the Hazeltine property and was removed to the lower mill. From 1866 "Allen, Preston & Co." were the proprietors until 1884, when William Broadhead & Sons took interest in the property, and with Jerome Preston, William A. Bradshaw and Oliver Lyford organized the "Jamestown Woolen Mills." The plant is a three-set mill, thoroughly equipped, employing 50 hands, and making cassimeres and flannels. The yearly sales have reached \$100,000.

The Jamestown Worsted Mills.—Textile goods were made in Jamestown as early as 1838, but down to 1873 no attempt had been made to manufacture worsted dress goods west of Philadelphia. About this time William Broadhead, a resident of Jamestown, but a native of England, learning of the great demand for these goods and their extensive manufacture in his native land, resolved to introduce the business here. Accordingly in connection with William Hall, an old resident of the place with some capital at his command, and Joseph Turner who had been engaged in the business in England, under the name of "Hall, Broadhead & Turner," this new enterprise was inaugurated, which has proved to be one of the largest industries of the place. Great interest was awakened among the citizens of Jamestown when it was proposed to build an alpaca mill as it was then called. In the spring of 1873 ground was broken on Harrison street for the first building of what constitutes the "Jamestown Worsted Mills." In December of that year the first piece of cloth was manufactured. Many difficulties had to be overcome arising from the fact that this was an entirely new industry in this region, that nearly all the machinery had to be imported from England, and that the skilled operatives must all be obtained from abroad until others could learn the business. The enterprise has steadily grown to its present large proportions, with an enviable reputation for the excellence of its products which are now well known from Boston to San Francisco.

The mills now consist of twelve substantial brick structures from one to

four stories high, having together a floor area of nearly four acres. On Harrison street they have a frontage of over 600 feet, and extend back to the lines of the N. Y. P. & O., and the B. & S. W. railways. The main weaved shed alone has a floor area of 25,000 square feet, and is lighted by a series of inclined skylights covering the entire roof. This group of buildings is surmounted by a fine brick chimney, octagonal in form, and 160 feet high. Steam is furnished by seven large boilers, and an improved Greene tandem compound engine, made by the Providence Steam Engine Co., supplies power for the whole mill, though there are several engines in different departments which are employed as occasion requires. An Edison electric light plant with two dynamos, producing electricity for 1,200 incandescent lamps, furnish the choicest kind of artificial light. The mills are also equipped with modern appliances for fire protection, having a pump with a capacity of 1,000 gallons of water per minute, and each building being furnished throughout with Neraecher's automatic water sprinklers. The products of the mills are fine dress-goods and suitings, every process in the manufacture of which is carried on in the mills, from the sorting of the wool to the finishing and packing of the cloth. The mills contain 400 looms, employ about 750 hands, and pay nearly \$5,000 a week in wages. No labor troubles have ever marred the pleasant relations existing between employers and employees.

The original firm of "Hall, Broadhead & Turner" was soon changed to "Hall & Turner" by the retirement of Mr. Broadhead. By the accession of W. C. J. Hall, Chapin Hall and Erie L. Hall, the firm became "Wm. Hall & Co." Three of the members of this firm having died and a fourth retired, the present organization was effected as "Hall & Co.," and consists of Elliot C. Hall, Mrs. Rose E. Kent, Alfred E. Hall and Samuel Briggs. Major W. C. J. Hall, son of Wm. Hall, a teacher and civil engineer, was the first manager. He purchased the machinery in England, and had oversight of the mills for nearly 14 years. Samuel Briggs, a native of England, became connected with the mills in 1874, in charge of the dyeing department, and is now an active member of the firm. His thorough acquaintance with all departments of manufacturing, and his administrative ability, caused him to be chosen superintendent on the retirement of Major Hall.

The Broadhead Mills.—Among the many manufacturing interests which make Jamestown justly proud of her position in Chautauqua county, as also in the Empire state, must be classed that of the textile industries. Less than a quarter of a century ago this branch of business was comparatively unknown in the United States and importers and jobbers controlled it, leaving the work of manufacturing to foreign countries. Twenty-two years ago, while on a visit to his native home in Yorkshire, England, Mr. William Broadhead conceived the idea that such goods might just as well be manufactured in America as in England. He knew the natural facilities which

Jamestown possessed in its clear, pure water ; its proximity to the coal fields of Pennsylvania ; its progressive and enterprising community, and, above all, he discerned in the business development of this *new* industry a *future* for Jamestown that would make it a center of cosmopolitan enterprise, give it a national reputation and confer honor upon the man who would make the venture. Confidence in his own ability—buoyed up by the large profit he foresaw as a result of such an experiment—led him to put himself in the front rank, and on his return home it was not long ere the embryotic idea had taken shape in the mammoth building which marked the beginning of "Wm. Hall & Co.," (of which Mr. Broadhead was the originator, as well as former partner), and which has culminated in the erection and establishment of the firms of "Wm. Broadhead & Sons," "The Jamestown Spinning Co.," "The Terry Mills," Jamestown Cotton Mills," "Goodwill & Ashworth," and "The Lister Manf'g Co." These are the legitimate outcomes of his mighty fertile brain and active energies, and from these combined industries thousands of people receive daily employment, while other interests, such as foundries, machine shops, paper and wood box concerns, hardware and mill supply establishments, receive support and large encouragement from these huge factories. The superior quality of Jamestown dress-goods from the very first of their introduction has ever been recognized by the trade throughout the country, and she holds today an eminent rank among the manufacturing centers of the world. Few men ever reaped so successfully the result of push and thrift as William Broadhead, all of which (in conjunction with his sons) he richly merits. These goods find a market in almost every city and village in America. To the Broadhead family above all others in the locality great credit is due for the spirited enthusiasm the city possesses. The electric street railway, the steamboat navigation, the water and gas works of the city, are and have been made sure investments by the indefatigable energy and magnetic touch of S. B. and A. N. Broadhead, worthy sons of a worthy sire, and joint partners with him in the business.

The nine factories of this company are of brick ; cover nearly four acres, range from two to seven stories in height, and use as motive power 15 steam engines aggregating 1,000 H. P. During the past year they have added another weaving factory, 72x155, fitted up with electrical power, which increases the plant to 650 looms and 8,000 spindles, affording employment (when worked to full capacity) to 800 operatives, and giving an annual production of \$1,250,000.

Jamestown Cotton Mill.—This was established here in 1880 by Thomas Henry Smith, of Skepton, Yorkshire, England. Mr. Smith built a large factory at a cost of from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and engaged in the manufacture of extra quality cotton wraps for dress goods, cotton battings 38 inches wide and 14 feet long (one batting makes a comforter), and sewing thread for overall mak-

ers and clothiers' uses. He does an annual business of \$75,000, and employs about 25 males and 45 females.

Jamestown Woolen Spinning Co.—This business was started in 1883 for the exclusive production of woolen yarns. In 1885 the manufacture of woolen dress goods on a limited scale was added. In 1887 the plant was extensively enlarged to enable the making of fine worsted dress goods and suitings to be carried on. In 1888 the company was incorporated, and later W. C. Patterson was president, R. M. Wise secretary and treasurer, and E. Greenwood superintendent. In October, 1890, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000. The company occupies several commodious buildings ranging from two to four stories. Other firms relating to the textile industries have done and are doing good work.

A most valuable element of Jamestown's citizenship has been furnished by English emigrants. The first arrival was June 20, 1834, of the families of Simon Bootey, John Fuller, John Wilson, 1st, and John Wilson, 2d., 21 persons. They left Prickwillow, England, April 12, 1834, the journey to Jamestown lasting 10 weeks. They located on and gave name to English hill, and have been good and loyal citizens. England was largely called upon to furnish the skilled labor required in the textile industries founded by an Englishman, William Broadhead, (see sketch). These people, Joseph and Edward Appleyard, the Briggs family, and others, with their special aptitude and educated skill, their warm sympathy for and coöperation with moral and religious labors, and their steady and persistent industry and thrift have been of untold benefit to the city.

Jamestown Postoffice.—Until this office was established, December 31, 1816, nearly all the residents south of the Ridge received and sent their mail at Mayville after that office was created July 1, 1812. It was not so difficult to do this as it might now appear. People from each settlement had frequent business at Mayville, either attending court, transactions at the land-office, journeys for salt, etc., so letters could be mailed or brought. There were few papers then taken. William H. Fenton, son of Jacob the early potter and hotel keeper, was the early mail carrier, paddling a canoe to Mayville for the few letters and fewer papers coming to "Prendergast's Mills." (He was later a "justice" in Jamestown for 48 years). James Prendergast was the first post-master of Jamestown, and the office for some time was in the store of J. & M. Prendergast on the northwest corner of First and Main streets. It owed the government \$5.54 at the end of the first quarter. Dr. Laban Hazeltine was early made deputy, and kept the office at his residence, using one of the drawers of his secretary (now in the office of Dr. Laban Hazeltine) for this purpose until 1822, when he had a combined desk and bookcase made with pigeon-holes for letters. This, with a rude case for newspapers, amply accommodated the public. (This bookcase and desk was presented to the

Woman's Christian Association by Dr. G. W. Hazeltine and is in service in the hospital). June 13, 1829, Dr. E. T. Foote was appointed postmaster. He introduced 80 individual letter boxes, for which no rent was charged, and procured the first engraved letter-stamp of the county. Alvin Plumb succeeded Dr. Foote June 8, 1841. He was elected county clerk, and was succeeded as postmaster by Joseph Kenyon, a druggist, December 5, 1843. Franklin H. Waite took the office in October, 1844, and was succeeded by Eliphalet Tinker in October, 1848; Smith Seymour, July, 1849; Rufus Pier, July, 1853; Charles L. Harris, July, 1858; Robert V. Cunningham, July, 1861; Abner Hazeltine, Jr., 1866; John T. Wilson, appointed 1867; Abner Hazeltine, Jr., 1868; Henry J. Yates, 1871; Alexander M. Clark, 1874; A. Brooks Fletcher, 1879; Major E. P. Putnam, 1884; (in March 1885, free postal delivery was introduced); Charles E. Weeks, 1885; L. L. Hanchett, 1889; P. K. Shankland, 1894. The office now employs 11 carriers and 8 clerks. The government kept a record for the year ending June 30, 1889, of all mail matter received and delivered. During that year the eight letter carriers of Jamestown delivered 1,698 registered letters, 652,538 letters, 133,399 postal cards, and 496,948 newspapers. The receipts of the office from April 1 to June 30, 1893, exclusive of money orders, were \$9,635.42; the receipts from April 1 to June 30, 1894, exclusive of money orders, were \$9,894.10. The money order business of 1893 was \$116,393.94; that of the first quarter of 1894, was \$26,613.78; the second quarter of 1894 exceeded this, showing \$27,717.17.

Navigation on Chautauqua Lake.—This lake, including 3.22 miles of "outlet," is nearly 20 miles long, from one-half to 3 miles wide, and in some places is 90 feet deep. In the early days the bateaux of the French explorers and military expeditions and the canoes of the Indians were all the craft that ruffled the surface of this sylvan sheet of water. When settlers came large canoes were made that served to transport whole families and supplies to different points of the forest-bordered shore, and soon the "Durham" and keelboats, with rough, rude and rollicking crews, clad in red flannel and other striking articles of dress, put in their appearance at the head of the lake in numbers to receive loadings of salt brought from Barcelona over the "old French road" and destined for Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Gradually the canoes disappeared and the mission of the keelboats soon ended. They were succeeded by scows and flat boats, and in 1824 a horseboat was built in Jamestown. It was an unwieldy, ferryboat affair. In point of speed it was outclassed by the canoes and keelboats, as it took from ten hours to three days to go the length of the lake, and it only ran two seasons. The schooner Mink and scows with sails then for a short time competed for the shipping trade.

In 1827 a company built the "Chautauque," a sidewheel steamboat and no stancher craft ever sailed the lake. The engine was made in Pittsburgh

and brought to Warren on keelboats. The launching was a great event for the whole county. A cannon had been brought from Westfield, stationed near the foot of Jefferson street, and salutes were fired at intervals during the ceremony. This was the first artillery known to have been fired in Jamestown. On the morning of the 4th of July, 1828, Chautauqua's first steamer started on its first trip with from 40 to 50 guests. The boat was a success, the machinery was perfect, and worked to a charm. (See chapter XXXV). The "Chautauque" had a fair business for some years.

In 1835 a larger and a faster boat was built by Captain Kellogg at the present repair docks, christened "Robert Falconer," and under the gallant captain successfully competed with the "Chautauque" until the latter was dismantled. The "Falconer's" name was soon changed to "William H. Seward," and later it was called "The Empire." She was in commission some years, until good roads had brought easier land transportation from Lake Erie, and stage lines were established, when, as she did not earn sufficient to warrant her running, she too was dismantled, and the hull run down the Chadakoin to the lower streams with an immense load of tanbark. She made the trip successfully, and was the largest boat that ever passed through the rapids to the Cassadaga.

In 1848 Capt. George Stoneman built a catamaran of two large canoes, named it "The Twins," used horses to propel it the first year, and a steam engine later. This made no regular trips. The "Hollam Vail," a small steamer built in 1851, was burned in 1852. Matthew P. Bemus about the same time built the "Water Witch," later called "Lady of the Lake." This was a very cranky boat and did not run long. In 1856 Captain Gardner built the "C. C. Dennis" at Mayville. It had fine machinery, an upright cylinder, and a walking-beam, also a dining room where meals were served. It had the fate of its predecessors in not making money, although it made trips quite regularly until the close of the season of 1861 when it was dismantled, and the machinery used for an Ohio river boat. In 1863 the ill-fated "Chautauqua" was built by James and Wm. T. Howell and Alfred Wilcox. She had several changes in ownership and was run until August 14, 1871, when the boiler exploded in Whitney's Bay, killing eight persons and wounding several. A screw propellor, the "Jamestown," was built in 1859 and run until 1875 when it was burned at Jamestown.

With the growth of Chautauqua Assembly came a demand for increased facilities for passenger transportation, and in 1873 was built the side-wheel steamer, "Col. Wm. Phillips," at Bemus Point; in 1874 the "P. J. Hanour," (burned the same year); in 1875 the "M. A. Griffith" and the "May Martin," (named for the wife of Dr. W. B. Martin, of Busti, one of the owners, whose fair hands often piloted her namesake through the tortuous windings of Chadakoin river). The same year was built the "Nettie Fox," a "stern-

wheeler," which, passing through various ownerships, was enlarged and became the "Jamestown," the finest excursion steamer of the lake until it was burned in 1892. Boats now rapidly increased. Henry Harley first established a line of steamers plying regularly on and along the lake. In 1883 he sold his boats, "Mayville," "J. A. Burch," "Jamestown," "W. B. Shattuc," and "M. A. Griffith" to the "Chautauqua Steamboat Company," incorporated that year. The "John F. Moulton" was added to this, the "Red Stack" line. Willard White soon purchased the fleet. He sold it in 1884 to George N. Burt, from whom A. N. Broadhead, F. E. Gifford and A. C. Wade (who originally formed the company) acquired the fleet by purchase. In 1890 there were two regular steamboat lines. Red Stack line, with the "Jamestown," "J. A. Burch," "W. B. Shattuc," "Mohawk," "Winona"; People's (Black Stack) line running the "Cincinnati" and "City of Buffalo," (with steel plated hull); and three independent boats making regular trips: "Robert N. Marvin," "Vincent," and G. J. Cornell." In 1892 the People's line was purchased by the Chautauqua Steamboat Company. This company now has a line of seven elegant boats which carry fully 250,000 passengers annually. Under the administration of "Commodore" T. E. Grandin, the popular superintendent, who has been on lake service since 1870 the traffic has been enormously increased. "Not one of the scores of thousands that have crossed these decks has had reason to complain, and not an accident has occurred involving the life of any passenger during the many years he has had supervision of the fleet."

NEWSPAPERS.—*The Jamestown Journal*, weekly, was established by Adolphus Fletcher in 1826. Jamestown was then a small hamlet, and the county had only about 20,000 population. Mr. Fletcher was assisted in editing the paper by Hon. Abner Hazeltine and other lawyers, and from its start it had large influence, and, for a local paper, a fair subscription list. Its life began during the troubled period of the anti-masonic controversy, and it was one of the most vigorous opponents of the ancient craft. On national politics the paper stood with the Whig party, and throughout its history it has been an earnest advocate of protection to American industries. For 20 years the paper was conducted by the Fletcher family, J. Warren Fletcher, son of the founder, continuing its publication after his father left it. In 1848 it passed into the hands of F. W. Palmer, who learned the trade in Fletcher's office. Mr. Palmer had control of the paper for ten years, a portion of the time, F. P. Bailey, and, subsequently, E. P. Upham and S. C. Green were his partners, the editorial work devolving on Mr. Palmer. Mr. Palmer was a vigorous writer, who gave character to the paper, and, since leaving it in 1858, has held important editorial positions in Chicago and elsewhere, and during Harrison's administration, and until May, 1894, was public printer at Washington. From 1858 to 1862 *The Journal* was published by C. D. Sackett and

Coleman E. Bishop. After the death of Mr. Sackett, Mr. Bishop associated with himself his brother Prentice, who enlisted in the army, was wounded and died in 1865. The next year C. E. Bishop took as partner A. M. Clark, and in the summer of 1868 sold his interest to Mr. Clark, retaining the position of editor.* In 1867 the paper was enlarged, but was still a four-page paper. In 1868 the form was changed; it now became a six-column eight-page paper. January 1, 1870, the *Daily Journal* was started by A. M. Clark. Soon after Mr. Clark associated with himself Davis H. Waite, who bought out Clark and was sole proprietor to May, 1876, when he went West and is now (1894) governor of Colorado.

May 20, 1876, John A. Hall bought the establishment, consisting of an eight-page weekly and four-page daily paper, the office fixtures and good will. The office occupied the second and third floors of the building now owned by the Union Trust Company. Mr. Hall brought to the *Journal* not only business sagacity and enterprise, but a large intelligence, thorough acquaintance with politics, and uncompromising fidelity to what he believed truth. He had a forcible style of writing which caused his editorials to be widely read, and to be felt when false measures or wrong were to be rebuked. The paper was improved, the business enlarged, and the quarters on Main street became too cramped. A three-story brick building, 25x77, was built in 1878 on West Second street. When this was occupied it was supposed that its facilities would be ample for a generation, but in 1892 the business had so increased as to demand more room, and an addition equal to the original block was built on the adjoining lot, more than half of which is now used by the *Journal*. Hardly a year has passed but it has been necessary to add to the equipment or business facilities.

In 1880, Frederick P. Hall, associated with his father in the work of the paper from 1876, became an equal partner in the business which now was conducted under the title of John A. Hall & Son. In March, 1879, the subscription list and good will of the *Daily Democrat* was bought, and that paper was merged in the *Evening Journal*, which for a little time was the only daily published in the place. Many dailies have been started in Jamestown in the past dozen years but none of them have achieved a success financially. In November, 1892, the plant of the *Chautauqua Democrat*, the *Journal's* oldest competitor, was purchased and the former paper absorbed by the latter. The *Weekly Journal* now became a semi-weekly, with large increase of circulation.

In 1886, after the death of John A. Hall, the "Journal Printing Company" was formed, consisting of Frederick P. Hall, the estate of John A. Hall,

*Mr. Bishop was a trenchant writer, fearless and outspoken in his opinions—too much so perhaps in local matters. At the outset of the civil war the *Journal* stood firm on the side of the government, and then, and afterwards, did much to keep warm the patriotism of the county, and for the maintenance of Republican principles.

Frederick W. Hyde and the late Walter B. Armitage, the two latter having been faithful employes of the old firm for a number of years. After the death of Mr. Armitage his interest, and also that of the estate of John A. Hall, was purchased by Messrs. Hall and Hyde, and, in 1891, E. A. Bradshaw became a partner. January 1, 1894, the establishment became incorporated as the Journal Printing Company, and James A. Clary and William S. Bailey, employes for over ten years, became stockholders and directors with Messrs. Hall, Hyde and Bradshaw.

The *Journal* has always been active in furthering the best interests of Jamestown and Chautauqua county, and on account of its enterprise ranks as one the leading newspapers of its class in the country. It is the only member of the "Associated Press of the State of New York," south of Buffalo and west of Elmira, and the best circulated newspaper on the lines of the Erie railway between these cities on the east, and Youngstown, Ohio, on the west. The establishment gives employment to 35 people, exclusive of carriers and correspondents.

The Chautauqua Republican was started in 1828 by Morgan Bates. Richard K. Kellogg, Lewis C. Todd, Charles McLean, Alfred Smith and William H. Cutler were connected with its publication for varying periods until 1833, when S. S. C. Hamilton became proprietor, changed the name to *The Republican Banner* and soon removed the publication office to Mayville. *The Genius of Liberty*, an Universalist journal, was published here by Lewis C. Todd from 1829 to 1833. *The Under Current*, published by Harvey A. Smith, had a brief existence in 1851 and 1852. *The Jamestown Herald*, started in August, 1852, by Dr. Asaph Rhodes, was sold a year later to Joseph B. Nessell, who removed it to Ellington, changed the name to *The Luminary* and discontinued it three years later.

The Chautauqua Democrat, (weekly) was the successor of *The Liberty Star*, started by Harvey A. Smith, in 1847, in 1849 bought by Adolphus Fletcher, and the name changed to *The Northern Citizen*. In 1853 John W. Fletcher became proprietor; in 1855 the name was changed to the *Chautauqua Democrat*. Adolphus Fletcher was then proprietor and James Parker editor. In 1860 A. Brooks Fletcher, son of Adolphus, became part proprietor, and A. Fletcher & Co., were publishers until October 1, 1862, when Davis H. Waite purchased the interest of Adolphus Fletcher. The *Democrat* was then published by Fletcher & Waite. In 1866 A. B. Fletcher bought out Waite. January 31, 1871, the office was entirely destroyed by fire, but no issue of the paper was missed. In August, 1872, Rev. Edward Anderson buying an interest, the firm became Fletcher & Anderson. A daily was then published as the *Jamestown Daily Democrat*. March 1, 1873, Mr. Anderson retired, and A. Brooks Fletcher published both the Daily and the Weekly *Democrat* until his appointment as postmaster in 1879, when he

sold the Daily to the publishers of the *Journal*. He continued the Weekly until November, 1892, when that too was sold to the *Journal*.

The Morning News, established in 1885, was in 1890 made the property of the News Publishing Co., an incorporation with these corporators: John G. Wicks, E. R. Bootey, James I. Fowler, H. S. Elkins, M. G. Martyn, and a capital stock of \$10,000. Various changes in the ownership occurred, but it has ever been Republican in politics. Benjamin S. Dean, a brilliant writer of forceful editorials was its editor from 1885 to 1894, and made the *News* a power in the county. In May, 1894, Messrs. Charles H. Winslow and John D. Whish, who had been connected with leading New York city journals, took possession of the *News*, and are continuing it as a Republican newspaper.

The *All*, a semi-weekly independent journal, was established September 24, 1891, by M. G. Martyn, with publication office in Baker block on Main street. It was made a daily evening paper December 7, 1891, and was conducted by Mr. Martyn until December 12, 1893, when he sold to Bowen Brothers & Maher. The present publishers are Bowen Bros. The office is No. 10 West Third street. The *Saturday Times*, a Democratic weekly, was purchased of P. K. Shankland by the publishers of *The All*, April 7, 1894, who still publish it. The *Times* was started as a labor-reform paper by Lyman J. Woodard in 1887, and named *Every Saturday*. Palmer K. Shankland purchased it in August, 1890, changed the name to *The Saturday Times*, and its politics to Democratic.

The Sunday Sun, an 8 page, 6 column, Sunday journal, was established June 29, 1884, by Louis F. Camp and Guy H. Fuller. They purchased the *Jamestown Standard*, a weekly Democratic paper, May 1, 1886, of P. K. Shankland. From that time two editions have been published, a Sunday issue and a weekly one. Mr. Fuller purchased the interest of Mr. Camp January 1, 1891, and was sole proprietor until May 1, 1894, when George C. Van Dusen became a partner. January 1, 1893, the *Sun* was changed to a 7 column sheet of 8 pages and the next November it was made a 12 page illustrated journal. It circulates 5,000 copies. From the consolidation of the *Standard* with the *Sun* it has declared Democratic doctrines.

The firm of F. H. & W. A. White, "printers, publishers and stationers," publish directories of Jamestown, Lakewood, and Falconer. The first one was issued in 1883.

BANKS.—*The Chautauqua County National Bank* is the oldest bank of the county. (See page 328). The original charter was granted April 18, 1831, to "The President, Directors and Company of the Chautauque County Bank" as a safety fund bank. Thomas B. Campbell, William Peacock, Leverett Barker and Walter Smith were made commissioners to receive stock and inspectors of first election of officers, held June 24, 1831, at the "inn" of Solomon Jones. The directors chosen were Leverett Barker, John G. Sax-

ton, William Peacock, James Hall, Samuel Barrett, Jediah E. Budlong, Oliver Lee, Thomas B. Campbell, Daniel Sherman, Elial T. Foote, Alvin Plumb, Abner Hazeltine, Richard P. Marvin. Elial T. Foote was elected president. At this meeting \$500 was voted "to construct a vault, and erect a bank building" on land just west of the present bank. This was a homely little brick building, one story high, built in close contiguity to Judge Prendergast's residence. The vault was made of stone from the new quarry at Dexterville, and its wrought iron door was brought from Holland. Arad Joy was the first cashier, salary \$550. Later the president was allowed one cent for each bill he signed. Meetings of directors were numerous, and were held at the inn before named, as its good entertainment and superior accommodations were very attractive. In January, 1832, R. P. Marvin, A. Hazeltine, T. B. Campbell, E. T. Foote were appointed to draft bylaws. These were models of careful wording, elegant and precise language, and wise forethought, and are substantially now in force. Within six months from commencing business (January 13, 1832) the bank declared a dividend. In 1832 Fitch Shepard, father of Col. Elliot F. Shepard, was acting cashier for a few months. In 1833 the large increase of business forced the erection of a new building, which was much larger than the first one and fronted on Main street. This new building was burned in the fire of January, 1861, and immediately rebuilt. September 30, 1834, Robert Newland, then of Albany, was elected teller, and commenced his faithful service of 55 years. In 1835 Samuel Barrett succeeded Judge Foote as president. He held the office until he died in 1872, when he was succeeded by Robert Newland, who retired in 1890. Daniel Griswold, the present president, succeeded him, elected May 8, 1890. On the expiration of its charter in 1859 the bank was reorganized as a state bank, and in 1865 it was made a national bank.

The vice-presidents have been Oliver Lee, Samuel Barrett, Leverett Barker, Samuel A. Brown, Robert Newland, Samuel A. Brown, Daniel Griswold, F. A. Bentley. The cashiers in succession are Arad Joy, Aaron D. Patchin, Thaddeus W. Patchin, Robert Newland (from 1840 to 1860), Selden E. Marvin (who resigned in 1862 to become a soldier), Robert Newland, David N. Marvin (died in office in 1875), F. B. Farnham, George S. Gifford, Willis O. Benedict.

Able and most conservative citizens have been connected with this old and firmly established institution, and that it enjoys public confidence is attested by the fact that its individual deposits subject to check closely approximate \$250,000. The capital July 18, 1894, was \$100,000, the accrued surplus \$65,000, and the undivided profits more than \$15,000. The present officers are: Daniel Griswold, president; F. A. Bentley, vice president; W. O. Benedict, cashier; C. H. Lake, assistant cashier; Daniel Griswold, F. A. Bentley, Solomon Jones, E. P. Putnam, F. B. Bush, J. W. Johnson, Robert N. Marvin, Elliot C. Hall, Samuel Briggs, directors.

The First National Bank was chartered February 24, 1863, but did not commence operations until January 1, 1865. Heavy capitalists have been connected with this bank from the first. Alonzo Kent, Reuben E. Fenton, Orsell Cook, Sardius Steward and Galusha A. Grow were the original incorporators and directors. Alonzo Kent was president from organization until July, 1881, when he was succeeded by ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, who held the office at the time of his sudden death, August 25, 1885. Frank E. Gifford was the next president, and is now in office. The First National Bank has always maintained unimpaired credit, and many of Jamestown's industries have been greatly aided by its fostering care. July 18, 1894, its capital stock was \$153,300; its surplus fund \$30,660; undivided profits \$109,854.15; individual deposits subject to check \$141,003.19. The present officers are F. E. Gifford, president; William Broadhead, vice president; Edward Morgan, cashier; J. W. King, assistant cashier; F. E. Gifford, Orsell Cook, William Broadhead, Edward Morgan, Lucius B. Warner, A. J. Peterson, directors.

The City National Bank was chartered February 14, 1864, as The Second National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000. Thomas D. Hammond was chosen president, and George W. Tew, cashier. In January, 1869, upon the resignation of Mr. Hammond, William H. Tew became president. In March, 1875, the name was changed to the City National Bank, and, August 4, 1876, the new rooms on the southeast corner of Main and Second streets, its present location, were occupied. There is a savings department connected with this bank. The capital stock July 18, 1894, was \$100,000, surplus fund, \$20,000, undivided profits, \$6,807.25, individual deposits subject to check \$163,997.71. The present officers are Willis Tew, president; M. L. Fenton, vice-president; M. M. Skiff, cashier; W. S. Cameron, F. A. Fuller, Jr., E. Rosencrantz, Willis Tew, J. J. Whitney, G. W. Tew, M. L. Fenton, H. W. Tew, M. M. Skiff, directors.

The Jamestown National Bank was incorporated in 1888 under the national banking laws with a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and was opened for business March 5, 1888, at the corner of Main and First streets. The first officers were: Charles M. Dow, president; C. H. Gifford, vice president; M. M. Skiff, cashier; C. M. Dow, C. H. Gifford, M. M. Skiff, Porter Sheldon, Shelden B. Broadhead, J. B. Ross, J. J. Vanderburgh, John T. Soderholm, William N. Gokey. E. F. Dickinson was elected cashier October 2, 1888, and took Mr. Skiff's place on the directorate. The bank is now permanently located in perhaps the best location in Jamestown, on the southwest corner of Main and Third streets, in elegantly appointed banking rooms. A savings department is connected. The officers and directors include some of the most successful, honorable and prudent men of the community. The statement of July 18, 1894, gives its capital stock as \$100,000, surplus fund \$100-

000, undivided profits, \$5,019.72, individual deposits subject to check \$137,601.19. It makes a specialty of collections and has an extended list of correspondents in all sections of this country and Canada. The present officers are C. M. Dow, president; S. B. Broadhead and S. W. Thompson, vice-presidents; E. F. Dickinson, cashier; S. B. Broadhead, E. F. Dickinson, J. B. Ross, C. M. Dow, J. T. Soderholm, W. N. Gokey, J. J. Vanderburgh, Porter Sheldon, S. W. Thompson, directors.

The Farmers & Mechanics Bank was incorporated under the laws of New York, February 5, 1891, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. It transacts a general business, receiving upon favorable terms the accounts of corporations, merchants, manufacturers and others. Its officers are experienced bank officials. The bank is located in the Gifford Building, South Main street. The undivided profits, July 24, 1894, were \$12,908.16. The officers are Charles H. Gifford, president; F. T. Powell, vice-president; W. R. Botsford, cashier; F. T. Powell, R. M. Wise, C. H. Gifford, H. L. Phillips, W. S. Gifford, C. C. Wilson, W. A. Blackstone, James Knapp, W. A. Hallock, directors.

The Union Trust Company, a state banking institution with a savings department, commenced operations January 15, 1894, with a capital of \$100,000. The officers are E. B. Crissey, president; J. S. Patterson, treasurer; Fred P. Todd, secretary; P. C. Houston and Samuel Briggs vice-presidents; Frank Merz, cashier. This company is an authorized depository for trust and other funds, and can act as trustee, administrator, receiver, etc. It has safe deposit vaults where boxes can be rented.

SOCIETIES.—*Mount Moriah Lodge* (old No. 297, new No. 145) F. & A. M.—In 1816 brethren petitioned the Grand Lodge of New York to establish a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Ellicott. The application was not acted upon for nearly a year, but September 4, 1817, a charter was issued to Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 297. The charter is still in the possession of the lodge, and is well preserved. It is signed by DeWitt Clinton governor of state as grand master, and Martin Hoffman as deputy grand master. The charter members were Phineas Stevens, Heman Bush, Solomon Jones, Asahel Andrews, Gilbert Ballard, David Boyd, Jediah E. Budlong, Paul Davis, Horatio Dix, Pearley Fairbank, Elial T. Foote, Oliver Higley, David Hatch, Benj. Jacobs, Wm. Pier, Theron Plumb, Joseph Waite. The first officers were Heman Bush, W. M.; Solomon Jones, S. W.; Theron Plumb, J. W.; Phineas Stevens, S. D.; Pearley Fairbank, J. D.; David Hatch, treasurer; Horatio Dix, secretary; Wm. Pier, S. M. of C.; Asahel Andrews, J. M. of C.; Oliver Higley, tiler. The lodge suspended operations in 1830. E. T. Foote, the first secretary, had the charter framed and the records and proceedings securely bound, and in September, 1870, when he was the only surviving member of the original lodge, presented them to the lodge, with the injunction that they carefully preserve them as furnishing the only early history of

Free Masonry in Jamestown. Bro. Foote was an ardent mason and an upright man. He died in New Haven, Conn., November 17, 1877, in his 82d year. From the history compiled by Bro. Foote we extract :

Forest Lodge at Fredonia (then Canadaway) in Pemfret was the first lodge in Chautauqua county, and, I think, the first organized west of Buffalo in the state. In 1816, a number of brethren in the Frank settlement, among whom were Brothers Heman Bush, Theron Plum, Asahel Andrus, Stephen Frank, David Hatch, and Brothers Solomon Jones and David Boyd on the Stillwater in Ellicott, sent a petition to the Grand Lodge of New York, praying for a charter for a lodge in Ellicott, with Heman Bush as Master, Solomon Jones as senior warden and Theron Plum as junior warden. In 1816 I visited at my father's in Sherburne, N. Y., and there received the three first degrees of masonry, and thus, I believe, I became the first resident master mason in Jamestown. It was about a year after the Frank settlement brethren had petitioned for a lodge, and no charter had been received. I commenced a correspondence with R. W. G. M. Dewitt Clinton and found the charter would be issued as soon as it was recommended by the lodge at Fredonia. I procured the recommendation, and the charter was forwarded to me. A number of masons had settled in Jamestown or vicinity, among whom were F. T. Foote, Horatio Dix, Gilbert Ballard, Phineas Stevens, Jediah E. Budlong, Joseph Waite, William Pier, and Pearley Fairbank, Benjamin Jacobs, Solomon Jones and Oliver Higley.

After the reception of the charter all brethren residing in Ellicott were notified to meet at the *inn of Bro. Horatio Dix*, S. E. corner of Main and Third streets, September 27, 5817, when the necessary officers were elected. Phineas Stevens the best informed craftsman among us, was chosen to act as deputy grand master at our installation. The necessary committees were most amicably chosen; but when the question came to be decided *where* the lodge should be consecrated and held the brethren were divided in opinion. The Frank settlement brethren claimed that the lodge ought to be located at Brother Bush's in the Frank settlement as intended by the original petitioners. Others insisted the charter located the lodge in the town of Ellicott, and that its location in Jamestown would better accommodate a large majority of the brethren. It was harmoniously arranged to consecrate the lodge and install the officers at Brother Bush's, in Frank settlement, on the 16th of October, 5817, and then adjourn to Jamestown, where the future meetings should be held. On the day of installation Bro. Stevens, R. W. D. G. M., called to his aid masonic brethren from Fredonia who assisted as grand officers, wearing the jewels of Forest Lodge, borrowed for the occasion; while the officers of Mt. Moriah Lodge were invested with temporary jewels made of tin for the occasion, and which were worn in our lodge until silver ones were procured. The Frank settlement brethren were always anxious to remove the lodge back to where it was installed, and at one time (when it was difficult to procure a hall in Jamestown controlled by a mason brother), they came near succeeding. In 1825 the Frank settlement brothers, then in Busti, obtained a charter for United Brethren Lodge.

In 1826 a new era occurred in Masonry in Chautauqua county. Freemasonry was generally popular with the people, and petitions were forwarded to the Grand Lodge for dispensations or charters for new lodges in the county, which were duly recommended and generally granted. The unjustifiable, illegal and wicked kidnapping of William Morgan, a printer in Batavia, N. Y., in September, 1826, by some zealous and misguided masons and wicked men, was justly calculated, if true, to alarm the people. I have neither time nor space to go into a full detail of the results of this event, except so far as Mount Moriah Lodge was concerned. In nearly all cases the old lodges in our county suspended, while the new ones generally became extinct.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 297, ceased operations in the fall of 1830, and it was not until 1848 that any effort was made to revive it. In that year sufficient brethren having joined in a petition, a dispensation was granted, and June 15, 1849, a charter was issued to Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, which was granted to these charter members: Rufus Green, Jediah E. Budlong, Emerick Evans, Joseph Waite, Eddy Phetteplace, Rufus Pier, S. Havens,

Aaron Taylor, J. W. Winsor, Silas Tiffany, Joseph C. Cook, Royal Keyes, Ellis Burrell, Julius Alvord, George Hills. The lodge prospered, and enrolled among its members some of the most prominent and public spirited citizens in the county. It was first located in a brick building on the northeast corner of Main and Third streets. Five years later a removal was made to the Jamestown House block. Another change was made in 1857 to the third floor of the Hawley block, on the southwest corner of Main and Third streets. The fire of January 31, 1861, destroyed its home, and for a time the lodge met in an old building on Chandler street. When the Hall block was built on the site of the burned Hawley block, lodge rooms were there occupied until 1868, when the upper story of the Jones & Gifford block on East Third street was purchased and it is still located there in large and commodious rooms tastefully fitted up. September 30, 1890, an elegant portrait of Hon. Elial T. Foote was presented to the lodge by his son, Horace A. Foote.

In 1894 the lodge has a large membership. The masters have been: 1817-18, Heman Bush; 1819, Phineas Stevens; 1820, Theron Plumb; 1821, Heman Bush; 1822-3, Elial T. Foote; 1824-5-6-7-8, Joseph Waite; 1829, Solomon Jones; 1830, Jediah E. Budlong; 1831, Solomon Jones; 1849, Rufus Green; 1850-1-2, Jediah E. Budlong; 1853-4-5, Silas Tiffany; 1856-7, James M. Brown; 1858, Levant L. Mason; 1859, Wm. E. Barrett; 1860-1-2, Jos. S. Matthews; 1863, Robert I. Baker; 1864, Corydon W. Eddy; 1865, James M. Murray; 1866, Corydon W. Eddy; 1867-8-9, David N. Marvin; 1870, James Boyd; 1871, David N. Marvin; 1872-3-4, Anson A. Burlin; 1875, Abner Hazeltine, Jr.; 1876, Anson A. Burlin; 1877-8, Judson W. Breed; 1879-80-1, Elial F. Carpenter; 1882-3-4, Frank B. Bush; 1885, Frank B. Field; 1886, Frank B. Bush; 1887-8-9, Lathrop L. Hanchett; 1890-1, Frank Merz; 1892-3, Theo. D. Hanchett; 1894, Joseph Whittaker.

Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M.—Dispensation July 1, 1819. Chartered February 4, 1820. Charter members: Jedediah Prendergast, Sylvester B. Derby, Ebenezer P. Upham, Asahel Lyon, John Dexter, Ebenezer Johnson, Phineas Stevens, Paul Davis, Sylvester Higby, Eliphalet Dewey, James Mullet, jr. Charter renewed February 8, 1854. Charter members: Samuel P. Fuller, Wm. Peacock, Edward Taylor, Jason Hazzard, Rufus Green, Ebenezer Skinner, E. Duntou, Samuel Barrett, Abijah Clark, Samuel A. Brown, D. V. Stranahan, D. M. Williams, J. McCall. The high priests have been: 1819-20, Jedediah Prendergast; 1821, Ebenezer P. Upham; 1822, John Dexter; 1823, Asahel Derby; 1824-5-6, Elial T. Foote; 1827, Ebenezer P. Upham; 1854-5, Abijah Clark; 1856-7, Alfred W. Gray; 1858-9-60, Albert Fox; 1861, Levant L. Mason; 1862, Albert Fox; 1864-5-6, Robert I. Baker; 1867-8-9-70, Geo. W. Norton; 1871-2, David N. Marvin; 1873, Abner Hazeltine, Jr.; 1874-5, Geo. W. Norton; 1876-7-8-9, Anson A. Burlin; 1880-1-2-3-4, John B. Shaw; 1885-6, Elial F. Carpenter; 1887-8-9,

Frank B. Bush; 1890-1, Aaron Hall; 1892, Lathrop L. Hanchett; 1893, Aaron Hall; 1894, Theodore D. Hanchett.

Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar.—Dispensation November 30, 1886. Chartered October 7, 1887. Charter members: Samuel Briggs, Jerome B. Fisher, Frank B. Field, Theo. E. Grandin, J. Wells King, Wm. H. Staley, Frank Merz, Francis D. Ormes, Milton F. Lenox, Frank W. Palmeter, Elbridge G. Partridge, Thos. H. Patton. The commanders have been: 1886-7, Jerome B. Fisher; 1888-9-90, John B. Shaw; 1891-2, Samuel Briggs; 1893, J. T. Larmouth.

Ellicott Lodge, No. 221, I. O. O. F., was first organized June 10, 1847, as No. 296. It embraced many leading citizens. Among its charter members were Samuel Barrett, Horace Allen, Davis H. Waite, Sidney Jones, etc. It ceased to exist in 1852. In September, 1867, it was reorganized as No. 221, in June, 1894, had 78 members, and these officers: Augustus Johnson, N. G.; A. C. Thompson, V. G.; William Bealer, R. S.; Henry Halley, P. S.; Robert A. Rosier, treasurer.

Jamestown Lodge, No. 637, I. O. O. F., was organized June 21, 1892, with these officers and members: Fred S. Marsh, N. G.; E. A. Rudd, V. G.; M. B. Curtis, secretary; L. C. Reed, treasurer; A. M. Stronigan, P. S.; J. J. Crandall, A. P. G.; James Clary, I. G.; E. L. Balcom, O. G.; J. N. Halliday, C. F. Pettie, G. L. Lawrence, E. C. Lundgren, Victor Holmes, T. D. Douglass, C. A. Neidhart, W. E. Ransom, E. L. Kenyon, C. E. Treat, L. O. Todd, John Needham, J. G. Griggs. The 23 members of the first afternoon were increased to 60 in the evening of the same day. The lodge now numbers 118 members, and has bright prospects.

Chautauqua Encampment, No. 54, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 14, 1871, with these charter members: M. W. Hutton, Hiram S. Hall, B. G. Dickerson, Wm. T. Clark, J. D. Stearns, A. J. Bowen, J. M. Farnham. The same day L. L. Mason, C. E. Parks, M. J. Taylor, A. Warren, Stephen Miles, A. E. Allen, H. C. Pelton, J. C. Eroo, E. F. Dickinson, Edward Anderson, John Hintze were made members. The first officers were: M. W. Hutton, C. P.; H. S. Hall, W. H. P.; J. D. Stearns, S. W.; B. G. Dickerson, J. M.; L. L. Mason, S.; W. T. Clark, T. The encampment has been in the main prosperous; new life was infused in November, 1892, and it has steadily increased in membership and power from that date. The present membership is over 60. The officers in June, 1894, were: J. M. Webster, P. C. P.; Charles P. Smith, C. P.; J. M. Webster, W. H. P.; Richard Peate, S. W.; M. B. Curtis, J. W.; V. A. Hatch, secretary; F. S. Marsh, treasurer.

James M. Brown Post, No. 285, G. A. R., organized August 17, 1882, with 78 members, is a prosperous institution, and numbers many of the brave defenders of the Union on its roll.

There are numerous other brotherhood and protective organizations; the

most powerful of these being the E. A. U., Maccabees and B. P. O. E. There are several social, art and progressive clubs. The oldest is the Jamestown Club, formerly the G. E. C., which dates back through years to its organization, and counts among its members many honored names.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—This is composed wholly of volunteers, among the best in the country. The *personnel* of several companies has come from the "first families," and the drill, discipline and *morale* have ever been standards for emulation. The "chiefs" have been strong men—leaders in judgment, capability and efficiency. Orsino E. Jones was "chief" for many years, and Col. T. T. Cluney, the present "chief," was his successor. In June, 1827, at a large public meeting, it was voted to "raise \$300 to purchase an engine and equipment," and July 5, 1827, the department was formed. The engine, "Active," was bought in 1828. James H. Palmer and Phineas Palmiter were engineers, Ellick Jones and Wm. H. Tew fire committee. No company was formed until 1832, when N. K. Ransom organized one of 18 members and was chosen foreman. In 1888 Mr. Ransom was living, the only member of the original organization, and one of the oldest firemen of the state. The engine had no suction hose, and a "bucket brigade" supplied it with water. Main street merchants had two "buckets" hanging at their front door. These were made by Silas Shearman who received \$5 a pair for them. The companies since the "Active" are: Deluge Engine Co., 1, organized 1832, incorporated 1875 with 27 members. Ellicott Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, organized May 1, 1842, incorporated November 1879, with 32 members. Its first apparatus was a small rude truck, with a few short ladders made of tamarack poles, and pikes and pails. Rescue Engine Co. 2, organized August 25, 1859, incorporated 1876 with 39 members. The brick enginehouse on Chandler and Center streets was dedicated June 13, 1883. Prendergast Hose 1, organized December 4, 1873, with 10 members, incorporated in 1880. Eagle Hose 2, organized October, 1873, with 19 members, incorporated January 20, 1876. Jeffords Hose 3, organized February 21, 1883, incorporated May 26, 1883, with 35 members. Martyn Hose 4, organized January 1, 1892; and an efficient Fire Police of 34 members, organized in 1886. "The sagacity, intrepidity and management displayed in the handling of fire; call forth unqualified admiration, and the fame of the department has spread far and wide."

FENTON GUARDS.—*Thirteenth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y.*—This company is best known by its honorary title "Fenton Guards," assumed out of compliment to Gov. Reuben E. Fenton. It was organized 19 years ago. The first meeting in regard to the new company was held in Scandinavian Hall, June 6, 1875; an election of officers was held July 17, and August 25 the company was mustered into service by General Rogers (who was present with his entire staff) in Jones' Hall and the company contained 76 members.

As the members were mainly Swedish-Americans, and as no "State uniform" was then insisted on, the new company adopted a handsome blue, with yellow trimmings, similar to that of the body guard of the King of Sweden. The uniforms cost \$32 each, of which the company paid \$14. It ranked as "Company No. 1 of the 8th Brigade," and was probably the first separate company organized under the State law authorizing the formation of such companies. The first officers were Capt. John P. Hollers and first Lieut. Conrad A. Hult. Capt. Hollers was captain of a company in a New York regiment, and is remembered as a soldierly-looking man and a good drill-master. He remained captain a year and a half or two years, and was succeeded by Mr. Hult, he, as first lieutenant, commanding until April, 1880, when he was made captain. Capt. Hult is a military man of ability and long experience. He served in the Danish army as a lieutenant in the Danish-Prussian war in 1864, and, during the rebellion, served in the 88th New York infantry. The other officers previous to its reorganization were First Lieutenant A. W. Ljungberg and Second Lieutenants Frederick J. Waldin, John Swanson, Gustaf F. Smith.

The organization, which started in as the 1st, had its designation changed in 1880 to the 4th, which was later changed to the 13th Separate Company. The company was the first in the state to wear the military helmet now worn by the National Guard and the regular army. It was also the first company in the brigade to adopt, in 1882, the white summer helmet, with which was then worn white horse-hair plumes. After the fire destroyed their arms and uniforms the company adopted a handsome uniform adorned with gold-lace facings, to the purchase of which the citizens contributed \$1,000.

In 1887 the company was reorganized. Captain Hult had resigned in February, 1887, and on May 31, 1887, Captain Henry Smith, who had been previously elected captain, was duly commissioned. He displayed great energy in recruiting, and soon brought it to a high state of efficiency in drill and military standing, as well as in strength of membership. A new armory was secured, new uniforms granted by the state, and a general revival of interest in military matters was created. The citizens, by forming the honorary list, the supervisors by furnishing and equipping a new armory in the Warner block, and Governor Fenton's family, by elegantly furnishing the rooms, all aided the company and put it on a more permanent footing.

Shortly after Captain Smith's election, Lieutenant Ljungberg resigned. John Cadwell, who had been elected second lieutenant at the same time as Captain Smith, and had helped in the work of reorganization, also resigned. R. E. Fenton, only son of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, was commissioned first lieutenant November 28, 1889, and Frederick W. Hyde was commissioned second lieutenant on the same date. Dr. William Marvin Bemis was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon September 23, 1887. In

October, 1890, Capt. Henry Smith resigned and Lieutenant Hyde, having been duly elected, was commissioned captain March 26, 1891. Quarter-Master Sergt. Daniel H. Post was duly elected second lieutenant and commissioned as such, with rank from April 23, 1891, to succeed Lieutenant Hyde. Lieutenant Fenton resigned January 6, 1892, and Lieutenant Post was promoted to the vacancy January 22, 1892. On February 18, 1892, First Sergt., Frank A. Johnson was elected to succeed Lieutenant Post. Mr. Johnson enlisted August 3, 1880, and is the senior member of the company in point of service. Captain Hyde, who was an enthusiastic, industrious and able commanding officer resigned March 27, 1894, and Lieut. Daniel H. Post, an able officer, was elected captain April 6, 1894, and duly commissioned with rank from that date. Captain Post is a good officer, and the company is sure to prosper under his able guidance. Albert Gilbert, Jr., first sergeant, was elected first lieutenant May 7, 1894. Rev. W. L. Hyde, the chaplain of the 112th N. Y. Vols. in the civil war, is the "honorary" chaplain of the company by complimentary choice.

The company has been three times ordered out, once during the railroad riots of 1877, and once when called out by Mayor Price in January, 1888, in apprehension of trouble caused by a dispute about the crossing of two railways. On the night of August 16, 1892, orders were received to proceed to Buffalo in aid of the civil authorities, the "switchman's strike" having gone beyond local control. Within two hours, all the officers and 63 enlisted men were en route for Buffalo, where the company remained until August 27.

The company first attended the state camp in 1884 under Capt. Hult. It went again in 1886 under Lieut. Ljungburg, in 1888 under Capt. Smith, and in 1891 the company went to camp under Capt. Hyde. Its camp record has always been good. It participated in the parade at the opening of Niagara Park, and in the Washington Centennial in New York April 30, 1889. It camped with the G. A. R. at Point Chautauqua during one soldier's reunion, has participated twice in G. A. R. day at Chautauqua, and has paraded in Buffalo, Salamanca, Titusville, Dunkirk and other places. It has entertained the Titusville and Westfield companies, the Cleveland City Troop, and the Buffalo Cadets, and was once, in 1884, entertained for three days by the 32d Regiment of Brooklyn.

The company has a fine armory range, 30 yards in length, and during the past in-door season qualified 15 sharpshooters and 46 marksmen. The open-air range is on the Lakewood line of electric cars, three miles from the Armory, and is 600 yards in length, supplied with sliding targets, and a convenient range house, and is in first-class condition. In 1893 the company qualified 13 sharpshooters and 59 marksmen for state decorations out of a total of 74. Their "volley target" was the best in the state. The company team took part in the "4th Brigade match" at Bay View, and made the

largest score by four points. By a technicality the prize was, however, awarded to another organization. This excellent record is largely due to the efforts of Dr. Laban Hazeltine, chairman of the rifle committee.

As the company has changed its name several times so it has its habitation. Its first armory was in the old Congregational church. When this was destroyed by fire the company moved into Jones's Hall, thence to the Opera House building on East Second street, and thence to the fourth floor of the Warner block. The new State Armory, occupied in 1892, is on the corner of South Main street and Fenton Place. It is a substantial and military-looking structure of Medina brown stone and brick. It affords a drill-shed 70x110, an administration building 50x22, a rifle range, company rooms, officers rooms, store rooms, steam-heating apparatus, gas for fuel and light, electric lights, modern plumbing, bowling alleys, and gives the company a permanent home second to none in the State, and which the members with generous aid rendered by the citizens, and the wise liberality of the supervisors, have made attractive and pleasant beyond the majority of such structures. The cost of the Armory and site was \$38,000, and the furnishings and additions have added \$5,000 to the sum. The building is an ornament to the city.

The company now (June 1894) has 85 members, with a full complement of officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians, and 65 privates. At the annual inspection and muster May 23, every member was present. On Decoration Day 78 members turned out for parade. Since March 5 the average attendance at drills has been over 85 per cent. These facts speak well for the interest shown by the members.

The company has a complete company-cooking outfit, and is able to go into the field, if ordered on active service, fully prepared for every emergency. It is conceded that the separate companies excel the regiments of the state in military qualities, and the "Thirteenth" ranks among the best of the separate companies.

CHAPTER LXIV.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH* was organized June 16, 1816, by Rev. John Spencer, a missionary of the Connecticut Home Missionary Society. At that time Ellicott included the present townships of Poland, Carroll, Kiantone and Busti ; and, as a Congregational church had been formed the previous year in that portion of the town now Kiantone, this church was called the "Second Congregational Church of Ellicott." The organization was incorporated with its present name October 22, 1821. The original members were Joseph Dix, Jacob Fenton and his wife Lois Fenton, Oliver Higley and his wife Lucretia Higley, Ebenezer Sherwin, Milton Sherwin, Abner Hazeltine and Daniel Hazeltine. Seven of these came originally from Vermont, and two from Connecticut. Milton Sherwin the last survivor, died June 4, 1888. The first meetings were in a building on the west side of Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, erected by Judge Prendergast for an academy. This was used until a commodious edifice was completed in 1829, on the southwest corner of Main and Fifth streets. After nearly 40 years a new site was purchased on East Third street, on which was built, at a cost of about \$40,000, a fine brick church, dedicated August 18, 1869. This was remodeled and enlarged in 1887 at an expense of \$9,500. There are 674 sittings besides the gallery over the porch. A beautiful memorial window in honor of Mrs. Judge Prendergast was placed in this church by Mrs. A. T. Prendergast ; also one in memory of Rev. Isaac Eddy, the first pastor of the church, presented by his descendants. For the first eight years the church had no pastor. Rev. Mr. Spencer came and administered the sacraments at irregular intervals. Ministers of different denominations visiting the place were invited to preach.

In 1824 Rev. Isaac Eddy, a native of Plymouth county, Mass., who was preaching in Locke, N. Y., accepted an invitation to this church ; for six years its faithful pastor, he was greatly blessed in his labors. He was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Gillett, from 1830 to 1834, when he and 46 of the members withdrew and formed the "First Presbyterian Church." Revs. Ephraim Taylor and Jabez Spicer supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church until 1838, when Rev. E. Parmely came, who remained until 1841. In the autumn of 1841, Rev. Owen Street, (recently graduated from Yale Divinity

*By Rev. Elliot C. Hall.

School) accepted a call and was installed as pastor Feb. 2, 1842. After nine years of faithful service Mr. Street resigned on account of his health, and returned to the East. He died in Lowell, Mass., May 27, 1887, having been the pastor of the High Street Church in that city for 30 years lacking four months. Rev. Sylvanus P. Marvin, from the same seminary, was the next pastor, serving from 1851 to 1856. He is now preaching in Woodbridge, Conn., where he has been pastor for 28 years. Rev. Thomas H. Rouse came from Connecticut, and was installed pastor January 7, 1857. Through the efforts of Mr. Rouse a new site for a church edifice was purchased on East Third street, and the erection of a building begun, but, his health failing, he was compelled to give up his work, and seek a milder climate. He closed his labors here October 25, 1868. Mr. Rouse is now living in Belleview, Florida, having recovered his health sufficiently to serve churches in California, and the Hawaiian Islands. Rev. Thomas Wickes, D. D., after a long pastorate in Marietta, O., began his labors with this church April 1, 1869. The new church edifice was dedicated the following August, at which time he was installed as pastor. Dr. Wickes was dismissed by approval of a council which met August 24, 1870, and died in Orange, N. J., the next November. Rev. Edward Anderson began his ministry here December 1, 1870, and resigned August 27, 1872. Dr. Anderson is now a successful pastor in Danielsonville, Conn. Rev. Eli Corwin, D. D., accepted a call to this pastorate in December, 1872, and after an active ministry of three years resigned to enter upon a wider field of usefulness in Jacksonville, Ill. He is still living in Chicago, and was recently field secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Rev. Martin L. Williston was pastor of this church from March 19, 1876, to May 1, 1879. After passing about two years in Europe he was for a time professor of history in Carleton College. He now resides in Chicago, and, while in charge of a church, devotes some time to lecturing. Rev. Henry L. Hubbell was pastor from February 1, 1880, to March 15, 1886. After about three years service as president of Tillotson Institute at Austin, Texas, he became president of Lake Charles College at Lake Charles, La. Rev. Henry Frank was called to the ministry of this church October 10, 1886, and remained two years. Rev. E. B. Burrows began his pastorate here February 24, 1889, and remained four years, closing his ministry March 9, 1893. Rev. S. H. Adams, D. D., the present pastor, succeeded him in 1893.

The enrolled membership in 1893 was 350. The Sunday-school has a membership of about 300. The fiftieth anniversary of the church was observed in 1886, when, besides the sermon by pastor Rouse, and addresses by several of the former pastors, Hon. A. Hazeltine, one of the original members, presented a valuable historical address. In 1891 the seventy-fifth anniversary was observed. Dr. Zachary Eddy, a son of the first pastor, preached an appropriate discourse on the preceding Sabbath, and a banquet was pro-

vided on Tuesday evening, at which the pastor, Rev. E. B. Burrows, presided, and called upon a number of those present to respond to sentiments, which elicited many interesting reminiscences. In 1888 the children of Mrs. Julia Hall, a devoted member of this church who died in January of that year, donated a lot on the corner of Forest and Prospect avenues, 120x117 feet, and erected in her memory a chapel, with a seating capacity of about 250 persons, called Pilgrim Memorial Chapel. Here a Sunday-school of about 125 members meet each Sunday afternoon, and a preaching service is held each Sunday evening.

METHODISM IN JAMESTOWN.* The phenomenal progress of the Methodist church in this country at the close of the last century, if accounted for at all, may possibly find its solution in the fact that its members carried with them an unusual amount of rapture and zeal. Stripped of formalism, and clothed with a simplicity of purpose that characterized the founders of the early christian church, it carried with it a vitality of experience which commended itself to the judgment and heart of enterprising men who were bent on exploring, developing, and settling a new country. These pioneers were either themselves christians, or the gallant offspring of sturdy New England stock who recognized the leadings of Providence as firmly as the ancient patriarchal fathers of Biblical lore, so that when the early Methodist preacher, with his saddle-bags and equipage, emerged from the woods, he was the acknowledged man of God, and every facility was given him to do his work and make his stay pleasant and agreeable. Nor was he unmindful of two things, viz: to improve the opportunity to proclaim his Master's message to his hearers, (which generally included everybody), but also to follow up any who had left for new settlements; and thus cultivate every germ of religious feeling, that it might mature for God. The itinerant system, inaugurated by Wesley and Whitefield and adopted by Asbury and Coke, was just of that elastic type that the country needed; while the hymns, songs and prayers they engaged in, magnetized the people, generating an air of devotion and reverence which in their turn gave refinement and rectitude of sentiment, thereby putting a value on education, which we of today can only partially appreciate. The Rev. Burrows Westlake, of the Ohio conference, is credited with being the first Methodist minister to penetrate into the section of country in which Jamestown is now the center. By a study of the features of this man, (an oil painting of which now graces the walls of the parlors of the church), one is impressed with his fine classic appearance. He seems more fitted for a pulpit in the metropolis than as a messenger in the wilderness. This was in 1814, at which time he formed the first class, near what is now known as Falconer. About ten persons composed the new organization, among whom was Edward Work and his beloved wife, whose memory

*By Edward Appleyard.

still lingers like the dews of Hermon. The class held together and was regularly visited by the circuit preachers until in 1823 they were legally constituted, and having received a grant of 25 acres of land from the Holland Land company, as one of the first churches, they subsequently removed to Jamestown. In 1824-5 a revival of religion swept through the community which stamped the society with a vigor, the perpetuity of which is still felt. Just previous to this event the new settlement had received into its midst a blacksmith by the name of Lyman Crane who began to hold meetings and exhort. He was a man of few literary attainments but singularly effective and magnetic; a man of power, determination and purpose; a yeoman for God, who, in doing his work exerted an influence the force of which is still felt. His portrait has found a fitting place in the Sunday-school room, (alongside those of Bishop Vincent, Dr. Williams and Dr. Peate), and is suggestive of all his life-work. To no one single individual are the Methodists of Jamestown more indebted than to him; for in after years when dissent came like a cyclone this poor but faithful servant of God stood by the church and loyally encouraged both pastor and people with a sublimity of faith equal to any of the worthies Paul so eloquently describes in his letter to the Hebrews.

Another revival occurred during the pastorate of Dr. John Peate in 1857. Fully 500 people were converted at that time, and as Methodism has ever believed in these periodical awakenings and fostered them, she at that time secured a prestige in the community which placed her in the front rank. Dr. Peate still lives and enjoys a warm place in the affections of the people. From 1814 to 1819 Jamestown belonged to the Ohio conference and in addition to Burrows Westlake had Lemuel Lane, D. D. Davidson, Ira Eddy, Curtis Goddard, S. R. Brockunier, John Summerville and Philip Gree. In 1819-20 the charge became a part of the Genesee conference and continued a part of that conference until the fall of 1824, being supplied by P. Parkhurst, Parker Buel, Sylvester Corey, Ara Abel and Nathaniel Reeder. From 1825 to 1836 Jamestown was a part of the Pittsburgh conference and received the ministrations of I. S. Barris, P. D. Horton, Z. Ragan, John Chandler, John Johnson, James Gilmore, David Preston, William Butts, Hiram Kinsley, John Scott, Almon Barnes, John C. Ayres, John L. Holmes, J. J. Steadman, S. D. Mix and Samuel Gregg. From 1836 to the present Jamestown has remained a part of the Erie conference, taking the lead in appointments. The following have supplied the pulpit: T. Goodwin, Darius Smith, Albina Hall, Moses Hill, M. Himebaugh, John Broadhead, D. Prichard, Josiah Flower, G. W. Clarke, H. W. Beers, R. Edwards, H. H. Moore, E. J. L. Baker, Joseph Uncles, Thomas Peacock, Niram Norton, John Robinson, J. E. Chapin, E. B. Lane, John Peate, Joseph Leslie, N. G. Luke, W. F. Day, A. E. Johnson, Cyrus Prindle, E. S. Gillett, R. M. Warren, D. M. Stever, A. H. Wyatt, T. L. Flood, J. G. Townsend, A. N. Craft, W. G. Williams, John Peate, A. C. Ellis and C. C. Albertson.

The first church edifice, a building 40x50 and of unpretentious appearance, was commenced in 1829 and completed in 1833. It was situated at the junction of Chandler and East Second street. The lot was the generous gift of Judge Foote whose wife was a faithful member of the church. In the erection of that building Edward Work, Lyman Crane, L. B. Winsor and Elijah Bishop took the lead. All are now dead with the exception of Mr. Bishop. In 1836 the church was rebuilt and in 1854 a gallery was added. In 1866 the building was still further improved by lengthening it twenty feet. This served a valuable purpose until in 1883 steps were taken under the able and successful pastorate of Dr. W. G. Williams to build a church to meet the growing demands of a wide-awake, progressive people. The late Alonzo Kent afforded pecuniary aid, while N. W. Gokey with equal liberality and persistent energy, made possible the erection of a building which for external and internal beauty has few equals in the state of New York. It has a seating capacity of about 1,500 people. Its present board of trustees are N. W. Gokey chairman, Joseph Appleyard, J. R. Kemp, C. J. Colburn and W. I. Blystone. The valuation of the church property, including parsonage, is about \$80,000. The membership (1893) is 900; nearly 200 of these have come in by letter and by probation since the present pastor took charge in October, 1892. Since the completion and dedication of this church, July 4, 1886, by Bishop Vincent and ably assisted by Dr. T. L. Flood, W. G. Williams and John Peate, the society has also built a second church costing \$4,000 at Brooklyn Heights; while at East Jamestown they have a chapel property worth \$3,000. The Swede M. E. church is also an offshoot from 1st church and they are the possessors of one of the finest churches in the city worth \$40,000..

The Methodist Sunday School probably dates back to the formation of the Society. It now has a membership of 800 (not including any other branch) with 66 faithful teachers. The average attendance for 1892 was 561. Its library contains about 1,000 volumes and is divided into two departments. The present officers are: General Superintendent, Edward Appleyard; Assistants, J. R. Kemp, F. E. Sessions; Supt. Senior Department, Prof. F. S. Thorpe; Supt. Intermediate Department, G. A. Hodgkinson; Supt. Primary Department, Mrs. M. A. Johnson; Infant Department, Miss A. E. Green; Secretary, A. N. Camp; Assistant, W. I. Blystone; Treasurer, C. L. Herrick; Librarian, Charles Harris; Assistants, W. S. Appleyard, Dexter Mallory; Stewards, D. D. Dorn, John D. Felch, S. C. Ferry, John Harris, T. H. Smith, G. A. Hodgkinson, Dr. H. Neville, F. W. Palmetter, L. C. Reed, H. E. Butler, F. S. Thorpe, A. N. Camp; F. E. Sessions, recording secretary and district steward.

During the winter of 1893-4 this church received large accessions to its membership through the indefatigable labors of Dr. L. W. Munhall in a

forward movement in which all the evangelical churches took part. By choice and preference of the nearly 800 converts who confessed to a change of life and purpose, some 300 gave their allegiance to the M. E. church; these, with those who had come into the church during the early part of the winter, brought up the membership to about 1,400. The pastor, Rev. C. C. Albertson, wields a mighty power in the community and fills the spacious church building twice every Sabbath to overflowing. This crowded condition of the congregation is forcing upon the trustees the urgent need of enlarging their edifice. Steps will soon be taken to accomplish this, and thus make it possible to seat from 2,000 to 2,500 people. The church has a passenger elevator for the convenience of the aged and infirm, and is lighted with both electricity and gas. The "Epworth League" is the largest league in the world having a membership of over 500.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH* was organized May 24, 1832, with 13 male and five female members. The following is a partial list of the constituent members: John M. Abbott, Wm. Ackoks, Henry Bliss, John C. Breed, Wm. R. Burlingham, Lydia Burlingham, Lyman Gilbert, Zachens Palmer, Salina Palmer, Mary A. Palmer, Jefferson Rhodes, Anna Rolf, Wm. Washburn, Josiah Willis, Laura Woller. Rev. David Bernard, a man widely known in the county and author of an anti-masonic work, was the first pastor. He was called August 4, 1832, and served the church until September 7, 1833. The second pastor was Rev. Rufus Peet. He commenced his labors with the church in 1834 and remained about 3 years. About this time the church was opened to an anti-slavery lecturer, whose lectures caused great excitement. During one of them the church was broken open by a mob who made a nearly successful attempt to lynch the speaker. In April 1837 Rev. Asahel Chapin became the third pastor and remained nearly seven years, and "the church was greatly increased in numbers and christian virtues. He was a man of pleasing address, well cultured, a spiritual preacher and beloved by all who knew him." For about a year this church was without a pastor; Elder Simon Davis supplied for a short time, also Elder I. C. Stoddard, "whose judgment and large experience in Zion was made available to the prosperity and success of the church in times of trial. He died in Busti, honored and esteemed as a christian minister.

June 8, 1845, Elder Alfred Handy was called to the pastorate, and remained about three years. Elder Levant Rathbone became pastor of the church in the spring of 1848. He resigned August 7, 1852, remaining as pastor four and one-half years. Elder Wm. Look was called to the pastorate September 5, 1852, and resigned February 5, 1859, remaining six years and five months. "Many revivals were enjoyed under his ministry and quite large accessions was made to the church. The most noted revival was in 1857-8.

*By Jerome Preston.

The fruits of this work of grace remain to bless the church." Rev. A. Wells became pastor in 1859 and remained about three years. Rev. A. Kingsbury was called to the pastorate in October, 1862, and remained until January 1, 1864. Rev. E. Mills took pastoral charge of the church in 1864 and remained four years. He was followed by Rev. G. O. King who commenced his labors June 1, 1869, and remained three years. Rev. P. B. Haughwout became pastor in February, 1873, and resigned in September, 1876. In November, 1877, Rev. G. A. Peltz, D. D., was settled over the church. He closed his labors in May, 1880. Rev. L. B. Plumer served the church from December, 1880, until January, 1882. Rev. Ransom Harvey became pastor in March, 1882, and remained some five years. It was during his pastorate that the church celebrated its 50th anniversary. Rev. A. E. Waffle, D. D., the present pastor, was called to the pastorate August 12, 1888.

The church has had since its organization fourteen pastors; six are still living (1893). The longest pastorates were those of Rev. Asahel Chapin and Rev. Wm. Look, about six and one-half years each. The shortest complete pastorate was the first, one year; the average length of pastorates about four years. The church has chosen these deacons: John C. Breed, Wm. Ackoks, Perez Bonney, Albert A. Partridge, Daniel Seymour, O. S. Lyford, Wm. P. Turner, Charles Parker, Chauncey Ide, Devillo Knapp, S. H. Albro, John Cadwell, Jr., V. L. VanGaasbeck, F. Bristow, George W. Winsor, H. E. Gardner, J. D. Berry, D. C. Breed, Milo Harris, L. B. Gilbert, Geo. R. Butts. The present membership (April 1, 1893) is 469. The first church edifice was erected in 1833. It was a plain building costing \$1,000. The land on which it was built was presented by Judge E. T. Foote. The second church edifice was completed in the fall of 1857, at an expense of about \$3,500. In 1865 about \$1,600 was expended in repairs and improvements, and subsequently, at a cost of about \$1,000, a prayer meeting and Sunday-school room was added. The present church edifice was built of Warsaw blue stone and completed in 1892 at an expense of \$50,000. An additional amount of \$5,000 was expended in furnishings and for the organ. This is an ornamental and beautiful edifice, one of the finest churches in Western New York.

The church officers (1893) are: Pastor, Rev. A. E. Waffle, D. D.; deacons, V. L. VanGaasback, H. E. Gardner, L. B. Gilbert, J. D. Berry, Milo Harris, D. C. Breed, Geo. R. Butts; deaconesses, Mrs. Geo. W. Winsor, Mrs. W. C. Van Cise, Mrs. Jerome Preston, Mrs. A. B. Rice, Mrs. C. W. Cleveland, Mrs. E. Shaver, Miss Mary Laidler, Miss Eva Reed; trustees, J. H. Clark, E. Shaver, M. H. Clark; clerk and treasurer, Jerome Preston; advisory committee, the pastor and deacons, Jerome Preston, E. Shaver and John J. Aldrich; superintendent of church building, W. C. VanCise; sexton, Rev. A. Dickson; organist, Miss Barlow; chorister, Herbert W. Tew. The Sunday-school has 400 scholars and 26 teachers, with Jerome Preston, superintendent; Sam'l Palmeter, assis-

tant superintendent ; Miss E. M. Read, secretary ; C. F. Kimberly, librarian ; Geo. Hamilton, first assistant librarian ; Miss Bertha Hanchett, second assistant librarian ; Miss Minnie Aldrich, organist ; Miss Grace Galloway, chorister ; Mrs. Jerome Preston, sup't. primary department ; Miss Mary Laidler, ass't sup't primary department.

Mr. Preston has been superintendent of this school for more than 25 years, and Mrs. Preston superintendent of the primary department for over 20 years.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*—In the early history of Chautauqua county some churches of the Calvinistic faith adopted the Presbyterian form of church government, the predominant one in the state, others, chiefly composed of emigrants from New England states preferred to retain the Congregational form in which they were reared. A Congregational church was organized in Jamestown in 1816 and subsequently was connected with Buffalo Presbytery on a plan of union which largely prevailed in the state. In 1831 Rev. Erastus J. Gillette was pastor of the Congregational church in Jamestown. He was a strong Presbyterian in sentiment. There was a want of harmony in the church and society and in the early days of 1834 a meeting was called for those who desired to form a Presbyterian church. Fitch Shepard was clerk of the meeting. As a result 54 members were organized into a Presbyterian church and several others afterward joined it by letter. Horace Allen, Wm. R. Rogers, Alpheus Hawley, Curtis Haven and John Scott were elected Elders. The Society organized according to state law with Henry Barrett, Joseph Waite, Horace Allen, Nathaniel A. Lowry and Alpheus Hawley as trustees.

The congregation at first worshipped in a hall in the second story of a large frame warehouse, west corner of Second and Spring streets. In 1837 a commodious church edifice of wood was built on the corner of Third and Cherry streets and occupied as a place of worship. This building was destroyed by fire in 1877. The society then built on the same site a large and well appointed brick church with rooms for social meetings and Sunday school attached, at an expense of about \$30,000. October 18, 1890, the inside of this church was burned out leaving only the walls standing. It was at once rebuilt, improved, and made ready for occupancy in the summer of 1891 at an expense of about \$15,000 ; the congregation meanwhile worshipping in the church parlors which were not burned. In 1892 the Society received from Col. Elliott F. Shepard of New York, the gift of a manse costing \$8,000, for the home of the pastor, as a memorial to Fitch Shepard and his wife Delia Maria (Dennis) Shepard. The house stands on the same lot on which stood the house in which Col. Shepard was born. The membership of the church is 443. Many of the church records were destroyed in

*By Rev. W. L. Hyde.

the fire of 1877. It has had as pastors Revs. E. J. Gillett, B. B. Gray, E. J. Gillett, the second time, C. L. Hequembourg, 1846; H. G. Blinn, 1850-3; Rufus King, 1855-60; S. W. Rowe, 1860-5; M. L. P. Thompson, D. D., 1867-72; Walter Condict, 1875-77; W. J. Erdman, 1878-82; Charles E. Barrows, 1883-85; N. I. Rubinkam, 1885-88; D. L. McCrae, 1888-90; H. D. Lindsay, 1891-94; G. Murray Colville, D. D., 1894.

ST. LUKES (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.*—The history of an individual church is like the history of an individual life. Weak and small in its beginning, humble and frail, its faith feeble and oft-times sadly tried, its growth slow, with many obstructions to check it, yet the life goes on and develops itself in quietness and peace unto the still, calm, firm life of maturity. Such a pictured reality, the writer of this, St. Luke's first rector, has, by the mercy of God, been permitted to gaze on and chronicle, after nearly three-score years have crowned its life. The early history of St. Luke's, was long enshrouded in the mists and shadows of uncertainty, but these have passed away, and its early traditions, oral and written, have come forth to the light, and 'tis a joy to the writer to unfold them, "after many days." The little vine, that was planted in 1834, is rooted still, and breathes its fruited fragrance in faith and love to after generations. In the spring of 1834 on the 5th day of May, there was a gathering of the people in Jamestown. Divine service was held by the Rev. Rufus Murray of Mayville, after which as the statute provides, a body corporate was organized to be called "St. Luke's Church in the Village of Jamestown." Its first wardens and vestrymen were then and there elected, the honored names of which are as follows: *Wardens*, James Prendergast and William Walker. *Vestrymen*, Aaron D. Patchin, Richard P. Marvin, Laban Hazeltine, Norman K. Ransom, Daniel Swift, Charles L. Harris, Benjamin W. Whicher, and James H. Pringle. This organization was duly attested by James Prendergast and Laban Hazeltine, and recorded at Mayville, May 6th, 1834. The infant church thus began its legal and living existence. The records of *three* subsequent annual elections have recently been discovered, occurring on Easter Monday in 1835, 1838 and 1839, from which it appears that Laban Hazeltine succeeded James Prendergast as senior warden on the latter's removal from the parish in 1836. It also appears that the following named persons became vestrymen: E. F. Warren, John S. Yates, Lewis Hazard, Daniel S. Williams and Tyler Field. Other annual elections were doubtless held, the records of which are still missing. The life of the church is visible in many ways. From 1837 to 1838 by Diocesan appointment the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin was missionary in charge, residing at Mayville. From 1840 to 1842 Rev. Nathaniel Huse. From 1842 to 1844 Rev. Humphrey Hollis. From 1846 Rev. Thomas P. Tyler of Fredonia. From time to time services were held by the following

* By Rev. Levi W. Norton.

clergymen: Rev. Charles Arey, Rev. John B. Pradt, and Rev. Pascal P. Kidder, the latter of whom baptized several persons. Episcopal visitations were made by the Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., July 23, 1841, preaching in the Congregational House of Worship in the morning and reading prayers in the evening, when Rev. Mr. Morris preached. Again July 12, 1843, the Bp. held service, and preached in the same place. Sept. 6, 1847, he again preached in the same church so kindly lent to them. May 26, 1851, Bp. De Lancey visited St. Lukes, preached, and administered confirmation to two persons in the Presbyterian House of Worship, thus caring for and feeding the little flock.

March 15, 1853, after a correspondence of months with the vestry of St. Lukes, Rev. Levi W. Norton resigned Trinity Church, Watertown, N. Y., and accepted St. Lukes, Jamestown, and became its first rector, from this date. His rectorship continued till the last week in August 1870. Doubts arising as to the perpetuity of the charter of St. Lukes, the rector, on June 26, 1853, reorganized the parish under the same name, which was duly attested by W. P. Bemus, M. D., and John F. Smith, Esq., and recorded at Mayville. At this meeting wardens and vestrymen were duly elected, viz: Wardens, S. P. Fuller, and Smith Seymour. Vestrymen, Dascum Allen, W. F. Wheeler, Wm. H. Lowry, W. E. Barrett, Levant L. Mason, W. D. Shaw, G. W. Hazeltine and John M. Grant. The rector found seven communicants, all ladies, resident here, and during the summer enrolled and reported twelve. A rectory and grounds for the church were purchased at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, and steps taken for the erection of a church. Plans were submitted by Richard Upjohn of New York city, and the corner stone laid Sept. 27, 1854. The new Gothic church, built of wood by Leroy Coates, and free from debt, was presented for consecration to the Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, May 8, 1856. This edifice, was destroyed by fire on Sunday Dec. 21, 1862. Services were held the same week in a new store on West Third street, and again voluntary offerings called for and true sacrifices made. The corner stone for the new church was laid on the same foundation walls, by Bp. De Lancey, June 18, 1863, and consecrated by his successor Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, May 20, 1865. It also was free from debt by the liberal gifts of St. Lukes congregation, and many friends near and far, as well as the generous aid of Trinity church, New York. In March, 1871, Rev. J. A. Robinson became rector, and remained until 1875. In April, 1875, Rev. W. F. Morrison took charge, and served St. Lukes until August, 1877. On May 6, 1877, Rev. E. Spruille Burford became rector, and continued his earnest work until Nov. 1880. The rectory was remodeled and enlarged by a handsome Gothic building at an expense of \$3,000. In 1880 Rev. Theodore M. Bishop, D. D., became rector, and labored until March 15, 1885. April 19, 1885, the Rev. A. Sidney Dealey took the rectorship,

and after more than eight years of arduous toils, is with energy and zeal pursuing his work with earnestness and vigor. During his rectorship plans have been made for the construction of a new stone, fire-proof church on the same site—a memorial to Catherine M. Prendergast—the gift, by will of her mother, the late Mary A. Prendergast of this parish, the bequest amounting to \$125,000. This new and beautiful church, is now in process of erection, and is to be a most WORTHY memorial of the granddaughter of the first warden of St. Lukes,—the founder of Jamestown, *James Prendergast*. The corner stone was laid Nov. 29, 1892, by Rev. Levi W. Norton, first rector of St. Lukes, in the presence of a large assembly of the clergy and people, the Rev. A. Sidney Dealey conducting the other services. Of the clergy from abroad, were Rev. Dr. C. W. Hayes of Westfield, Walter North of Buffalo, T. A. Parnell of Salamanca, and Jesse Brush of Mayville. Two surviving vestrymen of the reorganized parish in 1853, Levant L. Mason, and Gilbert W. Hazeltine, M. D., and two, that served in those early days, A. R. Catlin and S. S. Cady, were present. St. Lukes present vestry (1893) are as follows: Wardens, J. W. Upham and Thomas G. Armstrong. Vestrymen, Charles H. Gifford, George T. Fenton, J. W. Butterfield, William Sykes, J. C. Meredith, A. F. Fiddler, Herbert W. Tew and James L. Weeks.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—This organization dates from October, 1871, when five persons were formed into a class by Rev. C. D. Brooks, viz: W. Carpenter, Celestia Carpenter, George McElroy, Elizabeth McElroy, and Mary Wilcox. In March 1874 a church was incorporated, and William P. J. Carpenter, William Shonyo, Henry Hawks and Thomas A. Blanchard were elected the first board of trustees. The membership at this time numbered 27 in full connection, and a number of probationers, with Rev. W. T. Hogg as pastor. The society worshipped in halls and other temporary places for 12 years, during which time they were served a part of the time by a settled pastor, and at other seasons formed a part of the Jamestown and Salamanca, and Jamestown and Gerry circuits. In 1884 the church building which stands on the corner of Lincoln and East Seventh streets was erected. It has a seating capacity of 300 persons, and is valued at \$3,000, also a parsonage valued at \$1,500. Since Sept., 1883, the church has had pastors regularly appointed by the annual conference. John Robinson, September 1883-85; S. K. J. Chesbro, 1885-7; William Jones, 1887-9; John O'Regan, 1889-91; E. A. Taylor from 1891 to the present time. The society, though small, is in a prosperous condition, numbering at present 50 members. The board of trustees in 1893 were: Silas Derby, Levi Gifford, Simeon Vincent, John Norling, John G. Tuxford. There is a Sunday school in connection with the church numbering about 60 scholars, and 12 officers and teachers. The superintendent is C. C. Husted; assistant, John T. Boddy.

THE ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY was organized in 1877. During the Easter season of that year Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, then a student at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, spent several weeks in the city looking into the prospects of establishing an English Lutheran Church. The result of this canvass was that after his graduation from the Seminary in June and his ordination to the Lutheran ministry, Rev. Mr. Weiskotten took up his permanent residence in Jamestown. June 23, 1877, the organization of the church was completed with Rev. S. G. Weiskotten as pastor, and Augustus Johnson, John Love, L. F. Fogg, and P. M. Johnson as deacons and trustees. Regular services were held in Scandia Hall, corner of 3d and Main streets. March 29, 1888, the congregation purchased the fine property on the northeast corner of West Fourth and Cherry streets. June 4, 1888, less than a year after the organization of the church, ground was broken for a house of worship. July 23, in the presence of a large gathering, the corner stone was laid with impressive ceremonies. Sunday, October 14, 1888, the new church was dedicated, Rev. F. A. Karhler of Buffalo preaching the dedicatory sermon, the responses being conducted by Lutheran pastors of the city. Rev. S. G. Weiskotten was pastor in 1893. The officers were : John Love, P. M. Johnson, Andrew Greenlund, John Dschuden, Gust Stone and Adam Harker. The congregation is enjoying great prosperity and is full of earnest zeal. The flourishing Sunday school was in charge of the following officers : President, Rev. S. G. Weiskotten ; Superintendent, C. F. Dschuden ; Secretary, Miss Anna Swanson ; Assistant Secretary, Wilson Laudenslager ; Treasurer, Otto Love ; Librarian, Albion Sampson ; Assistant Librarian, Walfred Sampson.

THE INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH SOCIETY* was founded by the Rev. James G. Townsend, D. D., of Brookfield, Ohio, in October, 1885. The society was organized the same month by electing as trustees Mrs. A. M. Kent, Mrs. M. L. Fenton, Mrs. O. E. Jones, Mrs. J. T. Wilson, and Mrs. M. A. Martin, Mr. H. W. Tew, Edward L. Hall, C. W. Scofield, W. T. Falconer, W. W. Henderson, N. R. Thompson, E. F. Carpenter, C. E. Weeks, A. E. Pierce and S. B. Hoyt. The meetings were held in Allen's Opera House for a little more than a year at which large congregations were invariably in attendance. The membership was between three and four hundred. In the summer of 1886 the old M. E. church property at the junction of Second and Chandler streets was purchased at a cost of \$5,000, and refitted and furnished at a cost of \$8,000, and a large pipe organ added at a further cost of nearly \$4,000, making a church property worth at the present time from \$18,000 to \$20,000. The church is furnished with 500 opera chairs and 200 cane seat for extra seating purposes. The society was legally incorporated in 1887. Rev. J. G. Townsend, D. D., was the pas-

*By F. B. Bush.

tor for nearly three years until failing health necessitated his resignation; his successor was the Rev. Henry Frank who for two years or more had been the pastor of the First Congregational church of Jamestown. He continued to be pastor of the church for a little more than two years and resigned, after which the Rev. J. G. Townsend was again called to the pastorate and remained for nearly a year, when he again resigned and after a long canvass of about six months an unanimous call was extended to the present pastor the Rev. S. H. Squiers, of New Haven, Conn. The church society is unsectarian having no creed but simply a bond of fellowship, and allows the utmost liberty of belief; its aim is the moral elevation of humanity; it believes in character rather than profession in christianity rather than churchianity, in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and that all religions are essentially for the bettering of our fellow man, also that superstition is gradually being eliminated from all religions. Connected with the society is a flourishing Sunday school using a graded system of lessons; a large and efficient "Liberal Christain Guild" composed of the ladies of the parish; a "Society of the Good Shepherd" which does much charitable work in supplying food and clothing to the poor and unfortunate, and a "Terpsichorean Society" composed of young ladies and gentlemen for social and literary purposes.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, (Christian Scientist), is a prosperous organization of some years standing. During the past year a church of very artistic and harmonious proportions has been erected on Fourth street and Prendergast avenue on a site donated by Mrs. A. M. Kent.

S. S. PETER AND PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH had, June 11, 1874, a population in Jamestown of 200. On that date Rev. Father Coyle succeeded Rev. Father Baxter in a charge which covered over 60 miles of distance, reaching from Steamburg, Randolph and South Valley on the east through Jamestown and all places west to the state line. Through his labors strong churches were built up at various points, and by the growth of this city all his service was demanded here. The congregation had increased to 1,600, June 11, 1894, at the close of the pastor's twentieth year of labor. It has been necessary to twice enlarge the house of worship, and an elegant stone edifice is now in process of completion on West Sixth and Cherry streets. During Father Coyle's pastorate over 1,000 have been baptized, and 250 marriages solemnized.

THE SECOND ADVENTISTS have a small membership, and are building a neat church, seating 300, on Cherry street near Eighth.

LAKE VIEW CEMETERY.—July 18, 1831, James Prendergast deeded to Elial T. Foote, Samuel A. Brown, and Charles R. Harvey, trustees of the "First Congregational Church and Society" in Jamestown the land lying between Fifth and Sixth, and Cherry and Washington streets in trust "that

the said land should be used as a church-yard or burying-ground for all religious denominations." In 1844 the next square north was purchased by the village for an addition to this cemetery. June 25, 1860, the village trustees passed an ordinance prohibiting burials "in the village of Jamestown," which included this old cemetery. In April, 1885, the legislature passed an act authorizing the trustees of the Congregational church to deed this land to the "James Prendergast Library Association," and the association was authorized to remove the bodies to "Lake View Cemetery," which had been developed by an action of citizens in 1858 on account of the crowded condition of the old cemetery. In July, 1858, the village trustees voted \$1,500 for a new cemetery, which, with contributions from leading citizens, and the sale of lots after the grounds were laid out, provided the charming City of the Dead known as "Lake View Cemetery." Many costly monuments rise grandly along the winding paths or crown the irregular eminences. A beautiful mausoleum here covers all that is mortal of Gov. Renben E. Fenton, and divides attention with the Prendergast memorial and fountain and the Marvin monument.

JAMESTOWN ACADEMY.—In the winter of 1835-6 application was made for a charter which was granted April 16, 1836, to a corporation with \$3,000 capital. The first section of the act reads: "Elial T. Foote, Samuel A. Brown, Abner Lewis, Samuel Barrett, Abner Hazeltine, Woodley W. Chandler, Judson Southland, Rufus Pier, Nathaniel A. Lowry, Adolphus Fletcher, and Horace Allen and their associates, and such other persons as may become members of the corporation, hereby created, are constituted and declared a body corporate, by the name and style of The Jamestown Academy, to be located in the village of Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua, for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and conducting a Seminary of Learning for the education of youth of both sexes." In May Elial T. Foote was chosen president, Abner Lewis secretary, and Samuel A. Brown treasurer. In July the board decided that the academy should be located "on the east side of Spring street and on the south side of Fourth." In about a year the building was completed and a school in operation with Lysander Farrar as principal. He was succeeded in 1837 by George W. Parker. In 1839 it came under the care of the regents of the state university, and received a share of the literary fund, and in September, 1839, Prof. Edward A. Dickinson became principal. The curriculum was admirably arranged; the Latin and Greek courses included everything necessary to "fit" a student for any American college, and the department of natural sciences was in charge of a most able instructor, Dr. G. W. Hazeltine. The academy maintained a prestige of high value under excellent principals until it was merged in 1866 with the union school. It did its work well and conferred academic advantages of education on many who attended from an extended area of the surrounding

country. Many honored names are on its rolls. Much of its good result is due to the character of its principals. The long period of Mr. Dickinson's service is of itself sufficient to show that he was in a most eminent degree an able, conscientious, and successful instructor. He was principal from 1839 to 1863 with but one year's (1855-6) intermission, when Charles Jemison was employed. Rev. Rufus King was the last principal, serving from 1863.

JAMESTOWN UNION SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The first meeting in relation to the Union School was held July 13, 1863, at Jones' Hall in response to a petition of the inhabitants of districts 1, 2, 3, 6, 10 and 16, of Ellicott. Before this meeting the establishment of this school was opposed, but the opposition was bravely met by Miss Calista S. Jones, who had taught for 20 years in the county, and realized the necessity of a graded system. Miss Jones, by patient, energetic and persistent work, brought many prominent citizens to agree with her, and at this meeting "a resolution to establish such a school was adopted by a vote of more than two-thirds of those present entitled to vote." August 1, 1863, the board of education organized with Wm. H. Tew, president; Robert Newland, treasurer; Rev. S. W. Roe, clerk; S. W. Parks, A. R. Catlin, Alexander Sheldon, Wm. Wilson, and De Forest Weld, members. August 28 the board were instructed to purchase the "Pier property," also to raise \$10,000 by taxation for the erection of union school buildings, and the great work was commenced. In 1865, as the efforts made for uniting the academy with the union school were ineffectual, rooms were rented, and the high school and grammar departments were opened in September with Prof. Samuel G. Love as principal. The lower grades retained their district schoolhouses.

The story of the development of the union school has been graphically given in an address by Miss Calista S. Jones. We quote:

Before the organization of our present system of education, there were in this village six district schools, which were sometimes good, but oftener the reverse. Trustees were changed each year, and teachers each term in most schools. In some, algebra, geometry and "a. b. c." were taught in the same room, and one individual was expected to instruct from 50 to 100 pupils, hearing them read, spell and recite twice each day. To one who had decided to be a teacher as long as she staid in this world and hoped to get a position *as such* in the next, *this* was not a pleasant outlook. So in the long-ago, when she and the world were thirty years younger, a person was seen wandering through the streets of Jamestown, trying to find courage to enter shops, offices and factories to get signers to a petition, asking that a Graded Union School be formed from the mixed schools of the village. Fifteen names of legal voters from each district were required, and if obtained the trustees *were obliged* to call a meeting to discuss the subject. Plenty of signatures were obtained and a meeting called in Jones' Hall, which I was told was a very lively one. As it was before woman's day only men were expected, and only they were there. But some of the sterner sex did not hesitate to waylay a certain teacher on her way to school next morning, and inquire of her in no very dulcet tones, what she *meant* by meddling with *men's business* and raising such a commotion about school; and why did she *presume* to select the site now occupied by the High School and say every foot of the land would yet be needed. If she was a little tardy in opening school that morning, she did not feel very bad about it, as she was pretty sure from what she learned through those very angry people, that

the matter would not rest until a change was produced, and what she had always said of Jamestown's citizens was proving true. That they were slow in moving; but when once they had decided *what* to do, it is well for all to clear the track as they were going in to win and they did. After the subject had been thoroughly investigated and voted upon, a board of education was elected; a charter for a graded union school obtained; the land bought and the contract for building the school made.

It was not to be expected that the trustees of the academy would at once give up the control of the institution for so many years under their care, but time softened their objections, and the prosperity of the new system of schools was such that January 9, 1866, when the majority of the stock had been secured by stockholders who were friendly to the Union School they elected these trustees: William H. Tew, Ellick Jones, William Broadhead, S. B. Winsor, A. A. Price, A. H. Loucks, Lewis Hall, R. W. Arnold, Silas Shearman, Nathan Brown and D. H. Grandin. Silas Shearman was president and Lewis Hall, secretary. January 27, it was "*Resolved*, That this Board of Trustees pass over, or transfer the Jamestown Academy property to the Board of Education of the Union Free School No. 1, of the town of Ellicott, whenever this proposition shall be accepted by a vote of said district." March 23, 1866, the union school district accepted the proposition, and resolved "that 'the said academy be hereafter known as the academic department of the said Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute.'" The academy building was occupied until the summer of 1867. "The Institute Building" was dedicated in June, 1867, with appropriate ceremonies. This brick building, 62x100 feet, four stories high above the basement, contained everything necessary for a school of the first rank, and cost over \$70,000. "The fall term of the academic and grammar departments commenced with 12 teachers, and there were 11 teachers in the outside schools. This change in the schools proved a strong factor in Jamestown's growth and prosperity. Many non-resident families sent their children here to be educated. In the first regular catalogue issued are 209 names of non-resident pupils in the preparatory and academic departments, and 157 in the grammar and primary schools. Many families from the oil regions soon moved here to educate their children and brought money to invest in homes and business."*

The original "Union Free School District No. 1, of Ellicott," was never the same in territory as Jamestown village. When the village became a city there was a greater difference. It soon became evident that the boundaries of the city and of the school district should be the same, and, in 1887, the schools were legally organized as "The Jamestown City Public Schools," and the name "Jamestown City High School" given to the academical department. "Institute Building" was renamed "High School Building."

Prof. Love retired from the superintendency March 22, 1890, and was succeeded by Prof. R. R. Rogers, whose thorough supervision of the schools

*From Miss Calista S. Jones's address.

is well known and assured by their increasing growth and prosperity. Most truthfully can it be said that the Jamestown schools are the fruitage of long years of toil on the part of Prof. Love. In more than one department of educational progress he has been a leader in the nation, and many schools are availing themselves of the methods introduced first into these schools under his superintendence.

Industrial training was introduced early at the suggestion of Miss Calista S. Jones, who asked Professor Love why sewing, etc., could not be taught in connection with studies. Professor Love caught the idea, and rapidly developed it into a system, thus giving Jamestown the prestige of being the first place in the United States to adopt this admirable feature. Under Professor Love's administration Jamestown's schools were among the first to adopt the school savings bank system. Free text books have been furnished for about three years. The number of pupils registered in the public schools in 1893 was 3,356, with an average daily attendance of 2,515. There is an annual competition for the James Prendergast prizes, for boys only, given from funds provided by Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast. The library of the High School consists of several thousand volumes, is well selected, and from this time is to be open during school hours and in charge of a librarian, Miss Calista S. Jones, who was appointed June 21, 1894.

Teachers for school year commencing September, 1894: HIGH SCHOOL, *Academic Department*, Frank S. Thorpe, principal, Greek and higher English; Mary R. Willard, preceptress, general literature; Sarah E. Dickinson, natural sciences; Carrie E. Aiken, mathematics; Elsie E. Leet, mathematics and history; Carl La Salle, French and German; Frances E. H. Flint, Latin and Greek; Minnie M. Powers, Latin and higher English; Anna M. Benjamin, natural sciences and German. *Preparatory Department*, Calista A. Dreager, Vesta Willard, Nellie R. Hand. *Special Departments*, Calista S. Jones, librarian; Corrie J. Bradshaw, instrumental music; Stella L. Bligh, vocal music; Minnie B. Hegeman, vocal music; Blanche H. Woodford, supervisor of drawing; Ruth C. Tousley, gymnastics; S. Gertrude Harrington, assistant gymnastics; Mary Fletcher, manual training; George F. Hale, manual training and military drill; Lillian M. Badger, elocution; M. May Briggs, supervisor of penmanship; Mina B. Colburn, supervisor of kindergartens; Mildred R. Falconer, superintendent's clerk. *Grammar Schools*, Senior, Corrie J. Aiken, Helena Crittenden, Emma V. Kirkland; Middle, Emma A. Yates, Lizzie A. Bootey, Jennie R. Kellogg, Julia S. Yates, Mary H. Laidler; Junior, Sarah L. Hall, Ada E. Giles. Principals of district schools: Central district, Louise E. Geer; No. 1, Annie G. Bucklin; No. 2, Alice M. Clement; No. 3, Martha E. Jacobsen; No. 4, Nettie J. Armstrong; No. 5, Rebecca Langford; No. 6, Carrie A. Barber; No. 7, Lucy E. Hand; No. 8, Elizabeth G. Hartson; No. 9, Laura F. Sheldon; No. 10, Lillie G.

Dickson. There have been a few changes from last year. Miss Calista S. Jones becomes librarian of the High School, Miss Lillian Cook retires, some teachers are promoted and there are some new teachers.

The board of education has ever been composed of the best citizens, and has met the requirements of the rapidly increasing scholarship in a liberal, wise and far-seeing management. Josephus H. Clark was a member from 1870 to 1891. The present board is Frederick A. Fuller, Jr., president; Charles E. Parks, secretary; Willis O. Benedict, treasurer; William S. Gifford, Frank W. Stevens, Eloy Rosencrantz, Mrs. Daniel Griswold, Mrs. N. R. Thompson.

Calista S. Jones, daughter of Ellick and Louisa (Walkup) Jones, was born in Ellicott, May 25, 1823. She acquired her early education principally at private schools. In 1841 she commenced teaching in this county, and from that time until the present, with the exception of the fall and the winter of 1858-9, she has taught in Jamestown or its vicinity. She considered her education only commenced when she became a teacher and has always kept in touch with educational advancement by study and reading. "She was the first woman to receive a dollar a day for school work in Jamestown. In one of the districts of the village one of the opposite sex failed in his management of the school and the trustees dismissed him and called upon Miss Jones to take his place. She answered 'Yes, if you pay me the same wages you paid the man.' They demurred and made it clear that it was not the proper thing to pay a woman as much for the same work as a man was paid. 'Very well,' she said, 'I do not take the school.' She got the position on her own terms." Her faithfulness, persistence and energy are well known, and the honor of establishing the union school is due to her probably more than to any other person. For more than fifty years Miss Jones has performed the arduous duties of a school teacher ably, satisfactorily and successfully. Her work has been appreciated by the community and her birthdays are notable days in school and city annals, being celebrated by fetes, speeches and valuable presents. She was the first woman to vote in the city. During the civil war she impressed upon her male pupils the duty of patriotism and their obligations to the land of their birth. For 22 years Miss Jones has been the principal in the preparatory department of the Union School, and many thousand pupils have been under her loving watchfulness, and the influence of her conscientious work and care for her scholars will reach to future generations. And when generation after generation shall have passed away, and this good year of grace becomes one of the dates of antiquity, may there not be any children in the Jamestown public schools to whom the name of this teacher of "Auld Lang Syne" is unknown.

JAMESTOWN BUSINESS COLLEGE.—The Jamestown Business College, the only business college in the county, was organized in October, 1886. E. J.

Coburn, Esq., the founder, possessed in a marked degree the essential qualities for arousing public interest in a new enterprise. After several months of labor the services of W. A. Warriner, Jr., were secured and in December, 1887, a partnership was effected between E. J. Coburn, W. A. Warriner, Fred P. Hall and Frank E. Sessions; the last two gentlemen adding financial strength, and the others remaining in charge of the institution as business manager and principal. H. E. V. Porter, then a student at Dickenson College, Carlisle, Pa., took charge of the practical department, and Miss K. A. Lambert, a teacher of Arn Prior, Canada, was engaged for theory. A class in shorthand was also organized under the direction of Charles M. Brown, a practical stenographer of the city. Messrs. Coburn & Sessions soon retired and in July, 1888, J. E. McLean, an alumnus of the noted Eastman National Business College, was engaged to organize and perfect a school of phonography. Later, J. P. Byrne was engaged for penmanship. For about a year the work of all departments progressed rapidly, but some uncertainty of business management developing, Messrs. Porter and Byrne resigned, and in August, 1889, the partnership was made a corporation with capital stock of \$5,500. The first board of directors was: W. A. Warriner, Wm. A. Hallock, Fred P. Hall, John J. Aldrich, Elliot C. Hall, Eleazer Green, Robert N. Marvin, Edward P. Putnam and Wm. H. Proudfit. March, 1890, Mr. Warriner was succeeded by J. J. Crandall, a former school commissioner and member of the bar, as principal, assisted by Prof. F. W. Crossfield. Mr. Porter was recalled to his former position and O. J. Penrose engaged as penman. Mr. Crandall remained but one year. Prof. Penrose resigned and J. P. Byrne was again penman. In May, 1892, the school removed to its present desirable location in the Gokey block, where, with new equipment and enlarged facilities, untiring energy has been expended to advance its work. In June, 1892, a new board of directors was chosen, which was followed by the unanimous election of H. E. V. Porter as principal, and J. E. McLean, associate principal. Their assistants have been A. J. Porter, of Pennington Seminary and the Zanerian Art College, Miss Minnie Peterson and Mahlon Penrose. Notwithstanding the depressed state of the country, 34 students have graduated during the past school year and the attendance is now large. In June, 1894, Prof. Porter was again elected president and principal; J. E. McLean, secretary, treasurer, and associate principal; Rev. W. A. Hallock, Rev. E. C. Hall, J. J. Aldrich, H. E. V. Porter and J. E. McLean directors. Hundreds of young men and young women have availed themselves of the advantages of this college and its graduates are filling positions of trust.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.*—One of the most efficient institutions of modern times for promoting the highest welfare of young men in their threefold nature of body, mind and spirit, is the Young Men's

*Rev. Elliot C. Hall.

Christian Association. The founder of the organization, George Williams, is living at the age of 73 and was present at the fiftieth anniversary of the parent society celebrated June 6, 1894, in London, England, its birthplace.

More than 5,000 Associations are now doing their beneficent work in all parts of the world. There are 149 Associations in the state of New York, and four in Chautauqua county, located at Fredonia, Forestville, Westfield and Jamestown. An organization was effected in Jamestown about the year 1856, and did a useful work for a number of years, but lacking the stimulus and care of a general secretary, it gradually declined and became extinct. A new organization was formed February 28th, 1884, with 77 charter members, and an entirely new constitution and bylaws. This became an incorporation May 16, 1885, and February 26, 1894, a new charter was obtained. George W. Tew was the first president, and rendered faithful service for nine successive years, when failing health required his absence from the city. Charles E. Parks, the present president, has entered upon his second term. Thomas H. Smith and Jerome Preston are now vice-presidents. The general secretaries have been James B. Ferguson, Albert E. Turner, Charles B. White, J. B. Crippen and Charles N. Ramsey; the last named entered upon his duties in 1891, and is the present efficient secretary. The treasurers have been Charles E. Parks, Wm. A. Kent, Wm. H. Proudfit, Fred P. Hall, C. E. Clark, and W. D. Broadhead who is now in office. The recording secretaries have been J. T. Boddy, F. Bristow, G. R. Butts and L. M. Butman. The affairs are managed by a board of 18 directors, and a board of six trustees.

The Association occupies commodious and well equipped quarters in the Gokey block, corner of Cherry and Third streets. Here, warmed by steam and lighted by electricity, two floors are devoted to the Association, providing besides the office and ante-room, a parlor, reading room, library, director's room, boys' room, assembly room, class rooms, kitchen, bath rooms and closets. The reading room contains 85 papers and periodicals, and is furnished with tables and comfortable chairs. The library contains 1,236 volumes. A course of popular lectures and entertainments is given each year under the auspices of the Association. Practical talks on subjects of interest to young men are given in the rooms from time to time. The Association now has 472 members, including a boys' department, and the work is carried on through ten committees in one department, and five in the other. Educational classes have been maintained in arithmetic, penmanship, spelling, church history, drawing, wood-carving, and Swedish-American. Several classes meet regularly for systematic Bible study, and public meetings for young men are held every Sunday afternoon. The Association requires about \$3,500 annually to meet its expenses. Membership fee and voluntary contributions are the only sources of income. "Facts concerning its work for 1893-4: 29,423 visits made to the building evenings and Sundays; 20,000

visits made to building, 312 week days, aside from above, (estimated); 25 were directed to boarding-houses; 3 were secured employment; 286 strangers were welcomed evenings; 713 attended business meetings of board and committees. Social: 1,018 attended general receptions; 210 at the annual meeting; 350 at the reception to the delegates of State Convention; 262 present at boys' reception and outing. Intellectual: 85 periodicals filed for reading, 6,644 issues; 1,136 is the number of volumes in library; 101 bound magazines and miscellaneous books; 98 persons attended educational classes; 152 the total enrollment; \$4.34 was the cost per student; 233 sessions of the evening classes held; 2,254 was the total attendance; 4,000 estimated attendance lecture course. Spiritual: 5,014 at the young men's meeting; 3,400 at special young men's meetings; 324 recorded as inquirers; 1,511 in the Bible classes; 3,125 at the boys' meeting; 1,091 attended evening prayers."

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—This organization has been a powerful factor in promoting law and order in this and many communities. In relation to the society in Jamestown Mrs. M. Bailey writes thus: "We date our birth December 17, 1873, when at a meeting held by Dio Lewis, 105 women pledged themselves to the work, and next day met and formed a permanent organization under the name of the Ladies' Temperance Society. The officers were: president, Mrs. Judge Hazeltine; vice-presidents, Mesdames M. Bailey, E. H. Danforth, Isaac Moore, M. A. Martin, A. F. Allen, J. W. Pitts, J. H. Clark; secretary, Mrs. W. S. Carnahan; treasurer, Miss Jennie Barrows. Early in 1875 our society became auxiliary to the State Women's Christian Temperance Union, and assumed that name; and ever since we have followed the lines of work as laid out by the state and national W. C. T. Unions. The present officers are: president, Mrs. M. Bailey; vice-presidents, Mrs. V. Danforth, Mrs. A. D. Dewey; secretary, Mrs. J. Harris; treasurer, Miss Harriet Hazeltine. About eighty members is our usual number. We claim to have had a part by petitions and remonstrances in all the reforms that have grown out of the work and influence of the Women's Christian Temperance work in the land on educational, political and moral questions.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Prominent among the benevolent organizations of Jamestown is the Woman's Christian Association. It was organized September 8, 1884, for the purpose of improving the physical, intellectual and religious condition of women, especially young women, who are dependent on their own exertions for support and lack opportunities of culture; also to look after and assist the poor and destitute of the city. The association adopted the constitution of the International Woman's Christian Association and became auxiliary to that body. A state charter was obtained June 2, 1885. The charter members were Jane E. Clark, Harriet A. Hubbell, Agnes R. Whitney, Lura J. Usher, Emma J. Hodgkins, Emma B.

George. April 1, 1887, a large place, corner of Allen St. and Foote's Ave., was purchased at the cost of \$13,500 for the headquarters of the association. It had on it a brick building which was fitted up for a hospital, and a smaller building which was converted into a chapel, to be used for the general purposes of the Association. The nucleus for this purchase money was a bequest by Mrs. Carolina Tew of \$1,000, to this was added \$1,000 by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Whitney, and \$1,000 was received from the heirs of the William Hall estate. Large subscriptions were given by prominent citizens. Each year it has extended its influence and labors, and now, 1894, six distinct departments of work are carried on. In the aid department which cares for the poor, the city is divided into sixty districts, in each one a visitor is appointed to ascertain the wants of those needing assistance. Through these visitors the president of the department grants the necessary supplies.

The Hospital Department.—A hospital had been a long felt need, which the Association took very great pleasure in supplying. The interest and support given to it by the citizens speaks a language of humane thoughtfulness, and a desire that the benevolent interests of the city keep pace with its material prosperity. Miss Christina Hall, a graduate of the training school at Toronto, Canada, has been its able and successful superintendent from its formation. A religious service department has in charge the religious services held at the hospital every Sunday afternoon.

The Young Woman's Christian Association Department works for young women. It maintains industrial and educational classes, classes in Bible study, a kitchen garden, and, in rooms pleasantly furnished, a social evening with refreshments is given every Saturday, and on Sunday afternoon a prayer service is held. The Industrial Department teaches girls under ten years of age plain and fancy sewing. The Flower Mission furnishes flowers for decorating purposes and sends bouquets to brighten the rooms and cheer the hearts of the sick and sorrowing ones. The money for the support of the Association comes largely from membership fees and voluntary contributions. October 20, 1892, the last payment was made on the debt, leaving the property purchased by the ladies unincumbered. A memorial cottage for nurses has been erected on the grounds, completed in March, 1894, in memory of Anna Baker Hutton and George Fuller who each left by will \$1,000 for the hospital. There are six wards, Dr. Bemus' (surgical) ward, furnished by Mrs. Bemus; St. Luke's ward, furnished by Episcopal church; Burtch ward, furnished by Mrs. C. C. Burtch; Baptist ward, furnished by Young Ladies' Mission Band of Baptist church; the Managers' ward, furnished by the Board of Managers; Masonic ward, furnished by the Masonic fraternities. There are also a superintendent's room furnished by the managers; a room furnished by Ladies Benevolent Society of the Presbyterian church; one by the A. O. U. W.; one by the G. A. R., and one by the Needle Work Guild,

Presbyterian church. From the organization of the Association until now Mrs. Josephus H. Clark has been its honored and efficient president. The officers are : president, Mrs. Josephus H. Clark ; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frank E. Gifford, Mrs. Erie L. Hall, Mrs. John Vanderburg, Mrs. Charles M. Dow, Mrs. George W. Tew, Mrs. W. I. Fairbanks ; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. S. Hedges, recording secretary, Mrs. Sidney Jones ; treasurer, Mrs. Eudora K. Pardee. Executive board, 1894 : Mrs. H. W. Harrison, Mrs. Albert Gilbert, Jr., Mrs. G. W. Hodgkins, Mrs. A. T. Usher, Mrs. Martha Lakin, Mrs. E. D. Spaulding, Miss Harriet Hazeltine, Mrs. M. Clapsadel, Mrs. J. W. Doubleday. Hospital department, board of managers : Mrs. C. C. Burtch, Mrs. B. A. Barlow, Mrs. J. Vanderburg, Mrs. W. H. Proudfit, Mrs. Chas. H. Gifford, Mrs. A. J. Bowen, Mrs. Jerome Preston, Mrs. M. L. Fenton, Mrs. Dwight Perrin, Mrs. Elliot Hall, Mrs. W. W. Henderson, Mrs. R. R. Rogers, Mrs. C. C. Wilson, Mrs. D. H. Post, Miss Clara Hallock.

THE JAMES PRENDERGAST FREE LIBRARY.—The James Prendergast Library Association was incorporated by a special act of the legislature, January 29, 1880. This act named William C. J. Hall, Robert Newland, Solomon Jones, Lucius B. Warner, Eleazer Green, William H. Proudfit and Frank E. Gifford as trustees ; the board organized and elected W. C. J. Hall president, Eleazer Green secretary, and Robert Newland treasurer. Mr. Hall was president until his death, when Solomon Jones was elected. Robert N. Marvin was elected trustee in place of Mr. Hall. Mr. Newland was treasurer until his death, when Daniel H. Post was elected trustee and was also chosen treasurer. These are the only changes that have occurred in the trustees or officers. The aim of the association is to carry out a request expressed by the late Hon. James Prendergast, that a portion of his estate should be used to found and maintain in Jamestown a public library ; for this purpose a magnificent share of his estate was appropriated, and other sums were devoted to the same end and to liberally endow it by his parents. With these funds a fireproof building has been erected, and the James Prendergast Free Library established. The library building is situated in the center of the square bounded by Fifth and Sixth streets, Washington and Cherry streets. Three sides of the lot are enclosed with a massive red stone wall. The building is of red and gray stone, with copper roof, and is at once handsome, costly and substantial. The library was completed and the first purchase of books placed on the shelves, December 1, 1891, when it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies and opened to the public. The first books were drawn December 2, 1891. It is both a circulating and reference library, and in all its appointments it is admirably arranged. The Dewey system of classification is used, with the Cutter numbering. A dictionary card catalogue, with the various periodical indexes, gives the student ample opportunity for research. There are at the present (June, 1894), 2,500 vol-

umes in the reference library, in the circulating library 7,500. By the report for 1894 it appears that during the library year 40,658 volumes were issued from the circulating library to 2,075 holders of admission cards, besides the use of books and periodicals in the reading room from the reference library, a considerable advance over previous records. An art gallery containing valuable and choice works of art has been joined to the library from funds especially designed for that purpose by the parents of the founder. The first librarian was Samuel G. Love; upon his decease November 13, 1893, he was succeeded by M. Emogene Hazeltine. The assistant librarians are Luella C. Dowler and Hattie B. Love.

POLITICAL EQUALITY.*—The movement resulting in the organization of Political Equality Clubs throughout Chautauqua county, and extending into Cattaraugus and Erie counties, had its rise in the meeting held at the opera house in Jamestown on July 24, 1885. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, then President N. Y. State Suffrage Association, made a forcible argument on the right of woman to the ballot. The press of the city and county gave favorable notices. Mrs. Blake urged organization upon the friends of the cause, suggesting plans. These were discussed and approved, but not acted upon until another meeting was arranged, and Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell was asked to present the question. Her address, entitled "Our Outlook," was given at Institute Hall, in November, 1887. The following day Mrs. Howell met the women interested at Mrs. Daniel Griswold's, and there helped organize the First Political Equality Club. To Mrs. Howell is due the adoption of the new title for a suffrage club, the aim being identical with the State Suffrage Association. Mrs. D. H. Grandin, long an advocate of impartial suffrage, was elected president; Mrs. Daniel Griswold, vice president; Mrs. N. R. Thompson, secretary; Mrs. C. W. Scofield, treasurer. Membership increased, and a large club soon roused the enthusiasm of the women of neighboring towns and villages, similar organizations springing up on all sides. The first County Convention of Political Equality ever held in N. Y. state convened at the Opera House in Jamestown, Oct. 31, 1888. The convention was called to order by Mrs. Grandin. A general invitation had been extended to delegates and others interested in western New York, and these clubs responded as delegates: Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellery, Ellington, Gerry, Harmony, Kiantone, Kennedy, Mayville, Stockton and Sinclairville. A large delegation from Randolph, and many representatives of Ross and Pomona Granges participated in the meeting. The organization of the county society was perfected with Mrs. Martha T. Henderson, president; Mrs. Kate S. Thompson and Mrs. Annie C. Shaw, secretaries; Mrs. Lois M. Lott, treasurer. In the evening Mr. C. R. Lockwood, the generous owner of the opera house, donating its use at this time, opened the meeting with a fine legal

*By Mrs. Martha T. Henderson.

argument in favor of suffrage for women, after which Mrs. Howell spoke vigorously and persuasively on the question.

The first annual meeting was held in Fredonia, October 31, 1889, Rev. Anna H. Shaw speaking in the evening on "The Fate of Republics." Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace spoke in Jamestown at a semi-annual meeting next year. The second annual meeting took place in Dunkirk, October 30, 1890, Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins, of Cleveland, making an address on the topic, "Is Woman a Citizen?" Elnora M. Babcock was elected president. The same year the Chautauqua management gave the club permission to present its cause from that widely celebrated platform, and in July, 1891, was held the first "Political Equality Day" at this famous University and Assembly Ground. Speakers like Harry B. Blackwell of Boston, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, stand in evidence of the dignity and high quality of the addresses at Chautauqua, and of the liberal and progressive character of the management. Many influential meetings have been held under the able auspices of the Cassadaga Club, at the Assembly Grounds at that place. The third annual convention of the County Club was held at Sinclairville, October 30 and 31, 1891; 59 delegates present from 22 clubs. Fourth annual meeting at Mayville, October 13 and 14, 1892, 23 clubs reporting. Fifth annual meeting at Kennedy, Ellington club assisting, October 18 and 19, 1893. Evening address by Rev. C. C. Albertson. Mrs. Evaline R. Clarke* was elected president. A semi-annual meeting was held April 6, 1894, at Dunkirk, simultaneously with a grand mass-meeting appointed by the State Association. A large amount of money to carry on the work of the club, for pushing bill in Constitutional Convention, was easily raised. The sixth annual meeting was held at Cassadaga in September, 1894.

Scarcely can a mere mention be made in a brief sketch of the numerous reunions, the discussion of public matters in which women take an interest, as notably the school elections and annual meetings. As a result of the efforts of the Jamestown club two of their most active and able members, Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Thompson, were elected to the School Board in 1889, and as evidence of their recognized ability and fitness were reelected in 1893. The petition to the common council of Jamestown for recognition as citizens, with success so far as the right accorded women to vote on all propositions to raise money for public improvements, was made upon the amending of the charter. Petitions have been regularly sent to the Legislature. The great effort in favor of the School Commissioner Bill, emanating from the executive committee of the County Club, becoming a law in 1892, and the gallant struggle for the office of School Commissioner in the 30th district, by a member, Mrs. Martha R. Almy, will notably mark the year 1893.

*"Equality," a suffrage journal ably edited by Mrs. Clarke, was published in 1883, being discontinued because of lack of support, the county press having very generally taken up the advocacy of the cause.

This club, aside from purely suffrage work, claims to have been actively interested in many bills for women that have become laws: That enabling women to act as constables in taking their own sex to reformatories. The bill establishing a reformatory for women and girls in Western New York. The bill for the appointment of women physicians in asylums (originating in the Woman's Union of Buffalo). The canvass of the county, both for names men and women in favor of an amendment to the Constitution striking out the word male, was carried vigorously out, thousands of names collected. 12,490 names were sent from suffragists of this county to Albany. (Of these Mrs. Elinor Olin, of Sherman, alone, secured 1,000 signatures), besides 2,823 W. C. T. U. signatures. Mrs. E. R. Clarke's scheme to collect all the tax-paying women's names, proved a striking object lesson to doubters of the rightful claim of the sex in making this effort to be recognized as citizens of the State and Nation. According to the tax lists of the county for 1893 there were 4,627 women whose names appeared thereon, and the assessed valuation of their property, both real and personal, amounts to \$4,618,600. It is safe to say that there are fully one-third as many more whose names do not appear upon the tax-rolls who own taxable property which is assessed to other persons.

CHAPTER LXV.

THE SWEDES.

BY OLOF A. OLSON, ESQ.

THREE young women from Sweden came to Jamestown in 1849. They are the first actual Swedish settlers. One of these married Frank Peterson, a well-to-do farmer at Levant. Another became Mrs. Otto Peterson, residing in Jamestown. The third settled farther west. It is said that Samuel Johnson, Andrew Peterson and some others came in 1849; that Otto Peterson, Frank Peterson and some others came in 1850; that Andrew P. Peterson and wife with others came in 1851; that Lars A. Johnson, Nils J. Swanson, Peter Johnson, Andrew Peterson and Anna his wife and others came in 1852. These are some of the first comers. They passed through many hardships on the way. They had to cross the ocean on sailing vessels; came from Albany to Buffalo by canal; and thence to Jamestown by ox-carts. The writer has interviewed some twenty of these old Swedes. A few of them had some experience here with sharpers, who would

now and then refuse them the right change and withhold expected wages. The majority, however, speak in unqualified high terms of the generosity of the Americans; the names of Falconer, Albert Jones, Elijah Bishop and others being very dear to these early Swedish settlers. The first female child of Swedish parents was born to Andrew Peterson and wife; the first male child, born Dec. 29, 1851, was Theodore, son of Samuel Johnson and wife. The girl died in infancy, whereas Theodore is still alive, the first male Swede of the second generation at Jamestown.

The Swedish M. E. Church was organized in November, 1852; the first meeting being held in June, 1851. About this time the inhabitants at Jamestown were a little over 2,000. The ministers, with year of coming, are: 1852, Olof Gustaf Hedstrom; 1853, Olof Hamrin; 1855, J. Bredberg; 1859, S. B. Nyman; 1866, B. A. Carlson; 1869, James Ivarson; 1872, H. Olson; 1875, H. C. A. Segerblom; 1877, Alfred Anderson; 1880, Olof Gunderson; 1883, Dr. Wm. Henschen; 1884, Richard Cederberg; 1886, Oscar F. Lindstrom, and 1891, Nels Eagle. A library was organized in 1874 by Conrad A. Hult; in 1892 this had about 630 volumes. At first a small wooden building was erected, but a few years ago a larger edifice was secured, and recently this has been exchanged for a splendid brick structure. It has a seating capacity for over 700, and is situated at the corner of Foote's Ave., and Chandler St. A large parlor organ is used, with Miss Rose Norquist, now married, as organist. A choir of 30 voices furnishes the singing. The property is worth about \$30,000. The edifice contains many windows of colored glass, several of which are fine memorial windows. The active members of the church are about 350; attendance, old and young, perhaps 1,000.

A Lutheran Church was organized by Swedes in 1857, with about 65 members. A wooden church was erected on Chandler St. in 1866, and a pipe organ bought in 1871 for about \$1,500. There have been 8 organists, the present being J. A. Eckman. A library was secured in 1875, which now contains 800 volumes. This society is now building a fine Medina sandstone edifice on its 100x240 foot lot on Chandler St. The property, with structure completed, will be worth \$60,000. In 1887 a part of this congregation withdrew and formed Emanuel church. The membership in 1892 was about 1,100; attendants, old and young, about 2,100. The ministers have been: Jonas Svensson; 1859, Jonas Peterson; 1862, (vacant,) Stud. Andrew Jackson, pastor A. Anderson; 1864, Carl Otto Hultgren. The last named still serves the congregation with the fidelity of youth.

A Mission Church was organized in 1879 by thirty or forty Swedes. This church has now a fine wooden edifice on Chandler St. It is worth about \$12,000, with lot and parsonage. Has a seating capacity for 900, a membership of 400, and an attendance, old and young, of 800. Uses a large parlor organ; has a fine choir of 25 voices with J. A. Syren, leader. Library (1890)

has 250 volumes. The Mission pastors have been : 1879, S. W. Sundberg ; 1886, A. A. Magnusson ; 1888, J. M. Ahnstrom.

A Swedish Baptist Church was organized in 1884 by about 12 members. In 1892 they were about 90 ; old and young perhaps 150. This society owned a small wooden meeting house on Institute street, but bought the wooden church of the Methodists, on Chandler street, where they have a seating capacity for 400. They have a choir of 10 voices, and use a parlor organ. Property is worth about \$5,000. Pastors have been : 1884, Axel Vester ; 1890, P. Eljenholm.

Emanuel Church.—In 1887 about 86 members withdrew from the Lutheran church and organized the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church. This was done May 24, 1887. It has now 325 members ; old and young perhaps 520. They own a wooden church on East Second street. This temple is to be covered with brick hereafter, and has 28 colored windows, seats 750 people, has a pipe organ and choir of 25 voices ; A. C. Jones, organist. A library of 100 volumes was procured in 1891. The property is worth about \$22,000, including parsonage. Pastors : 1887, Stud. C. A. Hultkrans, Ernest Setterstrand ; 1888, Ludvig Holmes ; 1889, A. A. Magnusson.

Perhaps 150 Swedes belong to English churches in Jamestown. The church membership among the Swedes amounts to 4,720 at Jamestown, or thereabouts. The total number of Swedes in Jamestown is estimated at 6,500. This, however, includes those of the second generation.

The first secular society among the Swedes at Jamestown was organized in 1868, by about 12 Scandinavians. It was a literary and aid society, had about 60 members in 1871, and ended its career about 1872, many members leaving for other parts. Its name was "*The Scandinavian Society.*"

The "*Swedish Singing Society Brage*" was organized in 1871. Its object was singing. A small circulating library of Swedish books was bought in 1873. This library was organized by the writer, and was the first of its kind among the Swedes here. J. T. Soderholm deserves much credit for afterwards increasing the collection by aid from the citizens. In 1877 the collection, then about 160 volumes, was sold to Warren Swedes for about \$165, and the organization disbanded in 1878.

The singing society "*Freja*" organized in 1872 disbanded in 1874.

The "*Scand. Temp. and Benevolent Society*" was organized in November, 1872, by C. A. Hult and 20 members. A circulating library was added in 1875, which now consists of over 100 volumes. This is a sick-benefit society which has done much good among its members. It has paid about \$12,500 for sick aid and expenses. Membership in 1892 was 343. Its personal property is worth about \$1,150. It has had no less than 14 presidents, the first being the organizer and the present C. Adrian Johnson (1892).

The "*Fenton Guards*" was, and is, a military organization of Swedes,

effected 1875 by Capt. J. P. Hollers. July, 1875, they were 76 strong with the organizer for captain, C. A. Hult first and F. I. Wallin second-lieutenant. In 1879 the company had 96 members and disbanded as a Swedish organization 1887-8. At this time C. A. Hult was captain, A. W. Ljungberg first and Gust F. Smith second-lieutenant.

The "*Swedish Golden Cross Quartette*" was organized 1877, had four members, gave a few concerts, and was disbanded the next year.

The "*Amateur*" society organized 1879 was a social club, had a small orchestra, was ended 1881, and had at one time about 30 members.

"*Vega*" was organized Dec. 28, 1880, and is "Council No. 375 of the American Legion of Honor." This is a life-insurance benefit order and had in 1892 about 63 members, nearly all Swedes. The order in the United States is 63,000 strong.

"*Scandia*" was organized June 29, 1883, by 11 young Swedes. This is a temperance lodge, and had, in 1892 83 members, personal property worth \$500, and a fine hall. The order has had 18 presidents, the first P. M. Johnson, the present, the efficient temperance worker, A. A. Anderson.

"*Knights of Pythias*" lodge 248, was organized by a few Swedes in 1886; it has now (1892) about 100 members and owns personal property of \$1,000. This order has 6,000 members in this state alone.

"*Linnea*" Union 625, of the "Equitable Aid Union of America," was organized by 40 Swedes in 1887; it had in 1892 122 members. This is said to be the first Swedish lodge in this order in America.

"*Svea*," a temperance order, was organized in 1890 by 12 Swedes; has now about 30 members.

"*Evening Star*," a temperance order, was organized in 1891 by 11 Swedes, and has now 25 members.

"*Pacius*," a singing society, was organized in 1891, and is incorporated; it has a membership of 22; leader C. J. Berg. The society has given several successful concerts.

"*Chautauqua Macnner Chor*" was organized by 8 Swedish singers in June, 1892. It is a double quartette with J. A. Eckman as director. Has appeared on many public occasions very successfully.

The Swedes (with some Norwegians and Danes) have organized no less than fifteen societies for various purposes, six of these are now extinct and nine living; these nine societies had a membership of over 800 in 1892. Space forbids extended comment, but these secular societies have been a source of much good.

Since 1869 Jamestown has had ten or twelve Swedish manufacturing establishments, of which Johnson & Johnson (doors and blinds) was the oldest. Augustus Johnson is one of the most successful in this venture among us. The most prominent now are the Lindblad Bros. & Co., 1870; C. A.

Ahlstrom, 1875 ; Chas. J. Norquist, 1876 ; A. C. Norquist & Co., 1881 ; and Atlas Furniture Co., 1883. These employ about 200 men. Since Andrew Brockman started in business (grocery) in 1867, there have been 95 Swede business men or firms in Jamestown. About 17 of these have closed operations, and in 1892 there were 11 groceries, 10 meat markets, two hardware, one dry goods store, and several shoe stores owned or operated by Swedes ; also two saloons and one whiskey store. Among the more successful business men have been F. A. Thomas, (deceased) J. T. Soderholm, Elof Rosencrantz, C. A. Hult, Olaus Lundquist, Chas. E. Morse, A. J. Peterson, C. A. Swanson and J. A. Hulquist, besides many others. July 9th, 1892, there were twenty-three female and seventy-eight male clerks among us at Jamestown, none of whom is more popular than John Winnberg and A. C. Anderson. In 1892 there were two lawyers, three doctors, six ministers, one dentist and one specialist among the Swedes. Of these Charles E. Anderson, the dentist, enjoys a lucrative practice, as does also Fred R. Peterson, the lawyer. The latter was born January 21, 1854 ; attended J. U. S. & C. I. ; studied law, and was admitted 1885 ; held the village and city clerkships for five years from 1883 ; was elected supervisor 1892 ; is a fine lawyer and a gentleman.

Rev. Carl Otto Hultgren was born Dec. 25, 1832, in Hvena Parish, Kalmar Laen, Sweden. Came to the United States in 1853, and to Jamestown in 1863. He was ordained a Lutheran minister in 1864 ; married July 6, 1866 ; was called as pastor to the first Lutheran church here in 1864, which position he still occupies, being in 1892 the senior minister of the city.

The specialist referred to is Charlotte Bergman. She was born in Sweden in 1850 and educated for a teacher. Has been twice married ; came to the United States in 1889 and to Jamestown in 1891. Her taste for medicine was early developed, and she is the discoverer of the "Bacil Destroyer" and "Lung Restorer," known extensively even in Europe, and she discovered a "liquor cure" while in Sweden. She was the founder of the sanitarium near Lakewood, which lately passed into other hands.

The following is a list of Swedes who held political offices at Jamestown in 1892 : Supervisor, F. R. Peterson ; aldermen, Conrad A. Hult, Chas. E. Morse, John C. Swanson and A. C. Norquist ; chief of police, John Gelm ; policemen, Gust A. Falldin, Frank H. Crans and Simon Peterson ; constable, Chas. E. Johnson ; assessor, Oscar F. Johnson, and member board of education, Elof Rosencrantz.

Education.—Have the Swedes at Jamestown forgotten their numerous schools at home ? Have they forgotten to cultivate knowledge ? Are they striving to acquire the new and current ideas in their adopted country ? Let us see. In 1873 the first little circulating library was organized in a secular society as we have seen ; in 1874 the M. E. church and A. W. Ljungberg started theirs ; in 1875 the Lutheran church and Scandinavian Temperance

and Benevolent Society theirs; in 1887 C. W. Grip and the Emanuel church theirs, and in 1890 the Mission church started their circulating library. There were in 1892 about 2,500 Swedish (some English) books to be loaned from these libraries. Among the private collectors C. O. Hultgren has the largest Swedish library.

The first Swedish newspaper published at Jamestown was "Folkets Röst" (the People's Voice). This venture was organized by the writer in March, 1874. October 14, 1874, the first issue was published, and every week since, until now, there has been at least one Swedish paper issued at Jamestown. C. O. Hultgren, C. A. Hult, John Gelm and others were the principal financial backers at the beginning. In 1884 the paper changed name, and was called "Vart Nya Hem" (Our New Home). In 1891 it was sold to "Vart Land" (Our Land) the present and only Swedish paper now published here. The editors have been: 1874 Nordenwall; 1875 J. P. Hollers; 1876 Albert Malm; 1877 J. F. Nystrom, C. A. Hult; 1884 Dr. Henschen and J. F. Haller; 1885 J. G. Loungren; 1890 A. J. Lannes; 1891 M. J. Englund, Helge Sandberg and O. W. Anderson. In 1876 "Vinkingen" (the Viking), a small satirical paper, was issued for a short time. In 1886 "Fridsbaneret" (the Banner of Peace), a little religious sheet, was issued and continued till 1889. In 1888 "Osterus Vaktare" (the Eastern Watchman), a Lutheran organ, was issued, and was sold to the present publishing company in 1890.

Perhaps in this connection it may not be out of place to mention that for about 16 years or more, the writer has taught English and other subjects, privately, to his countrymen. The register shows that since October 20, 1880, to October 20, 1892, nearly 400 students have attended. Some of these have studied one term (three months) and others two, three and four. This work has been done mostly evenings. They have all paid for their instruction (with a few exceptions). It may be urged that it is a matter of necessity for them to spend their time because they are compelled to learn a new language. The writer is inclined to believe that it is more of a matter of taste and education from home that causes them to study after a hard day's labor. At any rate none of the other citizens have shown the same interest for work of the same nature. The catalogues of the public schools are also well speckled with Swedish names.

Wealth.—We have seen that there are perhaps 100 Swedes engaged in manufacturing and business enterprises, the other 6,000 and more, work for others; work for farmers, merchants, mechanics, in factories. The assessment roll for Jamestown, completed May 2, 1892, shows that 950 Swedes were taxed; that they owned 848 houses, and real estate of a market value of about \$1,200,000. This has been accomplished with two empty hands. This property has been gathered with no other capital than health, education and perseverance inherited in Sweden of fair resources, utilized in

the United States of great resources. No further proof is necessary that the Swedes are industrious. Considering the time and all other circumstances, such as number, wages, etc., this record stands unparalleled in Chautauqua county, possibly in the state. It has thus come to pass that the Swedes are at least *one* of the causes that have made Jamestown the county metropolis.

There were nearly 1,416 Scandinavians registered in Jamestown for the presidential election of 1892. Of these, perhaps fifty were Danes, two or three Norwegians, and the remainder Swedes.

The Gustavus Adolphus Orphanage.—The Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home of the New York Conference, Jamestown, N. Y., was organized and incorporated in 1884. This home takes orphaned children, feeds them, clothes them, educates them and sends them into society at maturity. Though it is a Lutheran institution, many other believers are its friends and patrons. There were 56 children here in 1892. The Home owns 87 acres of land in East Jamestown, also a four-story brick building, barn, woodshed, etc., worth about \$40,000. About \$36,000 have been received and \$34,000 expended by this institution. Probably the most faithful worker for this home has been Aug. J. Lindblad. He was born Dec. 7, 1838, came to Jamestown in 1866, has been in partnership with his brother Olof and P. J. Bergquist since 1870; was a director in the Home from 1883 to 1891, and during all these years served as secretary, and no man knew his business better than he. The superintendents have been: T. O. Linell; 1889, Martin J. Englund.

The Norwegians.—There are very few Norwegians at Jamestown; they are not over a dozen. John A. Hall is said to have been the first comer, and to-day Oscar O. Olson is the most prominent among them. The latter was born in 1849, in Storhammar, Norway; came to the United States in 1872; worked in a factory till 1882, since which time he has held a position as salesman in one of the leading clothing houses.

The Danes.—The first Dane came here in 1855, and he was M. P. Jacobson. The departed C. C. Beck was one of the first, also. There was a firm of Danes who started in business in 1871, making furniture, but ceased. A. P. Olson & Co., 1876. furniture, are of this nationality. They have a fine factory and are doing well. Victor Holmes, the temperance advocate, is a Dane. He is engaged in mercantile business, and has a fine store on the principal (Main) street. The Danes have no church, are 300 or more in number, and in 1883 organized the society "Danmark," which now has 80 members. In 1891 "Harmonien," a singing society, was organized by 20 members. In 1892 "Danebrog," with 25 members, was organized. As to education, industry and general good behavior, the Danes are not inferior to the Swedes. The writer believes that the United States have no better

adopted citizens within their territory than the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, commonly known as Scandinavians.

There are probably 3,000 Swedes or more in Chautauqua county outside of Jamestown, and all told there are 10,000 in the county. Those outside of Jamestown have settled principally in Ellicott, Carroll, Kiantone, Busti, Ellery, Chautauqua, Harmony, Ellington, Pomfret and a few other towns. In 1892 the writer had circulars printed and sent into every town in the county. Had responses been given to the questions in these circulars many interesting facts would have been given. Only a few responded, and these have the writer's thanks.

Ten thousand of the descendants of that race that discovered America, founded Russia, conquered Normandy and England, were the last faithful defenders (under the name of Varingians) of the Roman Empire, who sacrificed the resources of their cold countries in the "30 years' War," who founded one of the original colonies in this republic, who are by blood related to the great Teutonic family, have taken up their home and abode in Chautauqua county. They have left their old homes, where few have the say, for new homes where all have the say. Some Americans think it wrong for them to have newspapers, churches and societies among themselves. The answer to them is, that it is impossible to do without either for two generations. Education, habits and surroundings cannot be eradicated or changed by any agent except time. Steam and electricity cannot do it. Time alone can and is doing this work. The Swedes extend thanks to the Americans of this county for their general good will towards them; and they are gratified at its general prosperity, and at the general activity, enterprise and sagacity of the people living within its boundaries. And the Swedes are contented to know that they have contributed their share toward the education of, and the general prosperity and welfare of Chautauqua county.

CHAPTER LXVI.

JAMESTOWN IN 1883.

BY C. R. LOCKWOOD, ESQ.

SUBSTANTIALLY what Jamestown was in 1883 there are many now living who well remember. Others who participated in the contests then rife have passed hence, leaving for us legacies of goodwill and fortunate example. Such men as the Allens, Baker, Barrett, Hazeltines, Barker, Hall, and hosts of others whom memory preserves, did not live in vain, for their works were fresh to the mind and plain to the view. It is about impossible to accurately describe Jamestown at that time; but its prominent features may be so delineated that they who then lived will readily recognize the picture.

MAIN STREET.—In the fall of 1883 Main street, from the Outlet north to about midway between Third and Fourth streets, was the principal business place of Jamestown. Mostly built up with brick, it afforded quite a variety of stores, offices and other convenient places; but was already much too small for the demand, and some of our people had begun to look for other localities. The dry-goods trade was confined between Second and Third, but our grocers were, some two or three, doing business on East Second and Third streets. High rents had driven the smaller establishments from Main street, and they had located in different parts of the village. North of the business places referred to on Main street, on either side thereof, were residences of rather old style built of wood, as was also the Episcopal church on the corner of Fourth and Main. This, our first Episcopal church, has recently been removed to make room for the new and elegant church constructed by the generosity of the late Mrs. Prendergast. On the opposite side of the street, on the corner of Main and Fifth, once stood the old and our first Congregational church. Here was the christian home of Judge Hazeltine; but, years before 1883, it had yielded to the ravages of time, and the lot became vacant, but since then has been utilized, and now supports the beautiful brick residence of Mr. George W. Tew, who for some years was president of the City National Bank. Opposite this, and on the corner of Main and East Fifth streets, is the site where Hon. Orsell Cook and family so long lived. It subsequently was the property of Mr. E. C. Mayhew, who owned it in 1883, and there he resided at the time of his death. For this

place we have a remembrance that cannot fade except through the decay of age ; for therein we slumbered the first night of our sojourn in Jamestown. This was August 24, 1849, at which time we fixed our home with the then lawyer Cook, whose office we entered for the purpose of reading law. Right across Fifth street, on the corner of Main and Fifth, was the well-remembered residence of Mr. Freeman ; and west from that, just across Main street, was the home of our old and faithful printer, Adolphus Fletcher ; but this, too, had been changed, and in 1883, was occupied by a new house, in which the Lewis family then resided. Here Mr. Robert Lewis died several years since ; the place is still held by his surviving widow and daughter for a home.

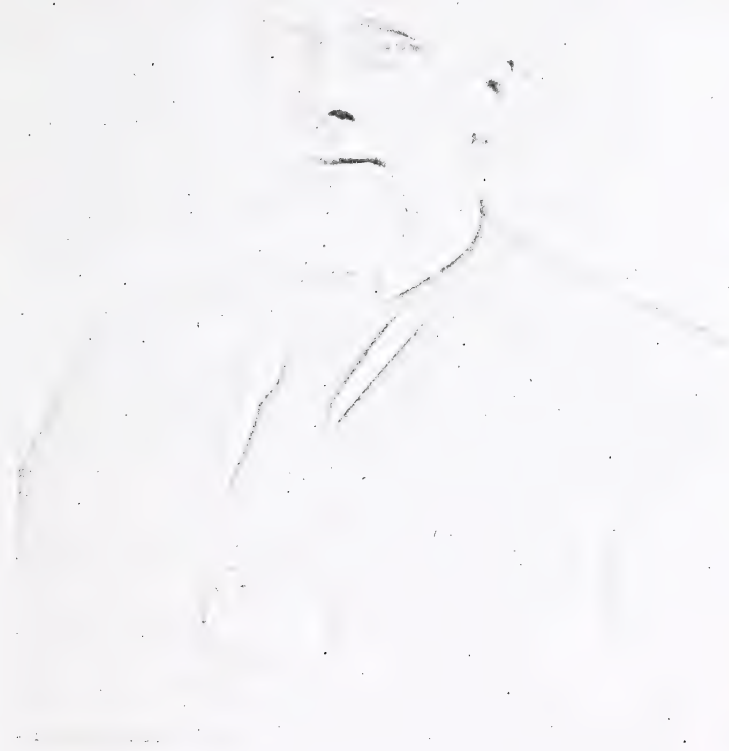
It is unnecessary to proceed further over into the regions which were once familiarly known as " Africa," so well remembered as being a " refuge " for the black man from the horrors of slavery, and a secret abiding place from the terrors of his master. The name speaks its own origin, but has lost its material significance in the triumph of freedom over slavery ; and, prior to 1883, its colored occupants had rapidly vanished. At the time referred to, old dilapidated dwellings were making way for new ones, while, as it were, the advance of civilization was converting hovels of poverty into mansions of elegance and homes of industry.

In thus referring to Main street as it once was, we are reminded of the old and familiar residence of Hon. Samuel A. Brown. His home was the large wooden structure just north of the Prendergast block. We remember this and the office that stood near by, in which this honored and earnest friend to Jamestown did so much hard labor. " Wal and then," we cannot pass him by, for he became and will remain a fixture in all we have. One of the solid blocks of Jamestown's reputation, his memory will live as part and parcel of its history. Before 1883 this home became the property of Dr. Ormes, whose surviving family or estate still owns it. Many are the events and characters we might refer to, to revive our recollections of what Main street used to be ; but a full and complete history is not within the purpose of these remarks, and we leave its further records of interest and fading evidences of primitive reality to more retentive memory and abler hands.

THIRD STREET.—In the year 1883 what is known as West Third street, which commences at Main, possessed no business places save and except the Sherman House and perhaps a small store in the Prendergast block. Along westerly on the street to the " Lowry House," building had commenced to revive somewhat ; but the residences were mostly of ancient styles and many years old. The many changes thereon wrought during the 11 years last past will be more particularly noticed hereafter. East Third street, being the remaining part of " Third " street, was built up with solid brick to Pine street, and business places had become established on either

side thereof. Where the Woodford block stands, just across the alley from M. L. Fenton's block, was a blacksmith's shop in 1883, and will be remembered as the place of business of Woodford & Dunn. Further east, but adjoining the Woodford block, is what was once known as the Garrity property; and then comes the Horton block. On this last named locality once stood "Allen's opera house," the first opera house Jamestown ever had. Here was where A. E. Allen took his early lessons in the opera business, and cultivated his wonderful taste for shows. He was the builder of this opera-house and its almost constant manager down to its destruction by fire. At the time referred to (1883) this Garrity and opera-house property was vacant. It will be remembered that the Taft & Davis blacksmith shop stood on the corner formed by East Third and Spring streets, that being the corner of the lot on which stood "Allen's opera house"; that this shop was a stone structure and was destroyed at the time of the burning of the opera house. The Horton Bros. block now ornaments this locality. Just across the street and on the easterly side thereof (the corner formed by East Third and Spring streets) stood the residence of Mr. L. D. Taft. This was a small whitewood dwelling, and therein Mr. Taft and family resided for many years. This dwelling yet remained in 1883 and down to 1890, when it was removed. Passing along this street, we remember that in 1883, where now stands the new M. E. Church, then stood the former home of Mr. D. P. Wescott; and that, at the time referred to, the M. E. church owned and occupied the now Independent Congregational church, which stands in the angle formed by East Second and Chandler streets. Many other old and familiar land marks might be referred to for the purpose of calling to mind the actual situation of East Third street in 1883; but which since have been so changed that memory hardly recognizes them. Believing, however, that we have sufficiently minutely evidenced the evidences of former days for the purpose of this work, we shall leave the remainder to individual recollection, and enlarge our picture of 1883 by references to other parts of our then village.

SECOND STREET, like Third street, is divided into two parts, known as East and West Second streets. At the time referred to West Second street was mostly built up, and then, as now, extended only to Cherry street. On the southerly side of this street was the old and well known residence of Mr. Dascum Allen and family. This residence stood on a part of the grounds now occupied by the "new Allen block," and remained there until after 1883, when it was removed to make place for the new block. On the westerly side of Cherry street, and but a short distance from the home referred to, once stood the house owned by Mr. Samuel Barrett. This was an old wooden building, at some time painted white. This structure was standing in 1883; but since then has been removed in anticipation of being superseded by another and better one. The hotel formerly known as the "Jamestown



C. B. Sutherland

House," for many years occupied the corner formed by West Second and Main streets, on the south side of the former, in 1883 it had been abandoned as a hotel, but as a "landmark" of ancient days we refer to it with great pleasure.

To now look at East Second with a remembrance of what it was in 1883, or thereabouts, one would hardly recognize it as the same; and, with the view of more clearly seeing it as it was, let us, so far as possible, forget its present appearance. Of course, the old dilapidated and worn out "Burch block," then stood where it now does and presented externally about the same appearance. Its rents have been increasing, while its outward tumbling aspect would almost terrorize any one not familiar with its condition. Unequalled for business locality and too poor for insurance, this property affords a wonderful example of human tenacity to "hold on" so long as it pays. The old "Tew block," on the opposite corner of Main and East Second streets, also remains, as do other brick buildings, between this block and the alley just east. Potter's alley is an aged landmark. On the north side of East Second street, east of this alley, and between it and the small Bush building on the corner of East Second and Pine streets, in 1883 was a row of diminutive wooden structures, in which was a meat market, printing establishment, etc. These buildings, after two or three unsuccessful efforts, took fire and burned down. The present "Bush" block was soon erected. The opera house block, on the opposite side of the street, was built in 1881, on the ground that years before had been known as the "mill-house" lot, that is a lot which had for years been occupied by the miller who attended the gristmill located on East First street, now (1893) known as "Grandin's mill." Wellington Griffith, for many years miller in this gristmill, resided in the small white house on this lot. We also remember the board woodshed and small garden just west of the house. The associations between this mill and house will remain in the memory of many Jamestowners while life lasts. Viewing this picture of olden times, we behold on the opposite side of this street, where now stands the new Vandergrift brick block, the former abode Mr. Dickinson, who was so long principal of the Jamestown academy. In the year 1883 this lot was about six feet higher than the surface of the street. It was there where Mr. S. S. Cady so long lived and finally sold out to Mr. Thurston, who, in turn, sold to Ahrens & Weeks, through whose efforts the present beautiful block was erected. We well remember the tumbling structures on the southerly side of this street on easterly from Gron Bros. livery barn, and also the aged Palmiter home, which occupied the corner of Second and Spring streets, where, during the year 1893 has been built a spacious brick block of stores. And so we might continue to describe the former buildings along this street, but which have passed away since 1883, making room for others. Indeed, East Second street has been for several years last past, and

yet is, making its mark in the history of Jamestown, not alone for its increased valuations of real estate but its many new and spacious business places.

BROOKLYN, for many years prior to 1883, had assumed an encouraging aspect, more especially for manufacturing. At that time, where now stands the new Gifford block, was the aged wooden Ford block, in which were several small stores on the ground floor, and manufacturing establishments above. This building will be remembered as the old "Allen & Grandin" woolen factory. Years and years ago Augustus F. Allen and Daniel H. Grandin operated this building as their woolen factory, and, in connection therewith, had a small boarding-house that stood on the ground now occupied by the armory. These things were long prior to 1883, but we refer to them to arouse recollections of "long ago." At the period referred to (1883) the Warner block, standing near the outlet, and where the Henry Baker saw-mill used to cut up logs into lumber, had not been erected. This lot was then vacant, but, as now, possessed a history replete with interest for our aged inhabitants. The changes that have occurred within the 25 years last past would constitute a lengthy narrative, were they all written out for perusal. Even the memory of these things photographs realities of other days, that not only awaken pioneer respect, but brings unbidden the tear of regret at time's unwelcome flight.

PIOUSVILLE, so named for its devotional character, it may be, or, as some call it, "Sash factory," possessed Wilson's mill and office, Allen, Preston & Co's woolen factory, Breed & Co's furniture shop, Shaver & Hall's stave manufactory, and many other smaller establishments. At the time referred to Piousville was not a place of very great notoriety, but was of considerable note. In common with other parts of our village, it had its "ups and downs," with an occasional outburst that indicated its internal commotion for pre-eminence in the manufacturing world. In speaking of the

BOATLANDING, we can say it was a kind of hiding-place for our boys and girls, and at the time referred to, was regarded as being rather out of the way for daily observation, except during the summer season, when the Outlet was active with pleasure-seekers, and the boats made their daily trips through the Outlet to various places on the lake. But little building was going on here in 1883, nor was there any stir that indicated very rapid advance in the growth of the village, or advance of real estate in that locality. Judge Marvin was still at work on the "Marvin Flats," lying on the easterly side of the Outlet, while Jones & Gifford were eagerly striving to bring their swamp lands on the opposite side of the Outlet into market. Both of these localities had been possessed of "hopes long deferred," but their respective owners hung to them with a commendable tenacity, trusting to "luck" for reward of long patience and hard labor. Indeed, the "boatlanding" was not regarded

as a desirable place to either live or have business locations, for the reason its inducements were meager and prospects unincouraging.

DEXTERVILLE, then a part of our village, lived in anticipation. It had a small store where groceries might be had; an axe-factory, sawmill, grist-mill, and one or two other small establishments where candy and trinkets were on sale. In times past the lumber business had given it a growing impetus; but this had ceased and in 1883 Dexterville was a quiet locality. There was scarcely any building going on, and real estate was very low in price, ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. The lands lying outside the cluster of a few dwellings, were regarded as farming lands, there being no sale for lots. We can truthfully say that there was a quietus over Dexterville. Passing on easterly beyond the limits of the village we come to Falconer. Here was a postoffice and two or three stores of comparatively small importance. Falconer's mill was here, and also a place where bee-hives were made. Building was of rare occurrence, and, so far as thrift was concerned, the place was regarded as dead. The distance from Dexterville to Falconer is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and was then regarded as a farming district, waiting and praying for something to turn up, nobody knew what. Anything that would give life to the people and inspiration to industry, would have been acceptable.

CHAPTER LXVII.

JAMESTOWN STREET RAILWAY.

By C. R. LOCKWOOD, Esq.

IN THE summer of 1883 our local condition seemed favorable for the construction of a street railway. 'We were fairly prosperous and gradually increasing in population. Manufacturing industries were on the increase and merchandising "holding its own." Our religious and educational advantages were flourishing; the generally good condition of our surroundings evidenced that we were approaching the time when we should change our village for city municipality. Indeed the younger class of individuals was working for this event, while the older inhabitants, feeling more the effects of years of industry, were content "to rest on their oars," preferring to live and *see* rather than to *do*. We had those who yet remembered our pioneer industry, with some of whom there was a kind of penurious economy which obstructed progress and was characterized "old-fogyism." There

were others who could not endure neighborly prosperity and would shut their eyes to all things that did not contribute to their advantage, while a few others yet lived who were disposed to "grumble" at every stroke of advancement that incurred expense, or seemed to pave the way to municipal enlargement. In the main, however, our people were full of enterprise, and preferred to go ahead as rapidly as circumstances warranted; and were ready to welcome any movement freighted with benefits and that promised success.

The idea of a street railway had years before been suggested, and ineffectual efforts made to start one; but the right force had not yet seized the helm of progress, and time dragged along, laden, as it were, with a kind of guaranty that at some time in the indefinite future it would be accomplished. Among us were also men who realized the importance of this work; and local pride, stimulated by a kind of jealousy at the success of others, was spurred on with the resolution that if ever the proper time did come the effort would be made. Our best citizens really believed that in the accomplishment of such an enterprise Jamestown would be greatly benefited. In the latter part of July, 1883, the writer chanced to meet Messrs. John T. Wilson and Charles L. Jeffords, men connected with Jamestown's industries, on the south side of East Second street, not far west of the new opera house block, and accosted them with: "How about our street railroad?" Then and there occurred a conversation which resulted in an arrangement by which certain others were to be seen, and all to meet on the next Saturday evening in Lockwood's law office in the opera house block, compare notes and go ahead if things looked favorable. This meeting was held as arranged, and everything seeming well, articles of incorporation were prepared, dated August 1, 1883, and subsequently signed by the requisite 13, and on August 25th, 1883, filed in the office of the secretary of state, in Albany, and thereupon was incorporated Jamestown's first street railway company. The 13 directors were: Reuben E. Fenton, Lucius B. Warner, Charles L. Jeffords, Willis Tew, John T. Wilson, Oscar F. Price, Winfield S. Cameron, Frank E. Gifford, Wm. C. J. Hall, Orsino E. Jones, John Langford, Robert Newland and Wm. T. Falconer, all residents of Jamestown, except Mr. Falconer who resided at "Falconer." The name adopted was the "Jamestown Street Railway Company." A narrow guage was agreed upon, and the route was to commence at or near the railroad crossing at Falconer, and from thence continue westerly to the boatlanding, round by Steele street, through Brooklyn to and along Winsor street, and there intersect with the East Second street line, the whole distance being about six miles. These routes have been retained, except that West First was changed for West Second street. At no place, except going to Falconer, did the line of the road extend beyond the village limits. The capital stock agreed upon was \$50,000 to be divided into 1,000 shares of \$50 each, and the length of the

charter 99 years. 964 shares of the stock were readily taken, and the meeting of the directors for organization was held at C. R. Lockwood's office on the evening of August 25th, 1883. Ex-Gov. R. E. Fenton was chosen temporary chairman, and ourself secretary. After the necessary preliminaries were arranged the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the first year, which resulted in the choice of John T. Wilson for president, Chas. L. Jeffords for vice-president and John Langford for treasurer. Ourself was appointed secretary and attorney and Geo. W. Jones engineer. Thus organized, the announcement was made through our local prints and otherwise, that Jamestown proposed to have a street railroad.

Down to this time the quiet manner in which things had been kept had afforded but little information as to what was going on. Some objected to this secrecy, claiming that a mass-meeting ought to have been called and all our people invited to participate, but the result proved the wisdom of the course pursued, and now every thing being ready all persons were invited to join. As usual there were suspicions of corporate aggrandizement by persons who seemed to fear the whole of Jamestown was to be "gobbled up" by these railroad "sharks," and some fancied they knew of two or three of the directors who would make of this scheme a kind of "claptrap" into which the innocent would tumble greatly to their detriment. As an excuse for not taking stock and to bolster up personal penuriousness, this might be talked, but sensible persons were not captured by it and with but little opposition progress was made. Things soon assumed their proper level, and the people at large were pleased at the idea that we were to be blessed with this street convenience. When they considered the men who had hold of it (than whom no better could be found), and that their whole interests were in the prosperity of Jamestown, the better element ruled the day, and, knowing the dispositions and financial ability of these directors, the honest and thoughtful set it down as a foregone conclusion that a railway having been resolved upon, *it would be built.*

On further consideration it was believed that the gauge was too narrow and the capital stock too small, and the wide gauge was chosen and the stock fixed at \$100,000. To accomplish this new articles of incorporation were drawn up, signed and filed October 18, 1883. At a meeting of the directors the next evening the old corporation was dissolved, and a reorganization had. Every thing that had been done by way of contemplated work and preparation was ratified by the company, so that nothing was lost from the change. The same officers were continued and subscription books were opened. Our office had been made the office of the company, a corporate seal was ordered, and an air of business was evidenced. Under the law it was necessary to secure the written consent of the owners of the majority valuation of land along the proposed routes, as well as that of the public highway authority

in both village and town, in order to vest in the corporation the right, or franchise, to operate a railway along our streets and highways. By vigilant effort this was soon accomplished, and the proper consent and papers placed on file in our county clerk's office. But slight objections were made to granting consent, except that occasionally some one desired a free pass for himself and family in consideration of the right to cross his lands. These privileges could not be given, and the franchises were obtained without them. The season was too far advanced to think of laying any track that fall, and it was resolved to commence as early as possible in the spring. During the intermediate time things progressed finely, the people were anxious for the work, and great expectations were based upon the operations of the road. It was creditable and is worthy of remembrance that our local journals did all in their power to encourage this enterprise, nor was it until after the company had secured a substantial position, and was looking forward to the time when financial profits would, in part at least, afford rewards for outlays made, that an opposition appeared.

The company was now an established entity, the owner of valuable franchises, which it proposed to operate and use for public and private benefit, and began to look around for some one to engineer the work. April 18, 1884, it was decided to first lay the track along the route commencing at the intersection of Chandler with East Second street (near the I. C. church) and proceed from thence along the street to the boatlanding, without definitely determining how or where the company would get west of Fairmount hill. Before this, one Henry McHenry, of Horseheads, had been solicited to take charge of the work, and an agreement was made with him to do so by the day on or about April 21, 1884, and arrangements were so perfected that work actually commenced at the place determined upon on or about May 2, 1884. The height of and difficulty in passing over Fairmount hill induced the arrangement to run around it. To accomplish this certain lands were purchased from Mrs. Stella Lowry, and other parcels were donated by Hon. R. P. Maryin and John Langford. Having these lands it was thought prudent and generous by the company, that the public should have the right of travel around the hill, and with the view of thus accommodating, it was suggested and the company agreed that a highway might be laid out, and for the purpose of so doing a jury was called on to examine the way and report. After an examination of the route the jury decided against the application, and thus defeated it to the disappointment of the masses. It afterwards became quite evident that "spite" against the railway company, and not public consideration, probably determined the impropriety of their opening a highway. It is now conceded that a nice, wide thoroughfare in this level locality would be of usefulness to the city and public. This result, although different from what the directors expected, has proven fortunate for the company, as the

locality has been and yet is, under its control, without highways to keep in repair, horses to kill, or vehicles to break.

Prior to this time, director Wm. C. J. Hall had been instructed to proceed to Philadelphia and contract for cars, iron, etc., and March 22, 1884, he reported that he had contracted for four cars, including one actually purchased for \$440. A resolution was passed directing Mr. Hall to complete the purchase for the whole number, two to be each twelve feet in length. April 18, 1884, Mr. Hall reported that he had complied with their request and the cars were to be fitted up and in readiness in the early part of the next June. It was at this meeting of March 22, that the first call for (10 per cent.) of the stock subscriptions was made.

By this time the "Jamestown Street Railway Company" had grown to be a thing of substance. It had its franchises, work was well begun, material outfit had been purchased and actual arrangements made for operation. The work around Fairmount was vigorously pushed and the track laid along West and East Third street, so that June 19, 1884, the first horse-car drawn by one span of horses, was run from the Sherman House to the Boatlanding. This car was filled with the directors and invited guests. The running of street cars in Jamestown, thus dates from June 19, 1884, an event memorable in its history; and one that in after years, when the then and now living shall have passed hence, will be referred to as the culmination of resolution, perseverance, and hard work in substantiated success. Then was the company congratulated, and Jamestown, as never before, elated over what prophesied in the indefiniteness of time to reward in many fold for all anxiety and expense. True there was no firing of cannon or loud speeches, but, in the silent meditation of the public heart, our worthy men, who had seized upon and pushed to comparative success this enterprise, were the objects of unexpressed gratitude and unnumbered thanks. From that day Jamestown has had its street cars and, with slight exceptions, public and private wants have been reasonably accommodated.

At the election of directors for the second year there was but a slight change, the old ones, except Robert Newland, Willis Tew and C. L. Jeffords, being retained and J. H. Clark, R. N. Marvin and A. N. Broadhead substituted in their places. October 16, 1885, the number was reduced to 7 and that year but 7 were elected, which number has since been retained. From the commencement of operation, the effect upon our village was very perceptible. On the proposed routes, especially where cars run, the rise of real estate was evident, and building to quite an extent was visible. This was more particularly the case outside the business streets, as access to and from homes was made convenient by the cars. As time passed on and the effects were noticed from year to year, it became apparent that prices of land were more favorably affected away from our main streets than in their immediate

vicinity, as these distant places had been brought into demand because of the ready access by the street cars. Homes, too, at considerable distances from places of trade lying on these lines, could be procured at comparatively small prices, thus enabling traders to devote more of their means to their business. This convenience also brought us in close connection with our lake traffic, as never before our steamboats and land transportation were made a single and continuous line. In fact this railway traffic began and has continued to weave its threads of help and convenience into the business operations of Jamestown to that extent that we are unable to measure the worth of the enterprise, except possibly by contrasting the present from what we may reasonably suppose we should have been without it.

At the legislative session of 1885-6, an act was passed incorporating the city of Jamestown, the first municipal election to be held in April, 1886. The village had been governed by six trustees, but this change substituted a common council, composed of a mayor and ten aldermen. In the transition from village to city the rights of the company remained undisturbed. At this time about four miles of track had been laid, over which the cars were regularly run. The Sherman House had become the principal transfer point on the road, and the traffic in that locality had so increased it was actually necessary for the convenience and safety of the people that a switch should be laid, and the directors regarding it as of their right to so do, April 16, 1886, ordered one, to extend eastwardly from Cherry to Main street, to be located south of the then present track. At this time our village had become a city, with Oscar F. Price, former director of the company, mayor, and the required number of aldermen, who constituted its local authority. This action was regarded by the council as an infringement upon public rights, and proceedings were initiated to prevent the laying of the "Sherman switch," and then commenced a railroad war which created considerable disturbance. Suffice it to say the "switch" lived, and became an indispensable link in railway traffic, remaining until a double track was constructed along West Third street. Thus admonished the company appreciated the fact that it had a new body to deal with, and must be cautious as to "whose toes were trod upon." The council, also, were admonished that the railway had come to stay; and thus, each growing suspicious of the other, respective rights were watched with special care.

Mr. Wilson remained president for two years, during most of which time he acted as superintendent. October 26, 1885, his office terminated, and Robert N. Marvin was chosen to fill the vacancy. The board reluctantly relieved Mr. Wilson, and when it did so, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him for his faithful service. Mr. Marvin held the office to April 10, 1886, when he resigned and J. B. Ross was chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Ross was acting as president during the "switch" controversy, and thus

continued until November 26, 1889, when director A. N. Broadhead was elected president, which office he has since held. The offices of vice-president and treasurer were respectively occupied by different persons, L. B. Warner being the last vice-president and Shelden B. Broadhead the last treasurer, both of whom yet remain in office. Ourself remained secretary down to about 1890, and to the present we have been the attorney and counsel of the company. The organization has been kept in substantial order; nor has there ever been any lagging in the performance of duty. Perfect harmony, with a slight exception, has ever existed. In October, 1883, Mr. Wm. Broadhead was chosen director, and in November, 1890, Mr. Shelden B. Broadhead. Down to this time the management of the road has been under an almost unbroken direction, and nearly all of the present members of the board were among the corporators.

Electricity had been and was making rapid strides towards supplanting animal as motive power on street railways; and the uneven condition of our routes and seeming appropriateness of its application to this service, induced the Jamestown company to make the change. It was well understood that this change would be attended with heavy expense, and that he, or they, who assumed the work, must do so with a firmness that should know no retreating, as success would depend upon the strength that should shoulder the responsibility. The situation was peculiar. While the company had preserved with wonderful energy, and was substantially fortified with financial strength, its investments were many thousands; but the profit from operation had not yet reached a paying basis. At this time it had on hand 13 horse-cars and 42 horses; but about four miles were in running order; horse barn and other necessities in good condition. Its capital stock had become largely invested and the road was incumbered by several thousands of dollars. The proposed change would work a great revolution, and the then uncomprehended new equipments to be obtained would, of necessity, cost a large amount of money, at that time incapable of estimation. The question as to who would undertake this responsibility was difficult of solution, but that the party or parties willing to do so, thereby staking financial fortunes, and, through the problems of the effort, life's energies, would have to be armed with uncommon courage. To continue horse-power was out of the question. The cable system had been investigated and decided against, and there appeared to be no other course than for some one to make this venture, trusting to the "fortunes of war" for the outcome. The enterprise was emphatically of home creation and to this time had there been fostered and maintained. To now solicit foreign assistance to come in and confiscate the corporation was an unwelcomed consideration, and the people had great pride in having it retained as a domestic entity. William, Shelden B. and Almet N. Broadhead, comprising the firm of Wm. Broadhead & Sons, were residents

of and leading manufacturers of our city. Here they had gained large means and substantial reputations as citizens and business men. They were men of energy and integrity and possessed the commendable qualification of having made a success of their own business. They were already interested in the company as stockholders and two of them as members of the board of directors, Almet N., also being president of the company. They resolved to undertake this work, the younger son, Almet, to assume personal charge of the labors, and push ahead. In view of the requirements of the company, its capital stock was increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000, and the stock subscriptions were so concentrated as to contribute to the greatest good. Though extensive street extensions were in view, the proposition was at first to apply for the privilege of changing the motive power on the franchises already owned by the company, over the streets and ways named in its charter. As the law then existed the consent of local highway authority was not necessary to authorize this, only that of the owners of a majority valuation of the land lying along the route, and of the board of railway commissioners of the state. This was not only enunciated by statute, but had been so decided by our courts. To perfect new extensions consent of local authority must be obtained in addition to the former, not, however, for change of motive power, but for grant of the franchise to run along the newly obtained highways.

Sometime prior to September 22, 1890, President Broadhead called at our office and instructions were given to proceed to accomplish the desired change of motive power, whereupon "consent papers" were drawn and circulated among the land owners, which were readily signed and the required majority obtained. With these in our pocket September 22, 1890, we appeared before our common council, and presented a petition from said company, which, among other things, after setting forth the incorporation, said :

The motive power contemplated in such incorporation was horse or animal power which, at the time of incorporation was most commonly used in our state and country for such purposes ; but that during the 7 or 8 years intervening, wonderful improvements have been discovered and devised, whereby the old power has become secondary ; and in the practical operation of street railways, electricity has already assumed the front rank. Indeed, it is astonishing how rapidly the book of nature, unfolded by the skill and genius of the human brain, has been and is revealing the unnumbered powers and agencies so generously and kindly provided for us ; and no one department of this store house of wonders has yielded greater rewards than electricity. In its adaptation to the demands and conveniences of the people, we find it supplanting both water and steam. Turning our eyes to the working problems of the world, electricity, in being harnessed to the uses of man, is made to illumine the dark corners of the earth as it might lighten our streets and highways. Even that wonder of the world, Niagara, is converted into a lighting and power plant which may assume to operate the universe, if not compete with the Almighty. No wonder that, midst the light and power of such help, pommelled horse-flesh rejoices, and the driver and "gad" are rapidly becoming obsolete, soon to take their places among the curiosities of the age. When we realize that by this change the traveling public will be better accommodated, both in speed and comfort, that we get rid of constant accumulations of filth ; that our aching for over-worked, over-loaded and maltreated horses will vanish in the arrangement, that other benefits your honors can well comprehend will follow, we can but favor a shifting so freighted with substantial helps. In the accomplishment of all this, no single individual can pilfer all praise ; but men, women, city and people shall share the honors ; and the man or men who, corporation or Common Council, grasps the opportunity, and, with firmness, perseverance and honorable conduct, shall press it to a success, will be respected by the present, gratefully remembered by posterity, and make for himself, themselves, or itself a record that shall mark a memorable era in the advance of our beautiful and enterprising municipality. The undersigned beg leave, although it may not be strictly necessary in the law, to ask your consent to its change of motive power from animal to electricity, to the extent of its chartered right and now in use by it.

At the suggestion of our railroad commissioners and by the unanimous approval of our board of directors, this course was adopted with the belief that by so doing harmony between council and company would be maintained, but, misunderstanding the intention of the company, and assuming it acted from legal necessity, the council seized upon the opportunity to impose exactions upon the corporation, which were new and unauthorized, such as reduction of fare, compensation for the privilege of changing motive power and limitation of right to 20 years. This petition was received and referred to a committee to consider and report, and the meeting adjourned to Sept. 30, 1890, when it met and made a report favoring the change, but attaching to the consent such conditions. After much labor an agreement was reached, whereby the company promised to reduce its fare during certain hours of the day to three cents for the benefit of our working people. An adjournment was then taken to Oct. 6, 1890, to perfect the matter, but, before this time arrived, many of our councilmen had gone to visit railways in distant cities, and not returning in time for the meeting, the Mayor, fearing this might become substantial law, vetoed the resolution of agreement, acting as he claimed, from an understanding had.

Thus it was, everything was afloat, and, when the parties again came together, which was on Oct. 13, 1890, there was a bedlam of opinion and suggestions which evidenced that our petition had fallen 'midst combustible material that had ignited and the flames were spreading. Outside opposition to the company was apparent; and that certain members of the council at least sympathised in this feeling, was evident from the votes they gave. No compromise could be reached at this meeting, and the company believing local consent not necessary, withdrew the application with notice it would be continued before the state railroad commissioners. Procrastination appeared to be a material element of the opposition, a reason for which appeared when the fact came to light that a man named Newcomer had been in our midst for some time, and, with the aid of certain citizens, including some of the members of our common council, was struggling to create a new railway company in order to compete with the old company for the street franchises in our city. Who this stranger was can be learned from the *Morning News* of Oct. 14, 1890, which said:

I. W. Newcomer, of Willoughby, Ohio, is in the city, and is preparing to make a proposition for an electric street railway franchise whenever the common council is prepared to comply with the law and afford him an opportunity. He is representing a syndicate of gentlemen who are investing in this kind of enterprises, and intimates that they will be willing to pay a considerable sum of money for the right to use our streets. A little time in which to give this matter a little attention should be demanded by those who are free to act like men on public questions.

The *News* of October 11, 1890, had preceded the above as follows:

IN OUR HANDS! Time with its change of circumstances has practically brought back to the citizens of this city the right to the street railway franchises; for while it is true that the Jamestown Street Railway Company has a long-time franchise for a horse-power line, it cannot

afford to operate it in competition with an electric line, and in spite of its bluff, it cannot change its motive power without the consent of the common council and approval of the mayor.

Being thus warned of the "stranger within our gates," on the morning of October 15 we prepared an application for extension of street franchises, including the most of our feasible streets not already owned by the company, and filed it with the city clerk to be acted upon at the next council meeting to be held on the evening of that day. Thus placing the old company ahead of Newcomer, we arranged to proceed before the state commission for the change of motive power, and let matters at home take the ordinary course. Mr. Newcomer was not yet ready to do business, his company not being organized, and so further delay became necessary. Ben. S. Dean was editor of *The Morning News*, than whom we had no one in our city more industrious, and, with his shrewdness in reaching the people and appeals to the prejudiced and disaffected, his paper was an instrumentality in opposition to the old company that might well be disliked, and, aided as it was during this controversy by one M. George Martyn, an intelligent and witty Irishman, who figured in the columns of the *News*, and seemed to have a special hold of that class of community who are opposed to corporations, and claiming everything for "the people," beside then being something of a power "behind the throne," in working upon certain members of the council, fears were entertained as to the result of the last application made by the company for extension of franchises. Stimulated by these men and this paper, difficulties appeared which were to be overcome the best way possible. *The Jamestown Evening Journal*, the leading paper of the city, was ably edited, possessed an influence both useful and worthy, and was helpful to the railway company. Both these sheets were on the "rampage," and parties, partisans, company and council were certain of thorough ventilation. By way of aiding in delay the proposition was broached by this man Martyn, and a numerously signed petition therefor obtained, that Jamestown have a municipal street railway plant. This was presented to the council and referred to Hon. George Barker of Fredonia, to give his opinion as to whether the city, as such, had the right to thus invest. After some time Judge Barker gave his opinion in the negative, and thus ended this "bugaboo."

Application before the railroad commission in Albany was noticed for October 28, 1890. In the mean time and on the evening of October 15, the council met, and therein appeared said Newcomer, who then and there made an application for delay, saying that, "by-and-by, he expected a new company would be incorporated and be ready to ask for something." At this meeting was also presented the second application of the company asking for extensions. Both applications were referred to committees. Time passed on, and October 28, parties appeared in Albany, the company by President Broadhead and ourself, for leave to change motive power; and the

city by its attorney, R. G. Shaw, and counselor F. W. Stevens, in opposition. On application by the city an adjournment was taken to November 11, 1890.

In the *Journal* of Oct. 15, 1890, we find this:

It remains for the Common Council to dispose in a business like manner of the application of the street railway company for fresh streets. They should bear in mind that the people want an extension of the electric service and, at the same time, if any good is to accrue to the city from the granting of fresh franchises, the public interests should be carefully looked after. But the people have no patience with the spirit that would throw every possible obstruction and annoyance in the way of this great enterprise. * * * * Probably in no city of its size in the United States, has there been such a bitter and persistent effort to prevent street railway companies giving the public decent service. In most places there seems to be a loud wail because they have not got electric cars. But, oh, blessed thought! posterity may ride, and for their sakes we should be willing to plod through the mud.

It should be stated that, when before the commission in Albany, Oct. 28, no claim was made that the consent of local highway authority was necessary to *this* change; nor that the company had proceeded illegally. Mr. Shaw there stated: "There is one particular restriction or regulation upon which they are directly at variance, and that is the question of compensation from the company to the city, the payment of percentage on its gross receipts. That, as Mr. Lockwood has stated, was practically the rock on which we split." Mr. Stevens, on the same occasion, said: "The real rock upon which the parties split, as I get it by hearsay, is the question of compensation for making this change. Now, I do not know to what extent the common council will observe my judgement and legal advice in that regard upon that subject; but I have already advised the council in that regard, that they have no power, so far as this line is concerned, to impose any such restrictions at all; and it is the city attorney's own views in the matter." Thus *The Morning News* was ignored, and the positions of the company admitted before this commission.

The street railway company at all times denied the right to exact compensations for simply the change of motive power, but admitted the right of the council to demand pay for the running franchise on new streets, and was always ready to compromise on that basis, the only question with it being the amount to be paid. Although promises were made the commission by the city attorney that, in case of an adjournment, the city would make efforts to compromise, nothing was done, and, on the adjourned day the parties again appeared. Attorney Shaw for the city. Arguments were made, and papers were presented and left with the commission. Anticipating the result, Attorney Shaw telegraphed the *News* what it might be, and November 12, the *News* came out as follows: "An outrage! 'The people be d——d' is the answer to the protest in Albany against the granting of more rights to the Jamestown Street Railway Company. Will the people submit to the crowning outrage against self-government?"

Within a short time the company was in receipt of the decision of the

commission, granting the right of change of motive power as requested ; but imposing certain regulations or conditions, the company had agreed to. No reduction of fare or compensation was allowed. This was a substantial gain to the company, and the common council, the *News*, and Martyn felt the effects of it. Before this announcement the company had been hard at work preparing for the change, and, from that time forward, its energies were redoubled ; for it saw the emblems of victory and felt that it must win. November 5, 1890, had been fixed upon as the time to consider the company's application for new extensions, but on this occasion Mr. Newcomer appeared and, asking for further delay, another postponement for two weeks was granted, which would extend beyond the meeting in Albany, and enable him to get his new company in readiness. November 19, 1890, came, and with it the adjourned meeting. We were present and asked to be heard on the extension matter, but Mr. Newcomer arose and stated that the "Citizens Street Railway Company," recently incorporated, "asks the right to construct its lines on the streets before published." Obedient to this request, notice was now ordered to be published, and Councilman Hayward, one of the friends of the new company, moved the committee (that of procrastination) be discharged, which was done, whereupon Councilor Hoyt, another firm friend, moved an adjournment to December 8, 1890, for further consideration, which was carried, and OVER WE WENT.

While all these things were going on the old company had arranged with the towns of Ellicott and Busti for extensions of its line to Lakewood, which had been obtained. The required certificates had also been filed, and notices published and given of an application to the state commission for permission to operate said extensions with electricity. All in all the old company stood in pretty fair condition. The struggle had been long and tedious, but daylight now appeared and it felt encouraged. The one element now remaining was the new company with Newcomer at its head, aided by an opposition, which, though not extensive was persistent. This company had been legally incorporated, and it should be, as it was, respected by the old company. In recognition of faithful service, as well as remembrance of an old friend, the *News*, soon after the birth of the new company, said : "Mr. Newcomer of the new railway company has every reason to feel gratified at his success in getting before the board on an equal footing with the old company."

Time passed on, and with it came great anxiety as to the outcome of the application for extensions. This was a matter before local authority, nor could the old company obtain the consent of the state commission until after this had been determined. It had been announced and understood as being the position of the council that the party, or company, that would offer the greatest financial benefit to the city, would get the new franchises, and in the ostensible view of bringing the companies in competition, council sent

them written conditions on which the franchises would be granted, asking each company, on or before a certain time fixed, to send to it a bid based upon such requirements. The old company declined to do this, and so notified the council; nor did the new company comply with the requirements of council, but sent in a bid embodying new features. The council was captured by this and entertained it, but refused to accept any additional from the old company. Thus "out in the cold," the Jamestown Street Railway Company was looked upon as a bystander. Meeting was adjourned to December 17, 1890, for final action, when the old company was represented as usual. For the purpose of presenting the proceedings as kept by city authority we quote from the clerk's minutes:

Mr. Willard moved the council go into committee of the whole for the purpose of further considering the bid of the Citizens Street Railway Company of Jamestown, N. Y., for the use of certain streets of the city for railway purposes. This was carried by one majority and the council retired. On reassembling in regular session, Mr. Ports read a proposition from the Jamestown Street Railway Company. The same was ordered filed. This proposition was: "That this company shall pay annually into the city treasury three per cent. of its gross earnings, beginning January 1, 1893, and continue to do so until said franchise expires. The said percentage to be upon the extensions only." Mr. Newcomer thereupon, in behalf of his company, offered to do the same thing.

In the report, as part of the agreement of the new company, it was provided:

The city of Jamestown shall and will open West First street, from Cherry street to Washington, and grade the same so that the grade thereof shall not exceed four feet in 100; and that the said company shall have the right to lay, use and maintain double tracks on West First street from Cherry to Washington.

The company was to pay the city \$20,000, but there was no agreement for any percentage on receipts. To open West First street would cost the city several thousand dollars, and to enter into this agreement with the new company was to entail upon the city these two companies. The proposed extensions of the companies were nearly alike except as to West First street. This proposition came up for a bid, and ourself, in behalf of the old company, arose and made this proposition: "The Jamestown Street Railway Company will dispense with the opening of said West First street, and pay the city \$22,000 for the franchise named by it." This was \$2,000 in cash more than had been offered by the new company, and would have saved the city thousands more in relieving it from the opening of West First street. In good judgment we believe that this bid was best by at least \$4,000 for the financial interests of the city, besides avoiding that continual controversy invariably occurring where two or more companies operate in the same locality. The question came to vote on this bid, and the council being equally divided, imposed the responsibility of deciding upon the mayor, who voted in the negative, thus excluding the old company and vesting the franchise in the new one. The effectual defeat of the old company was now accomplished so far as the action of local authority was concerned, and the people

concluded that Jamestown was to have two competing street railways, except, as by some prophesied and hoped, but never accomplished, the old company would pay a good "bonus" to get rid of Newcomer and his incorporation.

One provision of the agreement imposed by the council was that a bond of \$60,000 to be by it approved, should be filed, conditioned for the faithful performance of its part of the agreement by the new company; that said bond was to be executed and filed on or before Feb. 1, 1891. On January 31, 1891, Mr. Newcomer appeared in council and asked for an extension of sixty days to comply with this requirement; but, in the face of public sentiment and interpretation of duty requirements, this was too much to grant, and, thereupon, council determined that, after having given ample time for compliance, and it not being done, the grant to the "Citizens Street Railway Company" should be annulled. For the purpose of affording this time, meeting was adjourned to Feb. 2, 1891. The day came and the meeting was continued to February 3, but nothing more being heard from Mr. Newcomer (he was in our city at the time, as we were informed), the agreement with the new company was annulled, and the franchises awarded the old company. Thus ended Jamestown's great railway controversy to the delight of our people, save and except those whose interests and affections had become involved with and in the actions of this man Newcomer. Love for the Jamestown Street Railway Company was not the moving cause in making this final grant by council, nor would it have been done if reasonable avoidance could have interfered; but the rights and interests of the people had been so long trifled with, patience and procrastination had ceased to be virtues, and this was the sole course to be pursued. Under the law only incorporated companies could compete; and the new one having failed, the old and first one remained.

Reversed as now was the new company on the wheel of fortune, those who had been its advocates were obliged to appear in no enviable position either in the promotion of private enterprise or performance of public duty, and events had pointed out the way for local authority, while the new rights of the old company invested it with an importance that set at defiance its would-be haters. Yet, under these circumstances and though flushed with success, as from the commencement the old company admitted the right of the city to exact compensation for franchises on new streets, and in that spirit of concession which had characterised its action at all times, it agreed and became obligated to pay a certain percentage on receipts from the operation of the road within corporate limits. Difficulties being thus ended, attention was directed to the furtherance of the railway project; the old company, in good faith, in the promotion of public and private interests striving to carry out the purposes of its agreement by building for James-

town a railway fully equal to the intention of its promoters, and worthy of the home they loved, as it should also be unexcelled in our state or country. Whether this has been accomplished or not let the history and present status of the enterprise determine.

Thus it was that February 3, 1891, became the ending and beginning of essential features of the Jamestown street railway enterprise. The service had not as yet extended outside of the city limits, and it was something of a question when it would do so with horse service, but the road was doing the best it could under the circumstances. The capital-stock had nearly all been taken, but needed outlays so exceeded receipts there had been no profit dividends declared. In this change to electricity the company saw encouraging prospects, and the effort in that direction was fully warranted. Notwithstanding the recent controversies the company had been at work preparing for the change, so that this agreement of February 3, 1891, was only additional guaranty that the work would proceed. Matters had been pushed to that extent that, June 11, 1891, the first electric car passed over Third street, and June 13 electric service was fairly opened. All troubles having ended, June 23, 1891, the state railroad commission granted permission for the use of electricity on the newly obtained streets. This vested in the old company the essential street franchises in our city. From this time forward there seemed to be a marked change in about everything; although the horse road had brought many and substantial improvements, the electric promised much more. Our cemetery line was opened July 6, 1891; the line to Lakewood August 1, 1891; and that to Falconer August 30, 1891. With these routes added our car service became an important factor, bringing the residents of Lakewood and Falconer to our door, making us neighbors, our business and social relations contributing to our mutual prosperity and financial benefit, and through this instrumentality I prophesy that Falconer will soon become, as it should be, a part and parcel of our city.

The most recent effort of the company has been in coursing along our lake shore to Celeron, the place of all others on Chautauqua lake at first deemed too obscure and difficult of access, otherwise than by the old land and water ways. The recent and progressing improvements at this place evidence a purpose to make of it a substantial resort for health, recreation and comfort. The company now (June 1, 1894) operates about 20 miles of road. Its receipts from the last year of horse-car service were \$16,142.36, the number of passengers being 327,046. The receipts from the first year of electric service were \$53,340.44, the number of passengers carried being 1,170,618, the first year's excess of receipts being \$37,198.08, and that of passengers carried 843,572. Its power-house, car-barns, living accommodations, office and business places are first class, while its tracks and ways of travel are conceded to be of comparatively high order. It were impossible to enumerate all the

benefits to Jamestown and vicinity from street car service and accommodations; but when we remember the dilapidated structures, fences that had been land-marks for ages, and even forests bordering upon the old village limits which have yielded to this advance; the acres of land divided and subdivided and again cut up into pieces and measured off by feet and inches for building accommodations, the magnificent dwellings erected as by magic, and the numerous streets and highways opened and reduced to public service within our corporation limits and adjacent thereto, the manufacturing establishments, business houses, banking institutions, places for religious worship and educational instruction, our increase in population from 10,000 to over 20,000 souls, and with all our comparatively rapid advance from municipal infancy (through childhood to our teens), with our present vigorous strength and courage to press on to manhood—when we realize all these things, and much else that have come to us since the beginning of our railway, we are not insensible to its demands for honorable mention and worthy approval. The few men who have stood at the helm with money and advice to help on this enterprise will not be forgotten in its history, while what there may have been of jealousy, envy or personal ambition, to glory at their downfall, long since passed into oblivion to be forgotten.

It were not just to close this record without special reference to president Almet N. Broadhead, by whom our railway interests have been managed for many years; whose unceasing energy, business ability and manly pluck have ever made him first and foremost; like a brave soldier, his presence has been in the thickest and hardest of the fight. Today, as ever since placed on duty, he remains unswerved in purpose and unintimidated in action. In his judgment durability, convenience and beauty are the trio of elements that should be embodied in street-car service, all of which are marked features in the Jamestown plant.

We know not what the future may have in store for this corporation, nor do we credit it for all our glories past, but our advance and its progress have been closely allied; and, as its cars found their way along our streets to city limits, new life was awakened and a character of energy aroused in marked contrast from what before existed. "Booms" in real estate have kept alive the spirit of trade, and sales and exchange indicated prosperous growth and general thrift. These facts are records of the past; and, when the future shall have learned the history of Jamestown, and canvassed the causes contributory to its unprecedented prosperity, we believe no helper will be found more worthy or rise higher in popular estimation than the Jamestown Street Railway Company.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS, CITY GOVERNMENT, ETC.

PHYSIANS.—The first few years after Judge Prendergast came to this undeveloped country, he, having the requisite knowledge, administered to the sick, and, assisted by his wife, a most lovable and sympathetic woman, they were attentively and skillfully cared for; and "from the first settlement up to November 9, 1815, there was not a death at the Rapids." Dr. Elial T. Foote* came in the spring of 1815, and was followed in June by Dr. Laban Hazeltine. For many years they were the only physicians. Dr. Hazeltine was born in Wardsboro, Vt., August 7, 1789, and married, in 1813, Content Flagler, a native of Dutchess county. He received a fine medical education, and to the time of his death, May 4, 1852, was in constant practise of his profession here. He was a successful practitioner, a highly esteemed citizen, a christian, and a cultured scholar, and "the medical profession lost in him a wise counselor, and society a most valuable member." His sons attaining maturity were Gilbert W. and Richard F.

Dr. Gilbert Wilkinson Hazeltine was born in Jamestown August 27, 1817, educated in the common schools, Prendergast and Jamestown Academy and Allegheny College the junior year, finishing the college course at home. His medical education was gained in his father's office, at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy, the University of the City of New York, and was one of the demonstrators of that school. He resigned in 1842 and came to Jamestown where he resided until his death April 24, 1893. In 1843 he married Eliza Caroline Boss of Forestville. Mrs. Hazeltine died August 20, 1860. Dr. Hazeltine then married Susan S. Fish, who survives him. Soon after Dr. Hazeltine's return to Jamestown he commenced practice and attained great success. His name will be longest perpetuated in connection with his book, the "Early History of Ellicott," published in 1887.

Dr. William Proudfit, father of William H. Proudfit, "a thoroughly educated, active and ambitious physician," came to Jamestown in January 1832. He thought the people were "too few and too healthy," and only remained long enough to woo and wed Maria, daughter of Elmer Freeman. He soon after removed to Milwaukee and died in 1843. Mrs. Proudfit returned with her children to Jamestown.

*See page 258.

Cornelius Ormes, M. D., a native of Vermont, received his medical degree from Castleton Medical College in 1832. He removed to Panama in 1833, practiced as a surgeon there until 1863, when he came to Jamestown. In 1872 he was called to the chair of obstetrics and uterine surgery in the Detroit Homeopathic College, and discharged his duties with marked ability. He was for many years president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, and occupied many positions requiring a high degree of professional and intellectual attainments. He died in 1886. Dr. Frank D. Ormes, his son, was educated at Ft. Edward, N. Y., and Oberlin College, Ohio. He read medicine with his father, entered Cleveland Medical College in 1861, and was graduated in 1863. He practiced for one year at Panama and then removed to Jamestown, where he has successfully pursued his profession. He was a Republican until the formation of the Liberal Republican party; since then a Democrat. He is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. Masons, Western Star Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M., Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar and Ishmalia Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Buffalo. In 1871 he was elected secretary of his chapter, and has been annually re-elected to that office. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Western New York, the New York Homeopathic Society and American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. John W. Scott, one of the older physicians, is the son of John Scott, who came to Jamestown in 1828 and married Elmina, daughter of Rev. Isaac Eddy, and was prominent for years as a boatman and a manufacturer at the "lower dam." Their son, James B., enlisted in the "9th cavalry" in September, 1861, and died January 18, 1863. John Scott was one of the original members of the Presbyterian church and an elder until his death in 1873. Dr. Scott was born in Jamestown and was graduated from Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in 1866. He is a member of the Chautauqua County Homeopathic Medical Society, and is well known and respected.

Dr. A. F. Ward located here in April, 1861. He was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1860.

Dr. Henry P. Hall, son of Jacob and Eliza (Woodburn) Hall, was born in Charlotte, January 15, 1836. He acquired his medical education at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and at the University of Buffalo, where he received his degree of M. D. He was engaged in the pursuit of his profession at Busti from 1858 to 1862; from 1862 to 1876 at Sinclairville, and established himself at Jamestown in 1876 where for nearly 20 years he has had a successful practice. Dr. Hall was president of the Chautauqua County Medical Society in 1878 and is one of the curators of the University of Buffalo, and surgeon of the Erie railroad. Dr. H. A. Eastman became associated with him in 1893.

Dr. Alvin B. Rice, a native of Harmony, was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital (New York) Medical College in 1867. After practising in

Panama for 20 years, he came here in 1889. He was U. S. examining surgeon for pensions for 10 years, and is president of the county homeopathic medical society.

Dr. J. H. Rathborn practiced here several years from 1860, and died in 1877. He had been president of the county medical society. Dr. Jeremiah Andrews came to Jamestown in 1863 and was in practice until 1876. He was also president of the county medical society.

Dr. Ai Waterhouse, a native of Maine, was graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College, was commissioned surgeon of the Fifth Maine in the civil war, and promoted to brigade surgeon and division surgeon, and was distinguished for his skill. After the war he came here, and became prominent in his profession. He was a great student, an enthusiastic microscopist, an abhorrer of shams and humbugs. He was true, honest and fearless as a friend and a professional man, and was a splendid type of the old school of physicians. He died January 4, 1893. His sons are E. E. Waterhouse, and Dr. Charles H. Waterhouse, of Sherman.

William Prendergast Bemus, M. D., was born at Bemus Point in 1827. He read medicine with Dr. Shanahan of Warren, Pa., attended lectures at Oberlin College, and was graduated from Berkshire Medical Institute of Springfield, Mass. He then opened an office at Ashville, but in a few years came to Jamestown, where he practiced until his death. He held a prominent position in his profession, was a liberal and sympathetic physician, rendering his services to all who asked them. He was an ardent Democrat, served as president of the Cleveland Democratic Club, yet never aspired to political office. He was secretary of the board of pensions at Jamestown, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He died in September, 1890. Dr. Morris N. Bemus, his son, was graduated from Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1885, read medicine with his father, and was graduated in 1888 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. He entered into partnership with his father and has since continued in practice.

Dr. William M. Bemus, son of Colonel George H. Bemus, was born at Meadville, and was educated in the public schools and Allegheny College. After studying medicine with Dr. Church of Meadville, he entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1876 and was graduated therefrom in 1878. He then located for practice in Jamestown.

Era M. Scofield, M. D., son of Seth and Rua (Scofield) Scofield, was born in Ellery, December 23, 1856. He married Louisa M., daughter of William O. and Armenia (Wallis) Brownell. He received his medical education at the University of Buffalo, and there received his degree of M. D. February 26, 1884. After practicing his profession at Gerry for seven or eight years, he established himself at Jamestown, December 1, 1891. He

belongs to the Chautauqua County Medical Society and the Jamestown Medical Society, and was for two years surgeon for the N. Y. P. & O. railroad. He is interested in brotherhood organizations, holding membership in the Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., and in Sylvan lodge F. & A. M. of Sinclairville, and Western Sun Chapter and Jamestown Commandery.

Alfred T. Livingston, M. D., a Pennsylvanian, was educated at Jamestown Academy and Allegheny College, studied medicine, was graduated in medicine from the University of Buffalo, practiced there a short time, then was assistant physician of the Utica Insane Asylum for five years and subsequently established and conducted for eight years a home hospital in Philadelphia for the treatment of mental disorders. He then located here.

Robert N. Blanchard, M. D., born in Ellicott, studied medicine in Jamestown with his uncle Dr. H. C. Blanchard, was graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1880 and has since practised here as a physician and surgeon.

Laban Hazeltine, M. D., a member of the Hazeltine family, is a well-known and successful practitioner.

Orello S. Martin, M. D., a homeopathic practitioner for many years, devotes himself to the treatment of nervous and kindred diseases.

Other medical men are John H. Cooper, Henry Neville, Jason Parker, William J. Morris, S. Z. Fisher, George B. Jones, C. E. Lundgren, A. E. Myers, C. Phillips, L. W. Snow, J. J. Towle, J. H. Wiggins.

James Harrison, a native of Oneida county, came about 1829 from Warsaw, and engaged in jewelery work. He was a good metallurgist, and an excellent mechanic, was often employed to make plates for travelling dentists, and soon devoted himself to dentistry until his death in 1873.

J. B. Rawson, from Schroon Lake, came here in 1850, and in November, 1851, commenced to study dentistry with Mr. Harrison, whose daughter, Nancy H., he married. Mr. Rawson is still in dental practice, and his sons John B., Clark H., and Harry P., follow the same profession, the last two being with their father. Mr. Harrison was the first located dentist of the county and had the custom of the leading families of Dunkirk, Fredonia, etc. Swetland & Anderson, J. E. Almy and others practise dentistry.

LAWYERS.*—Cook, Fisher & Wade.—Judge Orsell Cook, son of Benjamin Cook, was born in Wells, Vt., February 23, 1809. He came to Busti, Chautauqua county, in 1830. In 1833 he commenced the study of law with Hon. Richard P. Marvin, in Jamestown, and was subsequently admitted to practice. He was surrogate of Chautauqua county three years from January, 1844. He was elected county judge in 1862, which office he held from January 1, 1863, to January 1, 1867; and by reëlection for a second term of four years. He was associated with C. R. Lockwood in the practice of law for about a quarter of a century, and is now the senior member of the law

*For early lawyers see chapter XXXIX.

firm of Cook, Fisher & Wade. Judge Cook has been one of Jamestown's prominent and trusted lawyers and many young men have received their legal education from him. Jerome B. Fisher, born at Russellburg, Pa., February 13, 1851, was educated in Jamestown and at Cornell University. In 1875 he commenced the study of law with Bootey & Fowler, was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1878, and has practiced in Jamestown with various partners until 1881; since that time he has been associated with Judge Cook. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888. Arthur C. Wade, born in 1852 at Charlotte, was admitted to the bar at Albany May 16, 1877. He entered into partnership with Hon. Theodore A. Case of Ellington June 1, 1877, which continued until January 31, 1883, at which time he entered into copartnership with Hon. Orsell Cook and Jerome B. Fisher.

Sessions & Sessions.—Hon. Walter L. Sessions, son of John S. and Sally (Green) Sessions, was born in Brandon, Vt., and came a child with his father, who settled early in Clymer. Mr. Sessions read law with Hon. Abner Lewis at Panama, was admitted to the bars of the supreme court and court of chancery in 1849, at the only general term of the supreme court ever held in this county. He engaged in practice at Panama, and had offices there until 1887, when he removed to Jamestown. Mr Sessions was member of assembly in 1853 and 1854, served in 1854 as chairman of the committee of ways and means—the youngest man that had ever held that position. He was member of the state senate in 1860, 1861, 1866 and 1867, and was chairman of its most important committee, that of finance. He represented Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, and Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany counties in the Forty-ninth Congress. He was one of the three commissioners appointed by Governor Flower to act with three commissioners appointed by President Harrison to expend the \$600,000 appropriated by this state for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, build the New York building and decide what articles from this state should be placed on exhibition. He married Mary R., daughter of Hon. Silas Terry, of French Creek. Their children are Walter L.; Velma J.; (Mrs. C. P. Ingersoll), Edith (Mrs. Horace E. Tupper). Walter Louis Sessions, Jr., was born in Panama, July 14, 1866. He entered Hamilton college in 1884, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1888, and the same year was graduated from the Maynard-Knox law school at Clinton. He was admitted to the bar at Syracuse general term in August, 1888, practiced in Chicago one year and in New York city 18 months. In 1891 he formed a partnership with his father at Jamestown.

Clark R. Lockwood, son of Jeremiah and Amanda (Lawson) Lockwood, was born June 6, 1827, in Schroon, Essex county. He read law with Orsell Cook from 1849, attended Fowler Law School, Ballston Spa, and was

admitted to practice at Buffalo in 1823, when, with W. M. Newton, he formed the law firm of Lockwood & Newton at Jamestown. In 1855 the firm of Cook & Lockwood was organized, which in 1880 became Cook, Lockwood & Fisher. In 1881 ill health forced Mr. Lockwood from practice for 18 months, during which time he built the beautiful opera house block that was burned August 2, 1894. Mr. Lockwood is a Republican in politics, a "liberal" in religion, an ardent advocate of "political equality," and an indefatigable worker in many fields of enterprise. He possesses fine literary taste, has written an extensive "History of the Jamestown Street Railway Company," (of which he has been secretary and attorney from the first), and valuable contributions to this history.

Hon. Porter Sheldon was born at Victor, Ontario county, September 29, 1831. After a common school education he attended Fredonia Academy from which he was graduated in the class of 1852, then commenced the study of law with Judge George Barker. He continued his law studies with Alvah Warden and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court at Batavia in 1854. He then formed a partnership with his brother Alexander at Randolph, and in 1854 established himself in Jamestown as a lawyer. He soon removed to Rockford, Illinois, and in 1861 was elected as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention from Winnebago county. He was one of the 22 republican members of that notable body which contained many of the leading men and ablest jurists of that state. In 1866 he returned to Jamestown, engaged in the practice of law, and in 1868 was elected a member of the Forty-first Congress to represent his district. Mr. Sheldon is president of the American Aristotype Company.

Nelson H. Hill is a native of this county. He read law with Charles B. Green of Ellington, Alexander Sheldon at Randolph, and Judge Thomas B. Grosvenor of Dunkirk, and was admitted to practice in 1861, and located in Jamestown in 1877 where he continues practice.

Byron A. Barlow, son of Abner and Polly (Strunk) Barlow, was born in Ellicott, August 10, 1834. He read law in the office of Cook & Lockwood, and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1867. He has practiced his profession in Jamestown.

Nathan D. Lewis, a native of Herkimer county, was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, June 17, 1881, and has since been admitted to the United States district and circuit courts. He located in Jamestown in 1878; in 1885 he began the publication of the *Agitator*, the first prohibition paper published in the county; in 1889 he sold the paper to a company. His life as a lawyer has been passed in Jamestown.

Abner Hazeltine, son of Judge Abner and Matilda (Hayward) Hazeltine, was born March 18, 1836, at Jamestown. He was educated for his profession at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and Albany Law School, Albany,

and was admitted to the bar in December, 1860, and commenced practice in Jamestown in 1861. He has been postmaster of Jamestown, district attorney of Chautauqua county, and United States circuit court commissioner.

Alonzo C. Pickard, born in Ellery, February 17, 1838, is a son of Henry and Maria (Vandewurker) Pickard. He was educated at Meadville Academy and Allegheny College. He served three years and three months in the war. He enlisted as a private and was mustered out as first-lieutenant, and brevetted captain and major for meritorious service on the field of battle. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, practiced in Busti until July, 1886. He has since been in active practice in Jamestown.

Winfield Scott Cameron, son of John A. and Harmony (Hitchcock) Cameron, was born in Ellicott, June 5, 1838. He was educated at Randolph Academy, Chamberlain Institute, and Jamestown Academy. August 5, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. H., 154th N. Y. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He received several promotions, arriving to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. He had commenced the study of law with Alexander Sheldon at Randolph, and after the war attended the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in May, 1866, and located in Jamestown. Colonel Cameron was member of assembly for two years from 1868, and served the village of Jamestown one term as trustee.

Erastus Crosby, son of Eliakim and Lucy A. (Baxter) Crosby, was born in Poland in 1838. After graduating from Tufts College, Medford, Mass., in 1865, he came to Jamestown, read law with Judge R. P. Marvin, went to Missouri and was admitted to the bar there in 1869. He passed some years in teaching and returned to Jamestown in November, 1887, and in June, 1889, was admitted to the bar of this state, and opened an office in this city.

Bootey, Fowler & Weeks.—Edward Robert Bootey was born in Ellicott, April 16, 1839. He attended Jamestown Academy and commenced the study of law with Cook & Lockwood in 1859. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C. 9th N. Y. Cavalry for three months and served that time. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in May, 1864, and January 1, 1865, opened a law office in Jamestown. In March, 1866, he formed a partnership with James I. Fowler as Bootey & Fowler. June 1, 1884, James L. Weeks was admitted as a partner in the firm of Bootey, Fowler & Weeks. In 1871 Mr. Bootey was chosen district attorney and served until 1878. He is a member of James M. Brown Post No. 285, G. A. R. James I. Fowler was born in Chestertown, Warren county, April 15, 1838. He attended Cleveland Law School, read law with Boardman & Ingersoll of Cleveland, Ohio, and with Cook & Lockwood and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1864. James L. Weeks is a native of Jamestown. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1883 and admitted to the bar in 1884. In 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney, receiving a flattering vote.

Hon. Eleazer Green was born March 16, 1846, at Remsen, Oneida Co., N. Y. He is a son of Eleazer and Sylvina (Kent) Green. He received his professional education in the Albany law school and in the offices of Cook & Lockwood, Jamestown, and was admitted to the bar in Albany, May 4, 1868. He has practiced in Jamestown, never having had an office elsewhere. His office is in the Prendergast building, 301 Main street, where it has been since July 3, 1876. The late James Prendergast and Mr. Green, composing the firm of Green & Prendergast, moved into these offices at that time, where they continued to do business as partners until his death, December 21, 1879. Mr. Green continued in the same offices practicing his profession. In May, 1894, Mr. Green was elected mayor by a practically unanimous vote. He was the founder of Greenhurst, the beautiful lake resort, and it bears his name.

Stevens & Peterson.—Frank Walker Stevens was born in Leon, Catt. Co., December 16, 1847, was educated for the profession of law in the office of Jenkins & Goodwill at East Randolph, and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in September, 1871. He commenced practice at East Randolph, Catt. Co., in January, 1872, in partnership with Johnson V. Goodwill and remained there until October 1, 1882, then removed to Jamestown, becoming a member of the firm of Sheldon, Green, Stevens & Benedict. This firm continued from October 1, 1882, until July 1, 1890. From July, 1, 1890, until February 1, 1893, he had no partner, and February 1, 1893, he entered into partnership with Frederick R. Peterson, forming the firm of Stevens & Peterson. Mr. Stevens was elected district attorney of Cattaraugus Co. in 1877, and reelected in 1880, serving continuously in that office from January 1, 1878, to December 31, 1883. In 1891 Mr. Stevens was elected a member of the Board of Education of the Jamestown Public Schools. Frederick Robert Peterson was born in Ellicott, January 21, 1856. He is a son of Frank A. and Charlotte (Johnson) Peterson. He was graduated from the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute in June, 1880. He taught school one year and then commenced the study of law with Sheldon, Green, Stevens & Benedict, of Jamestown. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1885. From 1883 to 1888 Mr. Peterson served as clerk of the city of Jamestown, and in May, 1892, was elected supervisor. In 1888 he formed a law partnership with C. R. Lockwood, which was dissolved February 28, 1893. Mr. Peterson then entered into partnership with F. W. Stevens.

Frank E. Sessions was born at Chautauqua, May 22, 1847. He studied law with his uncle, Walter L. Sessions of Panama. In April, 1873, he was admitted to the New York bar, and in 1876 opened an office in Jamestown. He was appointed by Governor Cornell special county judge for this county and at the end of his term was elected for a term of three years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been treasurer for many years of the Methodist Episcopal church of Jamestown.

Dexter D. Dorn was born in Farmington, Pa., September 26, 1849. After attending Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, he commenced the study of law with Wicks & Curtiss, September 26, 1887, was graduated from the Albany Law School May 23, 1889, was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, June 6, 1890, and has since been a law practitioner here.

Vernon E. Peckham, son of Lauriston and Mary Jane (Bacon) Peckham, was born in Caneadea, Allegany county, October 1, 1849. He was educated at Belfast Seminary in Belfast, and read law with Hon. D. P. Richardson at Angelica, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1878. Mr. Peckham followed his profession at Attica until February, 1885, when he came to Jamestown, and has since been in practice. In July, 1891, formed a partnership with Frank S. Wheeler. This continued two years. Mr. Peckham was elected Special County Judge and assumed the office Jan. 1, 1893.

Frank (Stevens) Thorpe, son of Hon. Lewis P. Thorpe, was born in Napoli, Cattaraugus county, in 1851. He was educated at the Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He began the study of law with Cook & Lockwood of Jamestown, was admitted to the bar in Rochester in 1881. He has, however, been engaged in teaching in the Chamberlain Institute and as principal of Gowanda, Forestville, and Jamestown Union Schools.

A. Frank Jenks was born in Poland, March 1, 1851, attended Randolph Academy and Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, and Rochester University where he was graduated in 1875. He was then principal and disciplinarian of the New York City Juvenile Asylum, next for three years principal of Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, and later principal of Olean Union School. He was admitted to the bar at Denver, Col., in February, 1881, later taught Latin and Greek in Fredonia Normal School. October 5, 1883, was admitted to the bar of this state at Rochester, and opened an office in Jamestown.

George C. VanDusen, son of Benjamin F. and Mehitabel (Lovell) VanDusen, was born in Jamestown, December 8, 1851. He was educated in Jamestown, read law with his brother, Judge A. A. VanDusen, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and commenced law practice in Sherman. In 1887 he located here as a lawyer. He is one of the proprietors of the *Sunday Sun*.

Wiltzie & Lewis.—L. W. Wiltzie, a native of the county, was admitted to the bar in 1875 and formed a law partnership with H. R. Lewis several years ago.

Olof A. Olson was born at Skarbolstorp, Kil Parish, Vermland, Sweden, December 17, 1851. He was educated partly in the common schools of Sweden and at Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute. After reading law for some time in Jamestown, he completed his studies at the Albany law school, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in May, 1875.

He established himself as a lawyer in Jamestown, October 20, 1880. He is author of the article on the Swedes published in this volume.

Robert George Shaw, son of Thomas G. and Cornelia D. (Bishop) Shaw, was born June 20, 1852, at Newcomb, Essex county, N. Y. When he was a year and a half old his parents removed to Minerva in the same county, and here Robert G. received a common school education. He entered the Elizabethtown, N. Y., Union Free School and Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in June, 1874. In January, 1875, he commenced reading law in the offices of Hon. Robert S. Hale, Francis A. Smith and Rowland C. Kellogg, of Elizabethtown, and in January, 1878, was admitted to the bar at Albany General Term. He opened an office in Minerva, and practised until December, 1882, when he came to Jamestown, and followed his profession alone until September 1, 1883, when he formed a partnership with C. R. Lockwood, which was dissolved and one formed with John Woodward August 1, 1885. This continued until October 1, 1886, since which time Mr. Shaw has practised law alone. In May, 1888, he was elected city clerk, serving four years. In July, 1889, he was appointed city attorney, and held the office three years. October 1, 1884, Mr. Shaw married Evelyn M., daughter of John M. and Maria E. (Eddy) Gardner.

John G. Wicks, son of Walter D. and Wealthy (Clark) Wicks, was born in Carroll, January 10, 1854. He was educated at the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute. In 1872 he commenced the study of law with Cook & Lockwood and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1876, and was admitted to the bar the same year, and established himself in Jamestown for practice. In 1883 Mr. Wicks formed a copartnership with J. Delevan Curtiss, which was dissolved in August, 1891. Mr. Wicks has been attorney for the City National Bank since 1877. He served four years as a member of the city council. Mr. Wicks married Miss Emma L. Russell.

Joel J. Crandall was born at Mansfield, Catt. Co., Jan. 10, 1854, was educated in common schools, at Ten Broeck Free Academy, Franklinville, and at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph. He studied law with Nash & Lincoln at Little Valley, and Coxe & Whipple, Salamanca, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in June, 1885. He has practiced in Salamanca, and at Jamestown since October, 1890.

DeForest D. Woodford was born in Pennsylvania in 1856, was educated at the Jamestown High School, and was admitted to the Chautauqua county bar in 1882, and has since practiced his profession here. He was village clerk two terms, justice of the peace three terms and has served as vice-police justice several years.

George R. Butts, son of Merrill and Elsie (Rice) Butts, was born at Harmony, December 31, 1857. After attending Fredonia Academy and Jamestown High School, he entered the law office of Smith & Fisher in 1880, and

was admitted to the bar at Rochester October 6, 1883. He has practiced his profession at Jamestown, and was special county judge from January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1893.

J. Delevan Curtiss, son of Edward J. and Elizabeth (Eaton) Curtiss, was born in Frewsburg, April 13, 1858. He was an orphan at the age of four years, and early became accustomed to rely upon his own exertions. He began teaching school when sixteen, and subsequently came to Jamestown and entered the Union School and Collegiate Institute. For one year (1879-80) he was principal at the Union school at Kennedyville. August 1, 1880, he commenced the study of law with John G. Wicks, and October 3, 1883, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, and formed a law partnership with Mr. Wicks which continued until August 14, 1891. Since then Mr. Curtiss has pursued his profession alone. A Democrat in politics, in May 1891, he was elected alderman of the first ward—the banner republican ward of the city.

Woodward & Brown.—John Woodward, son of Daniel S. and Cornelia (Lake) Woodward, was born at Charlotte Center, August 18, 1859. He was graduated from the Fredonia Normal School in 1878, and began the study of law with Morris & Lambert in Fredonia, then attended the University of the city of New York, from which he was graduated in May, 1881. Admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in May, 1881, he commenced to practice law in Fredonia, and removed to Jamestown in August, 1883, where he has since resided. He was appointed the first city attorney under the charter, in April, 1886, served two years. He was supervisor of the 1st, 2d and 3d wards of the city in 1887 and served five years in succession. In 1892 he was elected district attorney. May 26, 1886, he married Mary E., daughter of Hon. George Barker of Fredonia. He has been associated in practice with Hon. W. L. Sessions and with Hon. Eleazer Green. His present partner is Addison Herbert Brown, who was born in Pleasantville, Pa., Nov. 22, 1869. He was graduated from Sherman Academy and Union School in June, 1885. He studied law at the Buffalo Law School and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, June 4, 1891, practiced law in that city, and, October, 1893, located in Jamestown and is now in partnership with John Woodward.

Alfred L. Furlow, son of Luther J. and Emily E. (Beach) Furlow, was born in Gerry February 8, 1860. After reading law for two years with B. A. Barlow, of Jamestown, he went to Michigan and was admitted to the bar in December, 1884. In 1885 he returned to Jamestown and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, and opened an office here. June 24, 1889, he was appointed a justice of the peace to fill a vacancy, and in 1890 was elected for a four-year term. In one year by virtue of his office he married over 90 couples.

Hon. Egbert Erie Woodbury, only son of Frank and Philetta (Mills) Woodbury, was born at Cherry Creek, March 29, 1861. Frank Woodbury his father was a native of Cherry Creek where he lived until his

death in 1862; his wife died about ten years later. Egburt then went to live with an aunt at Randolph. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, supplemented by a three years' course at Chamberlain Institute at Randolph. He commenced reading law with Hon. Rodney R. Crowley at Randolph in 1881, and attended the Albany Law School. In 1882 he came here and entered the law office of Lakin & Sessions, remained until 1884, when he was admitted to practice at Rochester. In July, 1884, he entered into a law partnership with Lakin & Sessions, under the firm name of Lakin, Sessions & Woodbury. This partnership was terminated a few days after by the sudden death of Judge Lakin. The firm of Sessions & Woodbury was then formed and continued for one year. Mr. Woodbury was then associated with Hon. George R. Butts as Woodbury & Butts and continued until 1890. Mr. Woodbury was elected one of the first justices of the peace of the city of Jamestown in 1886, held the office until January 1, 1890, declining a reelection. In the summer of 1890 he entered the list of competitors to secure the nomination of his party (Republican) for the office of member of assembly from this district. At the caucuses of his party, after a spirited contest, he fairly won the nomination. The election which followed gave Mr. Woodbury a plurality of 1,721 votes. He was again nominated without opposition, and elected to succeed himself in the fall of 1891, receiving a plurality of 2,669 votes. His services in the legislature of 1891 and 1892 met with the general approval of his constituents. He was a member of the Republican County Committee from Jamestown in '89 '90 and '91, serving as chairman in 1889, and general manager of the campaign work in 1891. He is now in nomination for surrogate on the Republican ticket. December 25, 1880, he married Florence E., daughter of Wales F. and Elizabeth (Smith) Holbrook of Randolph. They had four children, Grace E., Frank C., Glenn C., and Roy H., who died December 31, 1890.

Frederick A. Brightman, son of Joseph and Lucinda (Allen) Brightman, was born in Clymer, September 17, 1861. He attended the Fredonia Normal School, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, June 6, 1884. He read law with Hon. Walter L. Sessions at Panama, and soon after being admitted to practice formed a partnership with him which continued until 1887, when he went to Hutchinson, Kansas. He returned to Jamestown in January, 1888, and formed a partnership with A.C. Pickard, which continued until 1890.

Frank S. Wheeler, son of Silas J. and Maria Wheeler, was born at Ellington, December 16, 1864. He read law with Hon. Theodore A. Case at Ellington, and with Bootey, Fowler & Weeks, was graduated from Albany Law School in 1887, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1887, at Albany. He practiced his profession at Ellington until July, 1890, when he came to Jamestown and in 1891 formed a partnership with V. E. Peckham which continued two years.

Elhanan W. Bucklin, Jr., son of Elhanan W. and Sallie (Akin) Bucklin, is a native of Carroll. He read law with Green, Prendergast & Benedict, attended the law department of Union University, was graduated as B. L. in 1888, admitted to the bar at Albany in May, 1888, and at Erie, Pa., in 1891. He has practiced his profession in Erie county, Pa., and located in Jamestown in July, 1893.

John H. Prather, son of A. S. and Lucy J. Prather, was born in Pennsylvania in 1866. He studied law with C. R. Lockwood, Esq., was graduated from the Buffalo Law School in May, 1890, admitted to the bar at Buffalo January 10, 1890, and established himself at Jamestown in July, 1892.

Leon L. Fancher studied law in Cornell University and was graduated therefrom in 1891 with the degree of LL. B. He then commenced a course of legal studies with Green & Woodward and opened an office here in 1892.

Herbert L. Hunt, a practicing attorney in Jamestown, is the second son of Henry N. and Harriet A. (Crofoot) Hunt of Poland. He entered the law office of Vernon E. Peckham at Jamestown, September 9, 1889, and read law two years, then attended the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom June 17, 1892. He was admitted to the bar May 6, 1892.

Wilton C. Lindsey, born at Frewsburg, was a son of Rev. A. J. Lindsey. Read law with Hon. Walter L. Sessions and John Woodward, was admitted to the bar January 10, 1889, at Buffalo, and has since practiced at Jamestown. In 1891 he was one of the organizers of the Chautauqua National Building and Loan Association, and is its attorney.

The calendar gives the name of George W. Potter as a lawyer.

Jamestown was incorporated as a city March 31, 1886. There was but one regular ticket at the first election held April 13, and Oscar F. Price received 1,780 votes for mayor out of the total vote of 1,915.

CITY GOVERNMENT. 1886—Mayor, Oscar F. Price. Aldermen, First Ward: John G. Wicks, Adam Ports; Second Ward: W. T. Bradshaw, Theodore E. Grandin; Third Ward: C. F. Hedman, James S. Ellis; Fourth Ward: Elial F. Carpenter, Conrad A. Hult; Fifth Ward: Edward R. Bootey, Hiram S. Hall. Clerk, Fred. R. Peterson. Treasurer, Henry Rappole. Engineer, George W. Jones. Attorney, John Woodward. Street Commissioner, Russell J. Forbes. Justices, Marshall P. Strunk, De Forest D. Woodford, Egbert E. Woodbury, Herbert U. Bain. Assessors, James C. Sampson, John W. Johnson, John M. Farnham. Police Justice, Henry J. Yates.

1887—Mayor, Oscar F. Price. Aldermen, First Ward: John G. Wicks, Adam Ports; Second Ward: T. E. Grandin, W. D. Shedd; Third Ward: James S. Ellis, Charles F. Hedman; Fourth Ward: Conrad A. Hult, Benjamin Nichols; Fifth Ward: Edward R. Bootey, Frank B. Bush. Clerk, F. R. Peterson. Treasurer, Henry Rappole. Engineer, George W. Jones. Attorney, John Woodward. Street Commissioner, R. J. Forbes. Justices, D. D. Woodford, E. E. Woodbury, H. U. Bain, M. P. Strunk. Assessors, J. W. Johnson, John M. Farnham, J. C. Sampson. Police Justice H. J. Yates.

1888—Mayor, Oscar F. Price. Aldermen, First Ward: Adam Ports, John G. Wicks; Second Ward: William D. Shedd, Theodore E. Grandin; Third Ward: Charles F. Hedman, Robert Bryan; Fourth Ward: Benjamin Nichols, Halbert A. Barrows; Fifth Ward: Frank B. Bush, Samuel Briggs. Clerk, R. G. Shaw. Treasurer, Henry Rappole. Engineer, George W. Jones. Attorney, A. C. Wade. Street Commissioner, George W. Jones. Justices, E. E. Woodbury, H. U. Bain, M. P. Strunk (died, and Sept. 3, E. W. Bucklin, Jr., appointed), D. D. Woodford. Assessors, J. M. Farnham, J. C. Sampson, J. W. Johnson. Police Justice, Henry J. Yates.

1889—Mayor, Oscar F. Price. Aldermen, First Ward: John G. Wicks, Adam Ports; Second Ward: T. E. Grandin, B. W. Hayward; Third Ward, Robert Bryan, James S. Ellis; Fourth Ward: H. A. Barrows, Charles E. Morse; Fifth Ward: Samuel Briggs, Frank B. Bush. Clerk, R. G. Shaw. Treasurer, Henry Rappole. Engineer, G. W. Jones. Attorney, R. G. Shaw. Street Commissioner, George W. Jones. Justices, H. U. Bain, (A. L. Furlow appointed to succeed him June 24), D. D. Woodford, E. W. Bucklin, Jr. Assessors, J. M. Farnham, John W. Johnson, J. C. Sampson. Police Justice, Henry J. Yates.

1890—Mayor, Oscar F. Price. Aldermen, First Ward: Adam Ports, Jackson C. Meredith; Second Ward: Benjamin W. Hayward, Peter H. Hoyt; Third Ward: James S. Ellis, John Swanson; Fourth Ward: Charles E. Morse, John W. Willard; Fifth Ward: Frank B. Bush, Frank H. George. Clerk, Robert G. Shaw. Treasurer, Norman R. Thompson. Engineer, George W. Jones. Attorney, Robert G. Shaw. Street Commissioner, George W. Jones. Justices, De Forest D. Woodford, E. W. Bucklin, Jr., (resigned and Charles W. Creal appointed to succeed him in June), Alfred L. Furlow, George W. Norton. Assessors, John M. Farnham, James C. Sampson, John W. Johnson. Police Justice, Henry J. Yates.

1891—Mayor, Oscar F. Price. Aldermen, First Ward, J. C. Meredith, J. Delevan Curtiss; Second Ward: Peter H. Hoyt, B. W. Hayward; Third Ward: John Swanson, Robert Bryan; Fourth Ward: J. W. Willard, Chas. E. Morse; Fifth Ward: Frank H. George, Jeremiah Hotchkiss. Clerk, R. G. Shaw. Treasurer, N. R. Thompson. Engineer, George W. Jones. Attorney, R. G. Shaw. Street Commissioner, Dana Fenton. Justices, G. W. Norton, C. W. Creal, A. L. Furlow, D. D. Woodford. Assessors, J. M. Farnham, J. W. Johnson, William Kelliher. Police Justice, Henry J. Yates.

1892—Mayor, Oscar F. Price. Aldermen, First Ward: J. Delevan Curtiss, James A. Clary; Second Ward: B. W. Hayward, John E. O'Connell; Third Ward: Robert Bryan, John Swanson; Fourth Ward: C. E. Morse, Conrad A. Hult; Fifth Ward: Jeremiah Hotchkiss, August C. Norquist. Clerk, James G. Barker. Treasurer, Norman R. Thompson. Engineer, George W. Jones. Attorney, John G. Wicks. Street Commissioner, Dana Fenton. Justices, D. D. Woodford, C. W. Creal, A. L. Furlow, E. P. Mahoney. Assessors, J. M. Farnham, W. Kelliher, Oscar F. Johnson. Police Justice, Henry J. Yates.

1893—Mayor, Oscar F. Price. Aldermen, First Ward: J. A. Clary, Noah W. Gokey; Second Ward: John E. O'Connell, Michael W. Ward; Third Ward: John Swanson, William H. Cole; Fourth Ward: Conrad A. Hult, Samuel A. Carlson; Fifth Ward: A. C. Norquist, Jeremiah Hotchkiss. Clerk, J. G. Barker. Treasurer, N. R. Thompson. Engineer, George W. Jones. Attorney, John G. Wicks. Street Commissioner, Dana Fenton. Justices, C. W. Creal, A. L. Furlow, D. D. Woodford, E. P. Mahoney. Assessors, J. M. Farnham, William Kelliher, John A. Hulquist. Police Justice, Henry J. Yates.

1894—Mayor, Eleazer Green. Aldermen, First Ward: N. W. Gokey, Clarence H. Lake; Second Ward: M. W. Ward, Walter B. Horton; Third Ward: W. H. Cole, J. Emil Johnson; Fourth Ward, S. A. Carlson, Conrad A. Hult; Fifth Ward, A. C. Norquist, Myron A. Fish. Clerk, J. G. Barker. Treasurer, N. R. Thompson. Engineer, G. W. Jones. Attorney, John G. Wicks. Street Commissioner, Horace Walker. Justices, A. L. Furlow, D. D. Woodford, Edward Mahoney, H. L. Hunt. Assessors, J. M. Farnham, J. C. Thomas, Andrew Rundquist. Police Justice, H. J. Yates.

SUPERVISORS: 1886, Daniel Griswold, Jerome B. Fisher; 1887, John Woodward, Henry B. Lammers; 1888, John Woodward, John J. Aldrich; 1889, John Woodward, J. J. Aldrich; 1890, John Woodward, J. J. Aldrich; 1891, John Woodward, J. J. Aldrich; 1892, J. J. Aldrich, Fred. R. Peterson; 1893, J. J. Aldrich, James A. Clary; 1894, J. J. Aldrich, James A. Clary.

As a city Jamestown has more than fulfilled expectations. It has kept pace with cities of greater population and wealth. Its wealth lies in the great number and variety of its individual enterprises. It has always been noted for the diversity of its products, and this is the chief reason of its prosperity. Nathan Brown, Esq., in an account of flatboating from 1843 to 1858, mentions the articles made here forming his cargoes: Pails, tubs, keelers, vencers, lath, shingles, hay rakes, cradles, scythe-snaths, half-bushel and smaller wooden measures, sash, doors, blinds, etc. In the years mentioned he "run" 65 boats, and sold \$190,000 worth of goods made in Jamestown. This diversity of production has continued. From 1883 to 1893 the valuation of the city's real and personal property increased from \$2,711,391 to \$4,847,297. Its prosperity has not been dependent alone on one or two gigantic industries, to languish when they were idle. No manufacturing city of America has so many varying products for the population and capital invested, nor is there one where individual enterprise does so much of the business. The goods manufactured include worsted goods, woolens, knit goods, cotton

warps, plush, etc., rough and dressed lumber, sash, doors, blinds, sliding blinds, and kindred commodities, shoes, clothing, shirts, cane-seat chairs, wood-seat chairs, chamber suits, lounges, spring beds, splint-seat chairs, tables, bedsteads, mantels, bent-chair-stock, hall-racks, pianos, butter packages, carriages, wagons, cylinder and other desks, veneers, wooden boxes, steam engines, boilers, axes, machine repairing, iron specialties, wrenches, metallic vault and bank furniture, bicycles, washing machines, clothes-wringers, corn-planters, general machinery, sail and row boats, vitrified brick, photographic paper, photographic plates, paper boxes, mattresses, snuff, flour, feed, etc. These are the leading manufacturing interests, although there are other important establishments.

We extract from an editorial in the *Sunday Sun* in May, 1894. As the publisher Guy H. Fuller is state factory inspector of this district, the figures given are official :

From less than 8,000 inhabitants in 1869 Jamestown has risen to be a city of fully 22,000 in 1894, and is still growing. From the few paltry shops that catered to a local trade in 1869 have grown, according to the books of the factory inspector, 150 manufacturing establishments, representing nearly every branch of industry, and sending their products into all the markets of the world. There are millions of dollars invested in the plants of these factories, the value of their products will more than reach the two hundred millions mark every year and at a very low estimate their payrolls at present represent a yearly outlay of more than \$2,500,000. These official figures place Jamestown far in the lead of all towns of its size in the United States and probably in the world. (The factories at Falconer, which are practically Jamestown enterprises are included.) The books show that there are at present employed a total of 5,257 persons, male and female, in the factories of Jamestown. With the established average as a basis this would indicate that only about 143 families are unrepresented in the manufactories and when all manufacturing industries are said to be languishing. Taking into consideration the large number of people employed in other business houses it is evident that there are few if any persons unemployed, and we doubt if any city in the country can make a better showing.

The well-located municipal center of a district presenting such many-sided prosperity as that surrounding Jamestown, must of necessity be a flourishing community, an agreeable place of residence, the seat of commercial enterprise and of manufacturing activity "while grass grows" in the fair fields and "water runs" in the beautiful Chadakoin river. Here are the most favorable conditions for that agreement of labor and capital which is the basis of business success. Here is a home market of no mean importance, the largest butter market of the state, and an abundant supply of the necessities of life, upon the cheap and easy procurement of which so largely depend the health, the happiness, the comfort and the satisfaction of the wage-earner. Each year sees thousands of dollars expended in new and improved business houses, private residences and factories. The luxuries of modern domestic life are sought and secured; the advance of each generation is marked by notable development of taste and the realization of greater comfort and higher refinement. The cost of living is cheaper than in most places in Western New York: Labor of all kinds is comparatively

cheap, because a larger proportion of wage-workers live in their own houses than is usual elsewhere. In every requirement for the successful prosecution of manufactures Jamestown enjoys many advantages. Jamestown has ever responded more than liberally to objects of state aid and charity, while, to give one example of its way of aiding the distress of individuals, we will state that its contributions to the sufferers from the Johnstown flood amounted to \$7,400. With electric car lines, electric lights, a water supply ample in quantity and pure in quality, a system of sewers and paved streets, in which nearly \$250,000 is expended this year, Jamestown offers all the advantages as a place of residence that any place possesses, while at its very door lies a lake resort which, for healthfulness and beauty, excels anything that other cities enjoy. Its railroad facilities are of the best, its banks, with ample capital, are judiciously managed, its citizens are progressive, and gladly welcome and generously support any new enterprise that comes to them in good faith and honesty. It has all the elements which conduce to a healthy and hearty growth, and its future cannot be other than happy and prosperous.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE PRENDERGASTS.

Three generations of Prendergasts have wrought in the construction of Jamestown. The family has been intimately connected with its affairs from its development out of the forest wilderness to a city full of life, activity and prosperity. It has been well said that the lives of the Prendergasts was "so frequently marked by benefactions to the people, from the founding of the place by the grandfather to the date or the noble posthumous gift of the grandson made valid by his surviving parents, and it presents such an unbroken record of high personal character and well-improved talents, that it would seem dereliction of duty not to place an enduring record on these pages in connection with the history of the place."

James Prendergast, the founder of Jamestown, was a physician, born in Pawling, N. Y., March 9, 1764. In 1794-5 he traveled extensively in the South and West. He passed weeks among the Indians, although their hostility to the whites at the time was marked by many massacres and battles. He met that great opponent of the whites, Tecumseh, and exchanged rifles with him, and visited the Spanish governor of Louisiana and negotiated terms of settlement for a colony, which never materialized. In 1806 he first visited "The Rapids." (See page 205) Reasoning that for many years the

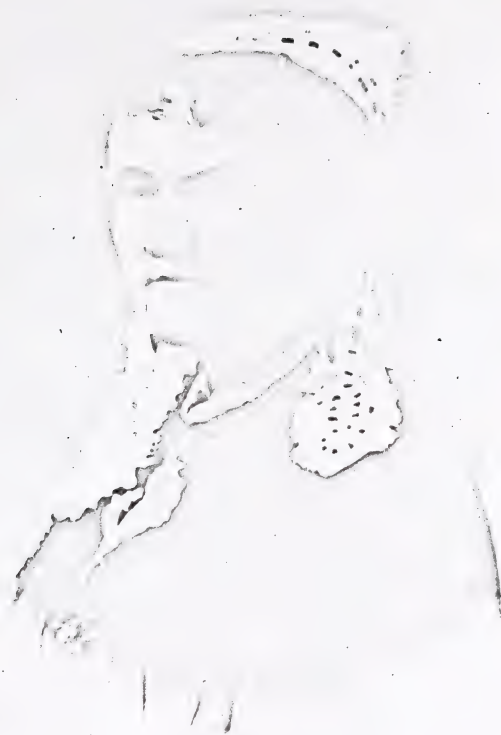
only remunerative industry here must be lumbering, and that the best water privilege, with the best mills, must become a thriving center of population and trade, he selected Chautauqua lake as his mill pond, and the nearest point to the lake where the outlet made a perceptible fall as the location of the future city. The far-seeing sagacity that so forecasted the future marks its possessor as a more than ordinary man. His brother Matthew secured the land and water power for him, and James went to Rensselaer county, where he married Agnes Thompson, who was a noble helpmate to him. She brought him \$17,000 as capital to develop a home in the forest solitudes. "With this and their joint efforts, all the Prendergast undertakings became successes." She had culture and fine literary tastes, was a notable housewife and the Lady Bountiful of the community. Her deeds of kindness and hospitality linger yet in tradition almost like holy sacraments. "The family of every new-comer must take their first meal with her, and she always sent them a loaf of bread and a pail of soft soap as the first requisites of commencing pioneer housekeeping." In keeping with his selection of a mill site was Mr. Prendergast's policy concerning his land. He paid for it in cash, and gained a clear title. This wise plan enabled him to stand as a guardian of the settlers at "The Rapids" in the preservation of their homes. It is recorded that "he felled the first tree in the Prendergast settlement on Chautauqua lake, and felled the first tree in his clearing at 'The Rapids.'" The removal of his first mill dam was to him a blessing in disguise. The land he bought for the site of his new mills was far better suited for business locations, and during long years James Prendergast laid well and firmly the foundations of the metropolis of this county. His wise sagacity was further shown in the early attempt to establish here the manufacture of cloth, so that, when the magnificent timber supply was exhausted, other manufacturing industries would be in active operation to provide labor for thousands, and the wealth and prosperity of his city would stand on enduring bases.

An educated and christian gentleman, he builded well for moral, religious and educational causes, and was one of the marked leaders of Western New York. He was the first supervisor of Ellicott, the first postmaster of Jamestown, and a judge of the court of common pleas. But, modest and unostentations, he never sought offices, accepting only those duty indicated him to take. In 1836, having seen the progress of his village vindicate his choice of location, his policy and his management, its population risen to 2,000, with the water-power, whose capabilities he perceived while in the wilderness state, driving hundreds of machines and supporting hundreds of families, with a grateful populace affectionately holding him in veneration, he sold his interests here and retired to his country seat at Kiantone, where he died in 1846 aged 82. He was a large man, of fine personal appearance, courtly and dignified, and a fine type of ideal manhood, gentleness and honor.

Alexander Thompson Prendergast, son of James and Agnes (Thompson) Prendergast, was born in Pittstown, N. Y., February 3, 1809, and as an infant came to this county and knew no other home. He was fitted for college in Jamestown, but active participation in the management of his father's varied interests devolved on him, and so it came that his life was passed in quiet application to business. He manifested the family energy and acumen, and the large-hearted benevolence and broad christianity of his parents he inherited in generous measure. Dominated by a high sense of honor, he had unrelenting scorn for trickery and double dealing. "For many years after the sale of the Jamestown property the financial stringency of the times rendered very problematical the success of the purchasing syndicate; and, but for the extraordinary forbearance and aid of Alexander T. Prendergast, many leading men and commercial houses would have been involved in ruin." When his father and himself closed business in 1836 they held notes of many people, mostly collectible, amounting to \$10,000, for money loaned and property sold. They were of one mind concerning their disposition—they *put them into the fire*. Alexander inherited his father's superior intellect and generosity, and his mother's great heart and pure soul, and was educated by them to think rightly, act justly, and ever to practice generosity. He was a most dutiful son, an unceasing friend. Dr. Hazeltine well says he "was the exemplar of the loving and faithful husband, of the affectionate father, of the kind and helping neighbor, of the good and patriotic citizen, of charity towards every human being, of kindness towards all of God's creatures. He was during his whole life a diligent laborer, believing that it was every man's duty to 'earn his bread by the sweat of his brow,' and that idleness was the fruitful parent of misery and wrong-doing. He fed the hungry, clothed the naked, housed the needy and unfortunate, visited the sick and the decrepit, and ministered to their wants and necessities. He was pure in heart and in mind, never puffed up by riches or by the extent and value of his possessions. In addition to all the other sterling traits of character and good qualities, Alexander T. Prendergast was one of the most patriotic men of patriotic Chautauqua county. He contributed his thousands to the country's defense. He gave to every soldier from Kiantone \$100 as soon as enlisted. Every word we have written of Alexander T. Prendergast is strictly true, as every fair-minded honest man who was intimately acquainted with him will say." He was ever alert to see what he could do to advance and benefit not only the individual but the community. More to him than to any other person is this county indebted for its high grade of stock. He imported cattle of the best foreign strains, and sold their full-blood progeny on very favorable terms. In every and in all ways he lived up to the highest standard of a true man. Hon. Richard P. Marvin said of him: "He stands in the front rank of nobility viewed as a generous, charitable man. As such he is far above my feeble praise." He died in Jamestown August 1, 1885.



Alex. T. Prendergast



Mary A. Prendergast



With rare filial devotion Mr. Prendergast remained unmarried until after the death of his parents, making their comfort his principal business. In April, 1847, he married Mary A., daughter of Thomas and Anna (Patterson) Norton, of Westfield. Mr. Norton was the first cabinet maker of Westfield, and was also a student and an artist, and had received a fine education. His daughter had the same artistic and literary temperament, which developed into a nature passionately fond of all things beautiful, gentle, lovable, and a fitting person to be a life companion to the gentle Alexander. Flowers bloomed under her hands, and her home was ever one of artistic beauty. She thoroughly identified herself with the aims of her husband and son, and worthily upheld the fair fame of the Prendergast name. Never was loyalty to family more thoroughly represented than in her. She made her home happy, and when death took all the loved members of her household, leaving her solitary and desolate, her life was devoted to perpetuating their memory and still further identifying them with the progress, the culture and the religious growth of the Jamestown in which they had taken pride. The large estate to which she had succeeded was mainly devoted to public objects, and the city has received through her munificence a magnificent library building, a fine art gallery, and the finest church edifice in the county. Mrs. Prendergast died in Rochester, December 22, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast had two children, James and Catherine M.

Catherine (Kittie) M. Prendergast was born April 2, 1854, and died at Marquette, Mich., August 2, 1864. "Kittie was a most exquisitely beautiful child. She died when but little more than ten years old, but her mind was so mature that she was no companion for children of that age. In intellectuality she would grace any circle of more than twice those years. She was a great reader of books of high intellectual standing that would fail to interest children of her age. A knowledge of high character seemed to be intuitive with her, and she would converse with remarkable earnestness, knowledge and good taste on subjects that her elders were scarcely acquainted with. She was of a cheerful, lively temperament, or, as one expresses it, 'She was a ray of light and warmth in every heart upon which she beamed.' She had a good constitution and was filled with good health, although of that delicate make up which is a constituent of beauty of body and precocity of mind."—*(Dr. Hazeltine)*.

Kittie was a delicate flower nipped all too soon by the frost of death, but so long as the congregations of St. Luke's gather for service in the elegant memorial church, so long will her memory be cherished and show that her young life was not lived in vain.

James Prendergast, son of Alexander T. and Mary A. (Norton) Prendergast, was born June 18, 1848, at Kiantone. He entered Yale College, but by advice of his physicians relinquished a collegiate course, and studied law at

the law school of Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1871. He possessed legal talents of the first order, and was complimented in high terms by President Dwight on his attainments and scholarship. In 1871 he entered the office of Cook & Lockwood, but soon became a member of the new legal firm, "Green, Prendergast & Wiltsie," which subsequently became "Green, Prendergast & Benedict," and remained so until his death. He was early imbued with an ambition to appropriately carry on the work for Jamestown commenced and carried on by his grandfather and his father, and his pride in his grandfather's memory and veneration for his father's high character caused him to early adopt as his work the linking of the name and fame of Prendergast still more closely with the growth and institutions of Jamestown, and before his death had identified the family with the real estate owners of Jamestown and vicinity to the amount of \$140,000. In 1875 he built "Prendergast block." This was the finest commercial building in the county. He conducted his life in an eminently practical manner. His thoughts were much given to the improvement of streets, walks and to other matters for the benefit of the place, and whatever he did was done thoroughly and well.*

In him reappeared that fine physique, commanding presence, unfailing courtesy and cordiality which gave his progenitors their title of "perfect gentlemen," and winning social qualities formed a leading characteristic. These, supplemented by culture, refined tastes and love for social observances, made him a leader in society as well as in affairs. He was a prominent Freemason, Odd Fellow, president of the Board of Trade and one of the founders of the G. E. C. club. As an evidence of his popularity we will state that he was elected member of assembly in 1878 by the largest majority (with one exception) ever given any candidate in the district. Ellicott gave him 687 majority, while the average majority of the other candidates scarcely rose above 200. His course in the legislature attracted attention by its uprightness. It was said "You can neither drive nor buy him." His friends can look on no part of his career with more satisfaction than on his political life and record. He died December 21, 1879, at Buffalo, after an illness of three weeks.

"The warmest of hearts is frozen;
The freest of hands is still;
And the gap in our picked and chosen
The long years may not fill."

The whole community mourned his loss as a local calamity. The many organizations of which he had been an active member, gave fitting observance by special meetings and resolutions eulogizing his character. From

*Among his papers after his death were found brief memoranda concerning his affairs, with directions to aid whoever might settle his estate. Among these was a request that Prendergast block might be made available as an endowment for a free public library. This wish was acted upon by his parents, who secured the incorporation of "The James Prendergast Library Association," and the building of the library.



James Pendergast

these we quote one paragraph of the expression of a public meeting of the citizens and business men of Jamestown held to mourn his loss :

His life was formed on lofty rules as well of public as of private conduct ; whether as a son, a citizen, a politician or a business man, he made a record not only not stained, but that may stand out as a model for the young men of this and succeeding generations. Substantial and creditable as are the structures and institutions which he founded and fostered in his brief business career with us, we feel that his fittest and most enduring monument is his symmetrical, unblemished life-record.

Mayor Green has very finely expressed the sentiments of Jamestown's citizens in his address to the grand lodge of Elks in 1894 :

All of this family are dead, and no descendant lives to bear the honored name. But their memories are perpetuated. That of the elder James in the name of our city. The Prendergast building stands as a monument, not only to the memory of Alexander, but also to the memory of the younger James, and all who look upon our Episcopal church, that artistic and beautiful structure now nearing completion, erected with funds provided by Mary Prendergast, as a memorial to Catherine, will ever hold the names of mother and daughter in grateful veneration. The James Prendergast Free Library building, its spacious grounds and valuable contents stand a further monument to the younger James ; the James Prendergast known to many of us. We knew him not only as a courteous gentleman, an honest, warm-hearted, manly friend, whose genial manner and pleasant, graceful dignity charmed all who met him, but also as one who could have fitly responded to that thrilling call :

" God give us men ! A time like this demands
 Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands ;
 Men whom the lust of office does not kill ;
 Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy ;
 Men who possess opinions and a will ;
 Men who have honor,—men who will not lie ;
 Men who can stand before a demagogue,
 And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking !
 Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
 In public duty, and in private thinking."

HON. RICHARD P. MARVIN.

BY OSCAR W. JOHNSON, A. M.

I attempt with diffidence a sketch of the life of Richard Pratt Marvin. Limited to a few pages, I can only touch here and there upon a great and active career connected with humanity at many points and extending far beyond the period usually allotted to human life.

It was his fortune to live in a period when progress in the arts and sciences in our religious, political, commercial and social affairs was taking rapid advancement over the slow and measured movements of the past. He was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., December 23, 1803. He was a lineal descendant of Reinold Marvin, who emigrated to this country from England in 1637, and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. Through a succession of useful and honorable lives, the name came down to Selden Marvin, Richard's father, who married Charlotte H. Pratt. Let the lives of the sons, Richard and William, tell the story of their father's and mother's

worth. Up to nineteen years of age Richard worked upon a farm in Tompkins county, N. Y. There with his impressible nature he acquired strength and inspiration to properly fit him for the accomplishment of the duties and responsibilities which were to fall to his lot in the succeeding years. He taught a district school to obtain money to complete his legal education, after his graduation at the common and select schools. He was for a time a law student of Mark H. Sibley, the great advocate before juries, and we may well believe that many of the graces which clustered around the speech of Mr. Marvin, came from his contact with a man, master of all the powers and graces of oratory. In May, 1829, Mr. Marvin was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery of the State of New York. Upon motion of Daniel Webster, he was admitted ten years later as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Marvin came to Jamestown, N. Y., to commence his professional life in June, 1829, when it had but a few hundred people, but among them were such men as Judge Foote, Judge Hazeltine, Henry Baker, the Prendergasts, and others equally able and energetic. The region was a great pine forest of surpassing quality and beauty. Most of the houses were log cabins beneath the shadows of the great trees. The waters of the outlet of Chautauqua lake had begun to turn the wheel for the most primitive manufacturing. The region was practically a lumbering camp, but it was the source of the chain of waters whose natural flow bore the products of that region to the waters that bound the southern limits of the republic. There was the material for homes and cities to be built on the banks of the mighty rivers. The community extended to Mr. Marvin such a welcome as filled him with encouragement and hope, and from the first he took the leadership of this gathering of heroic men and women. Warren, Pa., but a few miles distant, and Jamestown each had determined, and we may say, daring men striving for the wealth of the pine. This produced litigation in many forms which for persistence and earnestness has become historical. Mr. Marvin was the champion of the interests that were centered at Jamestown, and his principal client was Nathaniel A. Lowry. Guy C. Irvine of Pennsylvania, represented the adverse interests. This contest was not purely in the domain of the law, but outside of it. Mr. Lowry was stabbed by a Mr. Newman, a supposed tool of Guy C. Irvine. Newman was convicted and sentenced to prison for this attempt at murder. I have heard Mr. Marvin relate the incidents of a meeting for a compromise between the contending parties, where he soon discovered that every man was armed, and in the angry storm of vituperation that followed, he did not expect that all the party would leave the room alive. On another occasion Mr. Irvine drew a knife upon Mr. Marvin. He looked the miscreant steadily in the eye until he withdrew his weapon. Such were the struggles and convulsions in which the foundations of society were laid in southern Chautau-

qua. It was in these contests that Mr. Marvin began his successful career at the bar.

Judge Rassellas Brown, an eminent lawyer of Pennsylvania, who championed the other side, thus spoke of Judge Marvin :

Judge Marvin's high legal ability, learning and skill were most marked. His comprehension of the legal questions involved, his quickness to detect any error on the part of his opponents, and rare tact, won for his side many victories. His arguments and appeals before a jury were logical, based upon law, and presented with an earnestness and eloquence that produced great effects.

Mr. Marvin had the foresight of a statesman. Through his efforts the first public meeting ever held anywhere to consider the building of the Erie road was in Jamestown in 1831. Judge Foote presided and Mr. Marvin made the principal address. He had made this plan a subject of investigation. As far as we have any record, his was the first conception of a great scheme, which in fifty years extended an iron highway from ocean to ocean, eclipsing all the visions of its projectors. This first conception may have been to the reality now, what the kite of Franklin was to modern electricity carrying intelligence around the world. In 1835 Mr. Marvin was elected to the legislature. He was the principal advocate of the N. Y. & Erie road, and the speech he made in favor of a state appropriation of \$30,000,000 for that purpose made a profound impression upon the people of the state. In 1836 Mr. Marvin was elected member of congress. He held this position for two terms or for four years. He was an ardent friend of Henry Clay. He made many able speeches upon the different topics that came before congress, and secured and exercised a wide influence. He took a conspicuous part in the great political campaign of 1840. The writer, with eight other boys, left the Fredonia Academy without permission, and walked to Dunkirk in the burning sun to hear him speak, and we were amply repaid. The next week the same party heard Judge Mullett in the log cabin at Fredonia in a political speech. He was not the equal of Mr. Marvin in graces of oratory, but was in impressiveness and power. September 10, 1840, at a great meeting at Erie, on the anniversary of Perry's victory, the most eminent speakers of both parties were present from many states, but Mr. Marvin carried away the honors of the day. It seemed as if a tidal wave had swept over his soul and carried him beyond his natural strength, as such waves carry the deep beyond its banks. In 1846 Mr. Marvin was elected delegate to the state constitutional convention. He took an active and conspicuous part in the change made in the judiciary system. By the change four justices of the supreme court were to be chosen in each of the eight judicial districts. The eighth district comprised eight counties, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Erie, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee and Wyoming. The judicial convention, to which all the counties sent delegates and presented candidates,

was held in Buffalo in 1847. Mr. Marvin was first nominated by a unanimous vote, while there were spirited contests over others.

It may be truly said that at that time he was ranked among the foremost citizens of Western New York, which has sent out governors, cabinet ministers, senators and presidents, but no more faithful public servant, and no man more fit for high position, than Judge Marvin. He held his judicial position by re-election for 24 years, leaving in his opinions an enduring monument of his purity, learning and ability. The writer heard Horace Greeley, who was opposed to the elective system for judges, say: "It was no wonder that the eight district favored it, when it had such pure and able judges as Marvin and his associates; that the eighth judicial district had the ablest judges in the state." To give a history of the judicial action of the judge for a quarter of a century would take volumes. His services were not only in his own district, but he was frequently appointed to try important cases in all parts of the state. Among these was the famous "Jerry rescue" trial at Syracuse. Henry W. Allen was indicted for kidnaping a colored man named Henry Cooper, *alias* "Jerry," in 1852. Judge Marvin sustained the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law in a masterly charge to the jury against a wave of indignation that swept over the North. We quote from a high judicial authority. "The charge exemplifies the judge's thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of our complicated and mixed form of government, and vindicates with great ability the constitutionality of the 'Fugitive Slave Law.'" Judge Andrews, now of the court of appeals, writes as follows of Judge Marvin's presiding at the trial: "The dignity and impartiality of Judge Marvin's charge and his bearing throughout the trial was in full keeping with his high character as a man and jurist, and was the subject of universal commendation." The hated law was to be done away with upon the battle field in the throes of revolution.

The famous case of Hendrickson for the murder of his wife by aconite, a subtle poison, occurred before Judge Marvin at Albany, in 1853, and lasted for three weeks. The prisoner, after the most thorough investigation as to the detection of poisons that had ever been had in any court, was convicted. In his charge to the jury the judge said: "It is as dangerous to attempt murder with the most subtle vegetable poison, and as certain to be detected, as if the murder was committed with the dirk or stiletto." In his sentence, in urging the prisoner to prepare for death, he says: "I greatly fear, sir, that you have not always prayed. Although I have never made any profession of peculiar piety, I have ever believed, since I have grown to man's estate and reflected upon the nature of mind and reason, in the great efficiency of prayer. If a mother teaches her child to repeat the beautiful prayers of infancy, and if the child continues this habit of appealing to God for guidance in this vale of tears, it will have a sacred impress, and if he should pass on

to riper years, it will make him a wiser and better man." I cannot otherwise as well present the judicial standing and characteristics of Judge Marvin as by quoting from some eminent men who were for years his associates upon the bench. Conspicuous among these is Judge Noah Davis, who, in an article equally creditable to himself and Judge Marvin, says :

I remember when he first came to our Orleans circuit. He was about six feet in height, well formed and well developed, standing erect and carrying himself with grace and dignity. His head was strikingly intellectual, and his face showed all the characteristics of a kind, just and intellectual man. * * * The charge of Judge Marvin to the grand jury on the occasion now spoken of was one of remarkable ability, force and clearness, delivered with dignity, earnestness and judicial calmness, and it left permanent and valuable impressions on the mind of every hearer. * * * All the judges of the district were highly respected, but it is saying nothing more than the simple truth to say that the people regarded Judge Marvin as the best example of an ideal judge. * * * The judicial opinions of Judge Marvin are marked by a high degree of ability. In this regard he ranked high among the judges of the state, and his opinions, of which large numbers were published during his life-long career, combine to place him very high in the roll of the able judges of the state. * * * Some of his opinions in the court of appeals may well be referred to as evidence of distinguished ability, and are often now quoted as finally settling the law on abstruse and important questions. * * * He was richly endowed by nature with the true judicial temperament. This consists, when on the bench, of calm self-possession which remains unruffled, whatever may happen, of patience not easily wearied or exhausted however severely tried, of that innate love of justice which commands to hear and weigh both sides with equal impartiality and fairness, of common sense which discerns truth and right, and of courage to express them without fear or favor. * * * The fact of this intimate association for so many years, is drawn in only for the purpose of enabling me to say, as I can with great confidence, that in that long period of intimacy, close and constant as it was, I never saw in Judge Marvin's speech or conduct a single thing that in my judgment could impair his title to be called a true and pure gentleman, in mind and heart, in thought and deed and word. * * * When I left the bench of the eighth district we parted warm friends. Our friendship continued till his death; nay, continues now, and I trust will never end. * * * I have myself great reason to be grateful to the providence that placed me, a pupil, as it were, in his judicial school, where, for many years, his personal association and example were blessings of which the great and true value is now justly appreciated.

Judge Daniels, one of the most eminent jurists of his time, says of Judge Marvin :

No person could have been devoted to the public service better adapted or more fully equipped than Judge Marvin proved to be. * * * The other persons elected with him were men of learning and independent strength of character, still he had no superior among them. * * * To all he was alike attentive, kind and considerate. When he erred, as the best men sometimes must, the error was tinged with no element of bias or bitterness. * * * No higher commendation can be given him than that he never disappointed the just demands of his position, and to that he is as fully entitled as either of the great men who have at different times adorned the public service of this state.

Ex-Judge Barker of Fredonia, who served 22 years on the bench of the supreme court with distinguished ability, says of the character and career of Judge Marvin :

Judge Marvin's public career was the most distinguished in his judicial service, for which he possessed natural gifts, and to the discharge of those arduous duties he industriously and zealously applied the energies and resources of his strong and active mind, which have been felt and acknowledged by the bar, and recognized by all who are interested in the faithful and impartial administration of justice, and maintaining the dignity and learning of the bench. As

nisi prius judge, it is the opinion of his contemporaries he had few equals, and in that capacity he became distinguished, as well as useful to the bar and suitors, and received their confidence and respect during the progress of trials by his dispassionate demeanor, by his close attention to the proofs, by his fair and discriminating rulings on the legal questions involved, by proper and kindly suggestions to counsel to relieve difficulties and embarrassments unexpectedly arising on the trial, and by the felicitous use of the greatest gift a trial judge can possess—to state to the jury the cause fully and fairly, and so to analyze the evidence in his instructions as to aid and assist them in comprehending the issues and rendering a just verdict.

After Judge Marvin's retirement from the bench his time was somewhat occupied as referee in important cases, and, occasionally, as council in cases. Conspicuous is that that may be considered as his last professional effort, when he acted as leading council in the case known as "the Town of Ellicott bonding case;" "Patrick Falconer and others against the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad Company and others," involving the issuing of \$200,000 of town bonds. A change in the constitution of the state prohibited the issuing of the bonds in aid of railroad companies after January 1, 1875. An injunction was granted in the action prohibiting the delivery of the bonds already printed, signed, and in the hands of Col. A. F. Allen and Robert Newland as trustees, to be delivered when certain conditions were complied with. Col. Allen died in 1875, leaving Mr. Newland sole trustee. It was claimed that the conditions had not been complied with. The case went from special to general term of the supreme court, and, on appeal, to the court of appeals. It was then appealed to the supreme court of the United States. Judge Marvin argued the case at special term, Grover Cleveland opposing, and in the general term and in the court of appeals, Judge Geo. F. Comstock opposing. He also argued the case in the supreme court of the United States, R. T. Merrick opposing. The result was a victory at every point for Judge Marvin, and a saving to the taxpayers of the town of Ellicott of \$200,000 of principal, and interest amounting, at the time of the final decision some time in 1881, to about \$75,000, or in all, principal and interest, to about \$275,000. These bonds were to run for 30 years, with interest payable semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent., and would have amounted at the expiration of the 30 years, principal and interest, to more than \$620,000. This was Judge Marvin's last great professional triumph, and gave him a lasting claim to public gratitude.

Mr. Marvin, in September, 1834, married Isabella Newland, a sister of Robert Newland, who for more than 50 years was honorably connected with the financial and other interests of Jamestown. She came from her home in the city of Albany to visit Mrs. Patchin, where she met the judge. She brought the graces and culture of the city life into the wilderness. She was for nearly 40 years the sharer of his joys, sorrows and hopes, the light of his home, and the inspiration of his life. He laid his triumphs at her feet. Eight children came to bless and hallow his home, and all grew to manhood and womanhood, useful and honorable. She was not content to give grace,

and beauty and sunshine to her own home, and a mother's love and care to her children, but she toiled outside to build up the church with which she was connected, and to which Judge Marvin accompanied her, and to give sympathy and aid to the suffering and the sorrowing. Inspired with hope and confidence as if from Heaven, she toiled to comfort the sufferings the cruel war produced. She died in 1872 with her life-work well done, and the tears of her family and the prayers of a great community could not impede her flight to a land where a divine voice was to say to her, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." Her death was a painful blow to her husband and children. In the "old hospitable home" the fires were unkindled, the lights were out, and the doors closed. The inspiring central figure was there no more, except in the tender memories of the living, and the father sought for, and found, sympathy and comfort in his children, who were General Selden E. Marvin, who resides at Albany, and who served with distinction in the civil war, and who has held financial and public positions, besides being identified for more than 30 years with large business interests at Albany and Troy; Sarah Jane Hall, of Jamestown, with whom the judge made his home after his return from his travels in Europe; David N. Marvin, of Jamestown, a worthy, beloved and prominent business man, who at the time of his death, which occurred before his father's, was cashier of the Chautauqua County National Bank; Mary M. Goodrich, who survives her husband and is living at Cambridge, Mass.; William R. Marvin, who died at Jamestown, from disease contracted in the army, and left a spotless name; Robert N. Marvin, of Jamestown, who for more than 20 years has mainly cared for his father's business interests; Richard P. Marvin, residing at Akron, Ohio, a lawyer by profession, but devoting his time to industrial interests; Isabella Marvin, now deceased, who accompanied the judge in his European travels, and was a gifted and accomplished woman.

I have already spoken of the ability of Judge Marvin. In his character was absolute purity of motive. He had the weakness of humanity in common with all, but no one ever questioned his motives. He had a high and honorable ambition, but no intrigues, no corruption, no modern deals ever tempted him from the rugged path of honesty. He was as far removed from the new generation of politicians as the east is from the west. The people spontaneously laid judicial and political honors at his feet because they knew he deserved them. In his old age he retained all his sympathies with humanity, and greeted and welcomed the new generations and gave them his blessing. Most of the old familiar faces had gone, but he never lost his interest in the new life around him. In his long judicial administration, he tempered justice, as much as duty would permit, with mercy. His commanding figure, his strong, kind face, now linger in thousands of mem-

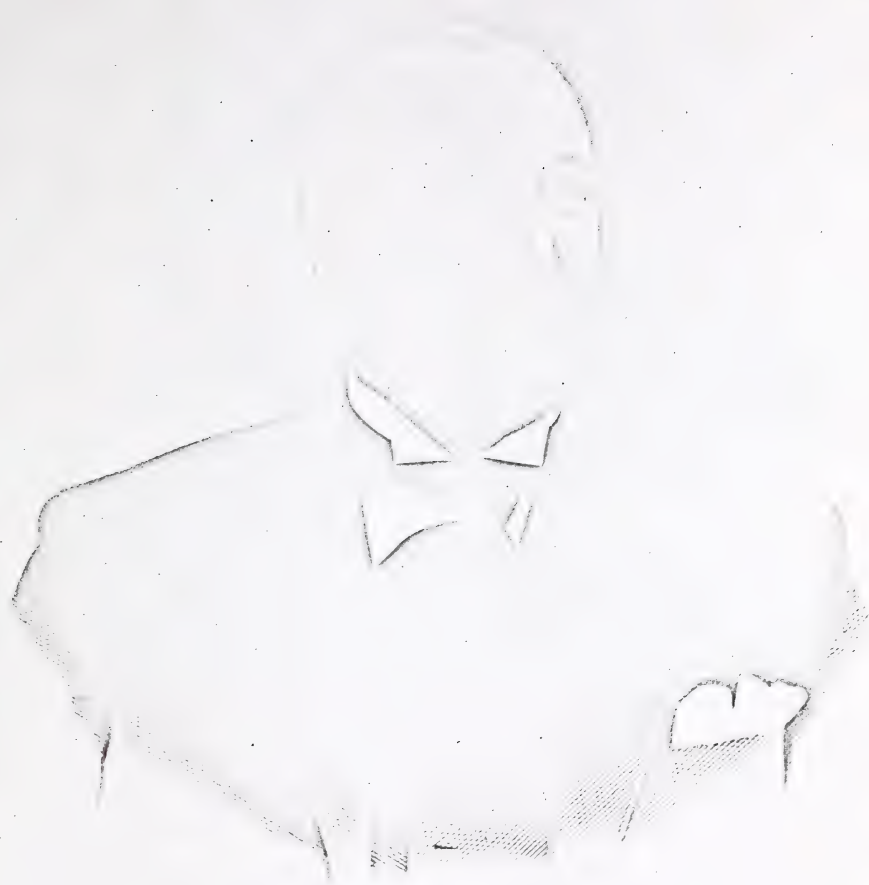
ories. From his portrait, which by order of the board of supervisors hangs upon the walls of the courtroom at Mayville, his spirit seems, as of old, to look down upon the course of justice, and it is hoped that it may continue the wholesome and inspiring supervision for centuries to come. He had worshipped in log cabins with his neighbors in the wilderness. He had seen, amid the pomp of ceremonies and the beauties of art, the gorgeous worship of St. Peter's at Rome, and St. Paul's in London, and the great book of humanity had been widely opened before him. He was ever an enthusiastic and careful student of the history of nations, and of the books that presented the best thought of his day and generation. He took a deep interest in science and art, and in the inventions which have come to give power and beauty and hope to humanity in this most wonderful of the centuries. He had been conspicuous among the projectors in the first link of the chain of iron highways from the Atlantic west. He had seen it extended, from ocean to ocean, over states and mountains and rivers which in his boyhood had no name. He had loved the Republic in its better days. He saw the clouds gathering around it as far back as when he presided in the Jerry rescue case in 1852. When the rebellion came his eloquent voice was heard exhorting men to rally round the old flag. He cheerfully gave two of his own sons to the chances of the struggle. I have mentioned all these things to show the fulness of his life, the closeness of his contact with humanity. He had carefully studied the problems which life presents in all ages to philosophic minds.

"At the age of 88 years and 18 days, surrounded by the loving care and prayers of children and grandchildren, clear in the purity of the never stained love of his brother William, who, in a letter received during the deepening of the shadow that indicated the nearness of the closing day, wrote: 'Who shall tell us that our love for each other will not go on growing stronger in the Providence of God?', in the dawn of the morning of January 11, 1892, robed in its purity, as if created by God to crown the ending of a mortal whose life had been pure, in the slumbers that end the earthly vision, he peacefully slept into eternity." God gave him rest. Not only family and kindred, but thousands recognized that a great and good man had gone to his reward and left a new and sacred and inspiring memory on earth.

ROBERT NEWLAND MARVIN.

From early youth his life's best efforts have been given in behalf of others.

Robert Newland Marvin, the sixth child of Richard Pratt and Isabella Newland Marvin was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1845. He was named after his uncle Robert Newland, to whom and to whose interests controlled by tender feelings he was ever attentive. His childhood days were passed under the care of loving, devoted parents whose



Robert N. Marvin



pure lives were a potent factor in the formation of his character. His youthful experiences conformed to the customs of those days when the boys and girls were required to do their part in the domestic economies. He did his share of the "chores," such as the care of horse and cow, splitting and piling wood, filling the wood boxes, making morning fires, and making and attending the garden. On his father's farm he became familiar with all farm work. With an ox team he drew slabs from Seymour's sawmill for the ditches made to drain the "swamp" lands now Marvin park. He first attended a school taught by Clarissa D. Wheeler, on North Main street, subsequently district school No. 2, taught by Calista S. Jones, and others. After that a select school by Deliska and Delnora Weld, followed by a few terms at the Jamestown academy, E. A. Dickinson, principal. He then went to Hartwick Seminary, Otsego county, N. Y., for a short time. Desiring acquaintance with commercial methods he attended the business college of Bryant & Stratton at Buffalo. After graduating he became book keeper for Marvin & Co., but soon assumed the management of his father's business, which he continued until the death of Judge Marvin, January 11, 1892, discharging the duties with conscientious, loving care for twenty-four years, consuming the greater part of the most valuable period of his life without thought of suitable remuneration, relieving his father from perplexing details, and affording him opportunity to pursue his legal profession and the enjoyment of the means resulting from his investments.

Mr. Marvin's abilities attracted attention, being industrious, quick of apprehension, with keenness of observation, he acquired the reputation of a conservative and successful business man. In 1867 the firm of J. S. Cook & Co. employed him to sell their lumber in the markets along the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, and to conduct their financial affairs, requiring the exercise of judgment in securing prices and purchasers. Near his majority he conducted a sale of property, amounting to \$110,360, and later another sale of a property amounting to \$127,000. Mr. Marvin appreciated the confidence that was bestowed in him in connection with these sales. He negotiated two other sales of property of about \$100,000 each, and other properties of different amounts. His circle of acquaintances is extensive, and is not confined to one section of country, or one class of society. He has associated with the successful men, as well as those not as fortunate, and as youth and man he has mingled with the strong rugged men of other days whose transactions are historical in this vicinity and along the rivers, nearly all of whom are now among the departed. These associations were valuable to him, in teaching him to think and act in rearing the superstructure of his own life. In his business undertakings he has been reasonably successful with scarce an exception. In the adjustment of the various and complicated business interests in which his services have been sought, in only one has he received

adequate compensation. Others have reaped the benefit of his experience, anxious cares, risks taken and lessened vitality. In 1870 he became a partner in the firm of J. S. Cook & Co., and soon thereafter reorganized the business under the name of Marvin, Rulofson & Co., which firm still continues.

Mr. Marvin has taken part in the social, business and political affairs of Jamestown and vicinity, and his aid in fostering and maintaining the welfare of his native place has been important. In the Jamestown Volunteer Fire Department, he became a member of Ellicott Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1 February 4, 1867, and was made foreman June 1, 1874, and "time" honored as such until June 1, 1880, giving time and money in advancing its efficiency and improving its standing, infusing energy and pride into the department. His administration originated the change from the big leather hats, red shirts and black "pants" to the tasty dress now used and the modern methods of drill and discipline. He is now an active honorary member. In the "Firemen's Association of the State of New York," he was much interested. He was made chairman of the executive committee in 1876, the following year first vice-president, and the ensuing year president, and the next year a life member. In convention the successful work of Mr. Marvin in elevating the character and tone of volunteer firemen, and imparting a spirit of emulation in cultivating the habits and virtues of a gentleman as well as the qualifications of a good fireman, was recognized by the adoption of a commendatory resolution. To his efforts are somewhat due the change in dress, drill and deportment of the Volunteer Firemen, not only in New York State, but in other states.

In politics Mr. Marvin has been a reliable Republican, has taken prominent position in the political affairs of his town and county, and for years did much work for his party. His labors were particularly shown in the presidential campaign of 1880. At a late hour, at the solicitation of earnest Republicans, he assumed the chairmanship of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Ellicott. Work had lagged, but under his management interest was aroused and one of the most perfect organizations effected that the town had ever known. The result was a republican majority of 1,139. Mr. Marvin received a letter from President Garfield thankfully acknowledging the handsome vote given. In 1880 Mr. Marvin was chosen supervisor of Ellicott, which included Jamestown. He served four successive terms, but owing to other cares, declined requests for a fifth reelection. He was continued for one year chairman of two special committees, that of "State Benevolent Institutions," and "On the Poor Interests of Chautauqua county." He was a painstaking, hardworking and influential member. In 1881 he was a candidate for state senator from the 32d district. In convention fifty ballots were taken, Mr. Marvin coming within three votes of the

nomination. He was an elector on the Blaine ticket in 1884, and has represented his district in state conventions. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York city.

His executive ability was used in transforming the "swamp," situated in the northwestern portion of the city, into useful grounds known as Marvin Park, upon which for a number of years the annual meetings of the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society have been held. In 1886 Mr. Marvin was chosen president of the society, serving two years. He was one of the organizers of the Chautauqua Lake railroad company, its first vice president, and two following years its president. On his resigning resolutions were adopted by the directors, from which we extract :

Resolved, That the directors of the Chautauqua Lake railway company, learning with regret of the intention of Robert N. Marvin to retire from the board, desire to place upon record their high appreciation of the able and conscientious manner in which he has discharged the duties devolving upon him as president, as vice-president and as director in this company since its organization ; they desire to bear testimony to the wisdom and efficiency of his services given to the company at the sacrifice of his own time and convenience, and at a time in its history when his experience, judgment and labor were of the utmost value to the enterprise. In closing our association with him, the directors further wish to testify to the high estimation in which they hold the business qualifications and personal character of Mr. Marvin, and they regret that the company is to be deprived of his counsel and care.

At a later period Mr. Marvin was elected a director.

Mr. Marvin and Mr. Willis O. Benedict were executors of the large estate of the late Mary A. Prendergast, and it is remarkable that this historic family (except in the loving gratitude of a favored people) is ended, and it is an expression of the estimation its last survivor entertained of the ability of these executors in selecting them to perform her written bequests, the sacred inheritances of those who preceded her to the home of Eternal Union, thus indicating her confidence and preference as to who should receive the courtesies for, and guard the memory of the dead. Mr. Marvin was chairman of the committee that had charge of the preparation and publication of the memorial to James Prendergast in 1880. His brothers having renounced their executorships, he became sole executor of his father's estate. With others he is an executor of Dr. C. Ormes' estate. A number of those who left small properties, the accumulation of hard daily toil, selected Mr. Marvin as their executor, and in one of these estates, its payment to the devisee was left to Mr. Marvin's discretion and judgment. He has served as arbitrator, trustee, general and special guardian and in cases his advice and coöperation has been sought in the formation of enterprises of private and public character, and in the confidences of private homes. A committee of which he was chairman raised about \$6,000 for founding the "Gustavus Adolphus Orphanage Home." He was chairman of the committee that raised over \$20,000 for railroad purposes and treasurer of the fund. He is one of the trustees of the "James Prendergast Library Association of Jamestown, N.

Y.," selected at the request of Mary A. Prendergast; a director of the Chautauqua County National Bank, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander T. Prendergast; a member of the Chadakoin Club; an advisory member of the State Charities' Aid Association of New York; a member of the advisory board of the Hospital branch of the Women's Christian Association of Jamestown, N. Y. He was a member of a committee that represented the bondholders in the sale and reorganization of Point Chautauqua. With feelings of fraternal interest he cherishes the recognition of services rendered Post Brown, G. A. R., by the "gold crowned staff" presented by the patriotic, history-covered veteran members, July 14, 1888.

The interest taken in the freight rates that affect mercantile, manufacturing and investment interests of his native city is somewhat shown in the work of a committee, of which he was chairman, created January 12, 1885, at a public meeting of citizens. The work of the committee was great, important, systematically performed and produced favorable results.

Mr. Marvin was president of the First National Bank of Corry, Pa., from January 13, 1885, until September 16, 1887, at which time the bank went into the hands of a receiver. His father and uncle, William Marvin, were stockholders therein from an early date. When Mr. Marvin was elected he consented to serve not to exceed six months. He was not a resident of Corry, and could devote only a part of his time to its interests. Influenced by interested parties, and ambitious to overcome obstacles that had united with later complications to bring only the one ending, he was prevailed upon to serve the period of time he did. He has in his possession documents that relieve him from the stain of responsibility, but the end of time will be required to remove the sensitive feelings that are with him.

He was one of the corporators and once vice-president and now a director in the Lakewood Land and Improvement Co.; director in and treasurer of the Preston Farming Co.; and corporator and director of the Wyckoff Harvester and Reaper Co.; a trustee in the Lake View Cemetery Association, and a director in and once president of the Jamestown Street Railway Company. In the formation of the city charter in 1885, he was chairman of the citizen's committee that had the work in charge, doing much of the labor in preparing the charter under which the city of Jamestown was incorporated. Mr. Marvin was the first to discover and report that Jamestown was entitled to the free system of mail delivery, and soon thereafter it was put into successful operation. The fact that he brought the first Columbian half-dollar to Jamestown will increase in historic interest. September 20, 1880, he organized a company and put in service the telephone exchange in Jamestown and vicinity. He was president of the company until November 28, 1882. He organized the first water company for the city. It was a company composed of strong financial men. Mr. Marvin was chosen president. Sub-

sequently another company was formed which secured the contract for supplying the city with water and the principal purpose for which the first company was organized was obtained. In 1873 Mr. Marvin with others formed a social club known as the "G. E. C. Club," now the Jamestown Club. It was composed of business men who met for social enjoyment and business discussions. Mr. Marvin was president from July 12, 1873, until March 4, 1891, with the exception of three months, and still holds his "diamond-tied" membership. He is a member of the Mt. Moriah lodge, F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Marvin is a "badged" honorary member of the 13th Separate Company N. G. S. N. Y., (Fenton Guards) and was chairman of the committee procuring its first 60 honorary members, comprising a membership difficult to equal for like purpose. He has rendered assistance to this company in other ways during its periods of prosperity and adversity. Of interest is the event of the first appearance of a Governor of the State of New York and his staff in Jamestown, occurring on the occasion of a reception held April 20, 1888, Mr. Marvin acting for the company in promoting this historic incident. Mr. Marvin is fond of books and of art. The selection of art and reference works of the James Prendergast Free Library attest somewhat to his judgment and taste.

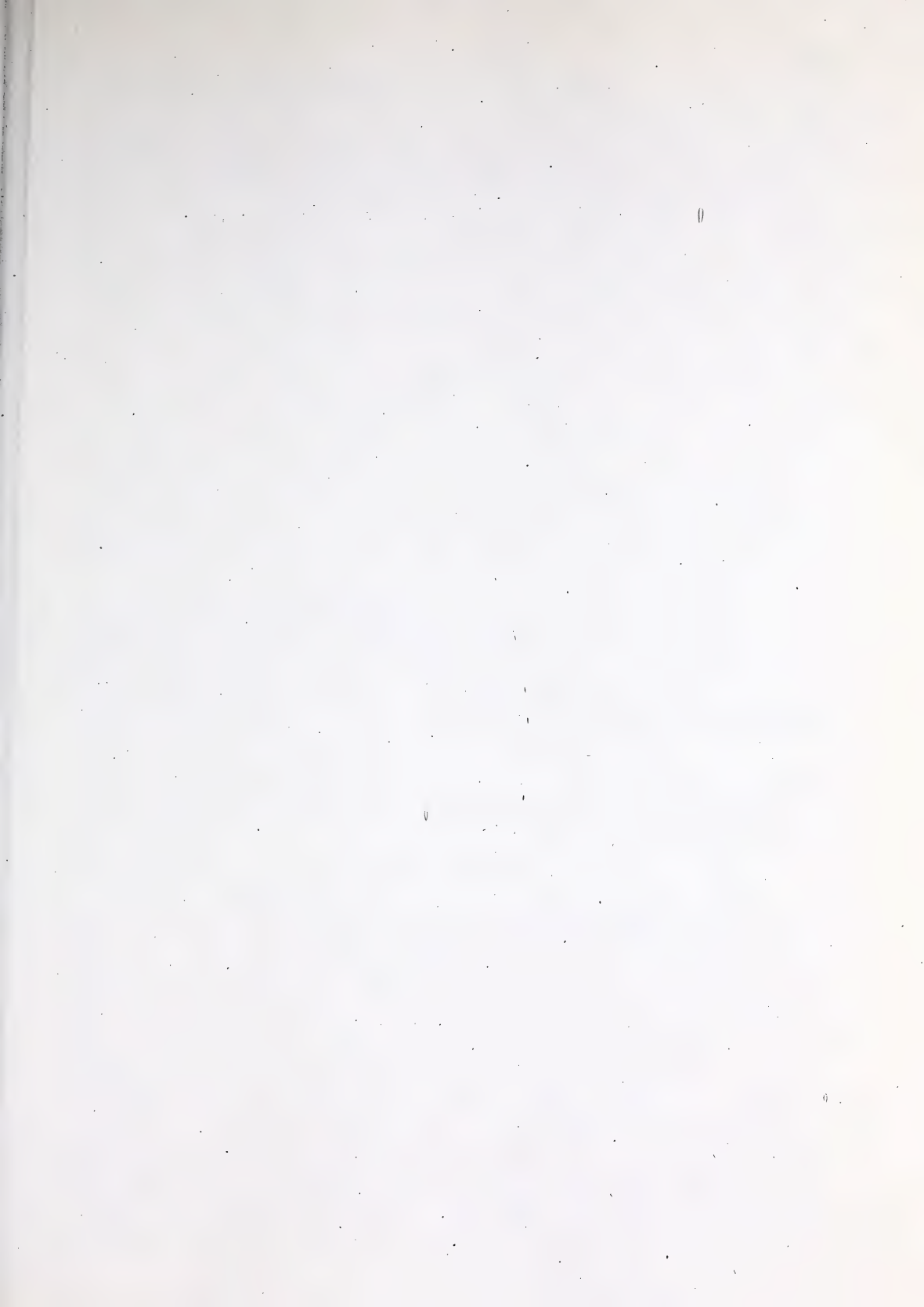
On February 6, 1890, Robert N. Marvin and Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lucius B. and Mary (Henry) Warner, were united in marriage, and in their home may be found evidences of culture and taste. He and his wife are attendants at the First Presbyterian church and are among its contributors. Mr. Marvin was the representative of Col. Elliot F. Shepard of New York city in the purchase of the Field homestead, which was presented to the "First Presbyterian Church and Society of Jamestown, N. Y.," as the "Shepard Memorial Manse." We quote from one of Col. Shepard's letters in the possession of Mr. Marvin: "I am only induced to buy this place on your recommendation." Much care and work were involved in the transaction, which were rendered with fidelity and as a labor of love. Mr. Marvin possesses a genial and social nature, is now and has always been prominent in social life. His charities have been dispensed in an unostentatious manner, but there are those who can testify to his helping hand; and others there are who have procured and preserved their homes through his advice and aid, and the degrees of property interests is no barrier to those who feel welcome to seek his counsel and assistance. He has gained his position by his own efforts. Starting in life with a limited education and no property but good surroundings, he has made a fair success, and has cultivated his tastes for the elevating influences of refinement and study of the fine arts and satisfied somewhat his desire for travel. He is familiar with nearly every grade of life, his varied associations having given him experience with nearly all classes of society; is a close analytical observer, a quick reader of character, readily

adapting himself to his surroundings ; at ease in the humble home or the drawing room ; courteous and pleasant ; loyal to his friends ; deeply pained at being deceived. Firm in his integrity, a lover of truth and right, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of those to whom he is known.

DANIEL HAZELTINE.

Daniel Hazeltine was the founder of the textile-fabric industry in Jamestown and in western New York. He was born in Wardsborough, now Dover, Vt., March 9, 1795, and was descended, in the 7th generation, from John Hazeltine, who landed at Salem, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in 1637, being, with his brother Robert, members of Rev. Mr. Rogers' colony from Devonshire and Yorkshire. His great-grandmother was Elizabeth Rawson, a direct descendant in the 3d generation from Edward Rawson, the first secretary of the Massachusetts Bay colony. His father, Daniel Hazeltine, Sen., married Susanna Jones of Milford, Mass., and settled first in Wardsborough, Vt., and afterward in this county. Daniel Hazeltine, Jr., came to Jamestown in 1816. He had received a fair education, and in 1812 at the age of 17, upon the advice of his uncle Solomon Jones, then living here, he had become an apprentice to learn the manufacture of woolen goods. His brother, Judge Abner Hazeltine, graduated at Williams College in the class of 1815, and in the fall of that year settled at Jamestown. In May, 1816, Daniel Hazeltine, in company with Samuel Barrett, came to Jamestown where he started a small establishment for dyeing and dressing home-manufactured woolen cloths. He erected a small building 24x36 for this purpose and commenced dressing cloth in October. In 1818 he built an addition to his factory, and in 1823 he added weaving to his business. His factory, by a coincidence worthy of remark, was located where is now the west end of Broadhead & Sons' extensive worsted mills, and upon the site of his first factory he subsequently erected the "old stone mill," having at that time Robert Falconer for a partner. His home at this time was at the northeast corner of Third and Pine streets. In 1836 Mr. Hazeltine bought of Chandler & Winsor their property at the lower dam, commonly known in later years as "Piousville," and, after necessary improvements, commenced there in 1838 the manufacture of cloth. In 1853 he erected new buildings which are still occupied by the Jamestown Woolen Mills. Among his partners were Mr. Taber Wood, and, later, his sons William B., and George Hazeltine. In 1865 Mr. Hazeltine transferred his business to his sons, and later it became the property of Allen, Grandin & Co., and then of Allen, Preston & Co., and is now known as the Jamestown Woolen Mills.

October 1, 1818, Daniel Hazeltine married Mehitabel, daughter of William Bemus, a soldier of the Revolution, and the son of Jotham Bemus, Sen.,





Art. 1. 1864

who owned the battle ground of Bemus Heights, Saratoga county, and took part in the battle. Her mother was Mary (Prendergast) Bemus, one of the daughters of William Prendergast, Sen., of Pawling, N. Y., but born in Waterford, Ireland. To Daniel and Mehitabel (Bemus) Hazeltine were born five children: I. Wm. B.,—who married 1st Cornelia Stowe, 2d Mrs. Phoebe Shedd, 3d Mrs. Kate Bemus, and died in 1890. II. Susanna, born April 8, 1822, married William Post; died June 23, 1870; (had one son Daniel H. Post, who graduated at Williams College in 1874 and married Evelyn M. Newland 1883). III. Mary Ann, died in infancy. IV. Chloe, died in infancy. V. George, born Aug. 17, 1832, married Adeline Hastings who died in 18—. He lives at North Warren, Pa., and has three children living.

Daniel Hazeltine died August 3, 1867, and his wife survived him over 22 years, dying Sept. 22, 1889. She was a woman of many strongly marked but worthy traits of character. Daniel Hazeltine was a man who never sought public life, and the only office he ever held was that of county superintendent of the poor. His kind heart, generous instincts and hospitable nature made him widely known, and he was everywhere spoken of by the kindly sobriquet of "Uncle Daniel." One who knew him well thus wrote:

Daniel Hazeltine when living was loved and respected by all classes of men; he was considered as an exemplar of a truly honest man, and of the true spirit of christianity. He was truly good without ostentation, religious, without bigotry; his benevolence was bounded only by his means to aid the suffering and the needy; and it is true that he used means that he needed himself in order to extend his charities to their utmost limit. He was one of the nine founders of the Congregational church in 1816. The church was the apple of his eye, he lived for its welfare and he continued to be one of its most useful and active members until his death. His last words were: "I have tried to follow Christ, on Him I rely."

No word of eulogy could be added to this. An honest man, patriotic citizen, kind neighbor, devoted christian. The whole community mourned with unfeigned regret when his life of kind and gentle good deeds was ended.

ROBERT NEWLAND.

One of Jamestown's leading citizens during many years was Robert Newland, who was for over 57 years connected with the Chautauqua County National Bank, and was for 18 years its president. His personal character, his public services and his acts of benevolence made him widely known and universally respected and beloved. Robert Newland was born in Albany January 24, 1809, and was the son of David Newland, a native of Dumfries, in Scotland, who was born in 1773, and at the age of 18 emigrated to America and settled in Albany, where, on December 3, 1803, he married Jane McHarg, who, like him, was of Scotch parentage. She was the daughter of John and Grace (Kelly) McHarg, and was born in Saratoga county. David Newland had a long and honorable mercantile career in Albany, where he died in 1855, at the age of 82 years. His widow, who survived him about

eleven years, was also an octogenarian at the time of her death. To this couple were born six children: Margaret, Robert, Isabella, James, David and John. Margaret married William Seymour and died in 1878; Isabella married Richard P. Marvin, (see page 796). James died August 6, 1815, and John June 6, 1836. David survived until September 20, 1882. The home of the family in Albany in 1805 was on Broadway (formerly Market St.) and according to *Harpers Magazine* for March, 1857, was a quaint brick building of the Dutch style of architecture. At that time, and for a considerable time afterwards, the name was spelled with a final "s," Newlands, which is undoubtedly the correct orthography. The omission of this letter in his signature by Robert Newland was unintentional and imperceptible, and grew out of the haste and frequency with which he had to affix his name to bank papers.

Robert Newland in his childhood and youth enjoyed the ordinary advantages of education afforded by the time, and, among other schools of the city, he attended the well-known "Boys Academy," where he received a prize at the end of one of the terms for his industry and advancement. On quitting school he entered his father's store as a clerk, where he remained until he was nearly twenty-five years of age. During this period he became interested in the fire department, and was a member of the Eagle Engine Company of Albany.

In 1834 Mr. Newland left Albany and came to Jamestown to take a position in the Chautauqua County Bank, which had been established less than three years. His connection with the bank was continuous until his death on October 3, 1891. (For a detailed history of this pioneer banking institution see pages 706-7). Mr. Newland first acted as a clerk and book-keeper, and, on May 20, 1840, was appointed cashier, succeeding Thaddeus W. Patchin. After twenty years of service as cashier Mr. Newland was promoted to the vice-presidency, being succeeded as cashier by his nephew, Gen. Selden E. Marvin, now of Albany. In 1862 Mr. Marvin, having resigned to enter the army, Mr. Newland again became cashier. In 1872 he was elected president, upon the death of Maj. Samuel Barrett, who had held the office for 37 years. Mr. David N. Marvin, another nephew, followed Mr. Newland as cashier. After 18 years service as president, Mr. Newland resigned the office in 1890, though he continued as director until the time of his death, and he occupied his desk and continued his service to the bank until within a few weeks of that sad event. He may be said to almost literally have "died in the harness." During these 57 years of continuous service Mr. Newland was a striking example of the ideal business man. Punctual, painstaking, industrious and watchful, his name became the synonym of business integrity and lofty character in all the region round about. To his executive ability and careful judgement the bank owes much of its prosperous career, while to his liberal policy toward the infant industries of the

place and its varied business enterprises is due much of the growth and prosperity of the city. In his private life he endeared himself to all classes of people by his upright character and liberal, though unostentatious benevolence. As was well said of him: "Young men found him a faithful friend, public enterprises a wise and liberal promoter, the poor and needy a generous benefactor." Upon his death testimonials from those whom he had secretly aided with his purse and whose business plans he had forwarded by his advice, influence and personal assistance, were numerous and heartfelt.

Though devoid of all ambition for public place, he was the high ideal of the citizen who believes that the public is entitled to a share of his labors for the general good, and he refused no trusts that were committed to him by his fellow citizens, though he never sought them. His interest in public affairs, and especially in the local advancement and growth of civic enterprises, was constant and unselfish. He was one of the original directors of the Erie & New York City R. R. Co., (now known as the "Erie system"); he was an assistant chief engineer in the Jamestown Fire Department; he was for several terms one of the village trustees, and, for a time, was village president. From their incorporation until his death he acted as the treasurer of the Lake View Cemetery Association, and of the James Prendergast Library Association. In these, and other positions of public trust, he was a faithful, self-sacrificing and efficient public servant. In politics Mr. Newland was always a consistent and conscientious Republican from the organization of the party, and always kept abreast of the times in political and general reading. He possessed a marked taste for works of art, and found much pleasure in securing a large and valuable collection of engravings, etchings and water colors, as well as a large library of works upon general and art subjects. These cultured tastes added greatly to the enjoyment of his declining years. For a long period of years Mr. Newland was a regular attendant upon the services of the Presbyterian church, and was one of the trustees and a liberal supporter of that body. He also contributed, it is believed, to the erection of every church building in the place, and to the support of every religious society.

On January 21, 1847, Mr. Newland was married to Miss Evelyn Patchin, daughter of Dr. Aaron D. Patchin of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., and a sister of Mr. Aaron D. Patchin, the second cashier of the Chautauqua bank. Mrs. Newland, who was a woman of cultured intellect and kind heart, died on June 17, 1887. By this union there were two children—a son, Frank, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Evelyn M., the wife of Mr. Daniel H. Post, of Jamestown. The family home was first in the Chautauqua bank building at the corner of Main and Second streets, and afterwards at the corner of Pine and Fifth streets, where his daughter and her husband still reside.

Late in the summer of 1891 Mr. Newland was stricken with a fatal ill-

ness, which was borne bravely and without complaint, and, on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 3, of that year he painlessly entered into rest. His death caused wide-spread and unaffected grief. Upon the day of his funeral unusual honors for a private citizen were paid to his memory; the board of supervisors of the county adjourned, the public schools of the city were closed, business was suspended, and all classes of citizens united in attending the simple services. In the funeral cortege were representatives from many public bodies, and a throng of sorrowing citizens followed him to his grave. In spite of a singularly reserved and modest nature, and of a great reticence of speech, few men have been better known, or have had a wider circle of admirers and friends. As was well said of him while living: "There is probably no one in the community in which he lives who deserves or possesses in a greater measure the respect, confidence and esteem of those who knew him." And now that this simple, dignified and manly character has vanished from among them, there is ever a human heart-throb in the utterance of his fellow citizens when they mention the name of that strong, inflexible yet helpful business man, that liberal-handed, kind-hearted gentleman, that reserved, yet sympathetic friend—Robert Newland.

WILLIAM BROADHEAD.

Successful manufacturers are public benefactors, and merit the gratitude and praise of their countrymen. The nation that produces the most in proportion to its numbers will be the most prosperous and the most powerful. The United States possess all the natural advantages for the attainment of a result so desirable, and it is the part of patriotism to turn these advantages to the best account, to differentiate the industries of the people, and to give employment to all classes of mind and capacity. The citizens of Jamestown have great reason to congratulate themselves that circumstances early brought Mr. William Broadhead to become identified with the place, for through and by him the principal factors of its present and future prosperity have been inaugurated, employment has been given to hundreds, and to such an extent that he can justly be termed a benefactor of the entire community.

William Broadhead was born in Thornton, Yorkshire, England, February 17, 1819. When but a lad he was apprenticed for a year to learn the trade of a weaver, and then began working in the smithy with his father and continued with him until he became of age. Believing that the prospects for an honest, industrious young man were better in this country than in England, Mr. Broadhead emigrated to America in January, 1843, going first to Busti, where his uncle, the Rev. John Broadhead, was living. Seeing that Jamestown offered a much more favorable opening for a good mechanic, he sought employment here and found it in the shop of Safford Eddy. But Mr. Broadhead was too ambitious to remain long a day laborer. Ever on the



W. Broadhead



lookout for something more profitable, he soon found a partnership with Adam B. Cobb, whose daughter, Lucy, he had married in 1845. This marriage has proven to be a most happy one, and the parties still continue in the enjoyment of that domestic bliss which ripens old age with the fullness of family association and home love. The firm of Cobb & Broadhead, scythe snath manufacturers, continued nine years, when it was dissolved, Mr. Cobb continuing to make snaths and grain cradles, and Mr. Broadhead purchasing an axe factory began to manufacture axes and forks.

When his eldest son, Sheldon B., was about twenty years old, Mr. Broadhead opened a clothing store, taking this son into partnership with him, and a few years later he gave his younger son, Almet N., an interest. Under the firm name of William Broadhead & Sons their business increased rapidly, until they soon had the largest merchant tailoring establishment in the county, drawing patronage from Dunkirk, Warren, Salamanca, etc.

In 1872, Mr. Broadhead, accompanied by his wife and eldest daughter, visited his native place, to find the little village developed into a thriving manufacturing town. His early interest, awakened when as a boy he learned to weave at a hand-loom, was rekindled by the signs of prosperity and success due to these mills, and he returned to Jamestown thoroughly impressed with the feasibility of establishing a mill for the manufacture of dress goods. While he had by industry, economical habits (never having used tobacco in any form, and being most temperate in all things), close attention to business and successful investments in real estate acquired considerable property, he felt that so large an undertaking required more capital than he could command, and so he proceeded to interest some of his moneyed townsmen in his project, and the result was the formation of the firm of Hall, Broadhead & Turner; Mr. William Hall to assist Mr. Broadhead in furnishing the money. The alpaca mill erected by the firm continued for one year and a half to be owned by them, when Mr. Broadhead retired. A short time afterwards he built a mill for the manufacture of similar cloths, having for partners his two sons. When the mill was fully established, William Broadhead & Sons turned their entire attention, for the time, to the manufacture of ladies' dress goods. (See The Broadhead Mills). Their salesmen traverse nearly every state in the union. As Mr. Broadhead foresaw, these mills have contributed immeasurably to the growth and prosperity of the city. Much of the rapid increase in population is due to their continued demand for skilled workmen. The good wages and steady work have attracted hither family after family of intelligent and industrious English people, who have proved themselves most acceptable citizens. "Wm. Broadhead & Sons have ever since been carrying on business in different lines and in gigantic enterprises. Almost an isolated instance in the history of one's life we here find father and sons a unit in purpose and business. Of habits of industry, sobriety and respecta-

bility, this copartnership was recognized as among the most substantial elements of local prosperity and promising importance. Their success has been a constant commentary upon their good management and the good will that pervaded the establishment. Fairly well educated for business life, these sons were more than an experiment, they were successes from the first. Interested in each other's welfare, and both feeling it a duty to guard well their father's interests, they were bound by the strongest of earthly ties, and are exemplifying in conduct what they proposed in words." Mr. Broadhead is politically an ardent Republican and a strong protectionist, believing that policy to be even more necessary for the welfare of his workmen than for his own interest, from his knowledge of the condition of the mill hands in England under free trade.

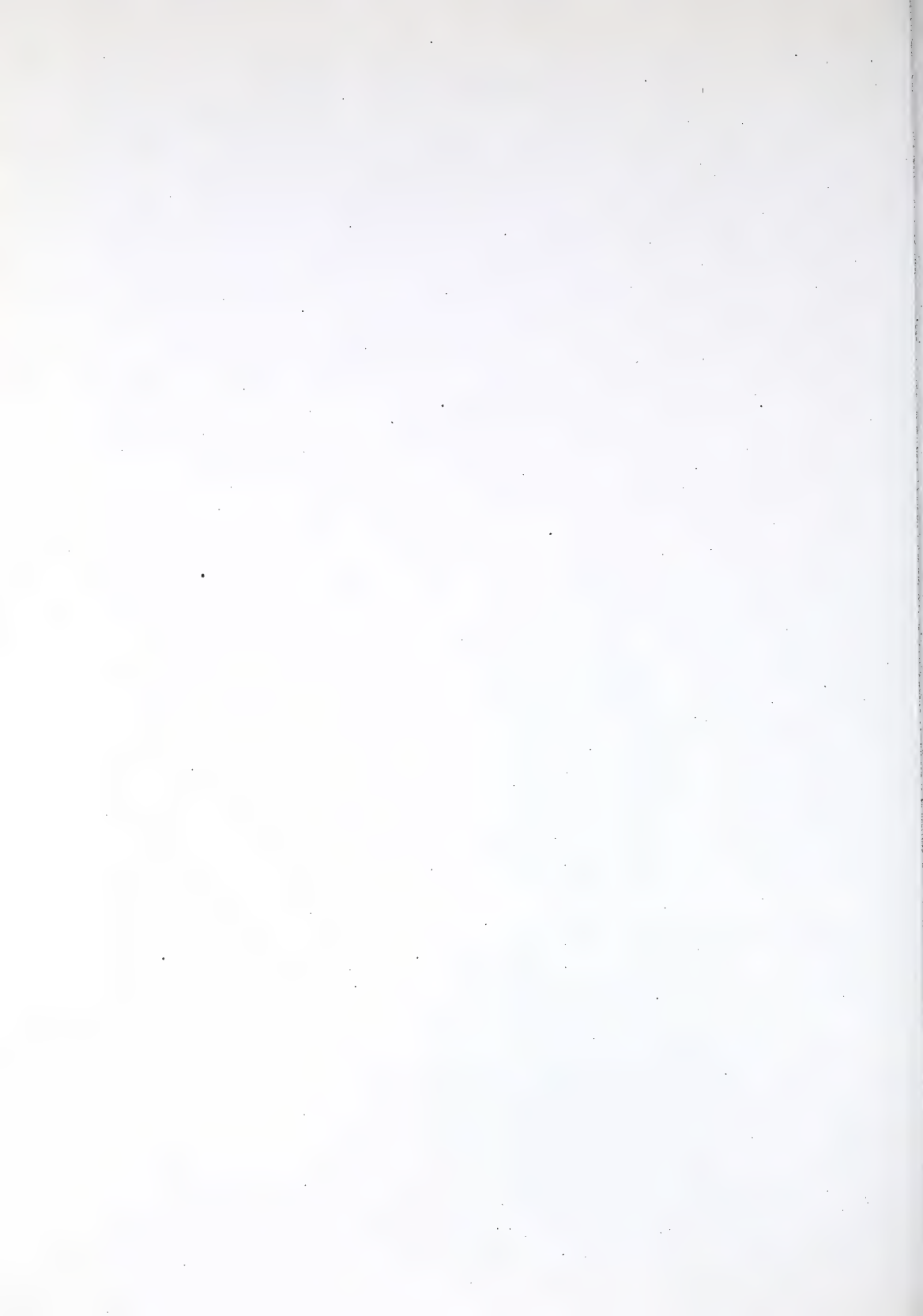
In his native town Mr. Broadhead belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist church, and was a superintendent of the Sabbath-school. On settling in Jamestown he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, as the nearest like the Wesleyan. During the exciting period before the civil war, when the Methodist Episcopal church took a stand in favor of slavery, a number of staunch abolitionists, among them Mr. Broadhead, left that church and formed a Wesleyan society. When after some years, the church building having been destroyed by fire, the organization was given up, Mr. Broadhead became a member of the First Congregational church, where he is an active member, contributing liberally to its support. To Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead have been born six children: Shelden Brady, who married in 1870 Mary Woodworth; Herwood, who died at the age of seven years; Almet Norval, who married in 1886 Margaret Allen Bradshaw; Mary T., who married in 1878 Adna H. Reynolds, Jr., and died in February 1894; Stella Florine and Mertie Minutia.

We are privileged to extract from a manuscript history of the street railway company of Jamestown, written by C. R. Lockwood, Esq., the following concerning Mr. Broadhead and his sons:

We remember the elder Mr. Broadhead as an industrious and persevering mechanic, early at and late from his work, making every moment count for something in building for himself a position for honesty and industry. In the social world he was regarded with favor, and in the church looked upon as among the faithful and substantial. Favoring local industries and educational interests, his contributions for them were to the fullest extent of his ability. * * * Hall, Broadhead & Turner erected Jamestown's first alpaca mills in 1873. Whoever will read the records of intervening time, will find something of merit resting upon the ability, perseverance and home-respect of Mr. William Broadhead. Had his efforts been changed, as he was solicited to do, from Jamestown to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or New York, what of Jamestown? Today we are prospering in population, in business importance and position more than dollars and cents can represent, through the efforts, love of home and firmness of character of Mr. William Broadhead. Older inhabitants are ready to verify this, the records of our departed village and present city show it, and competing municipalities admit it. * * * Though controlled by different owners, both of the worsted mills of Jamestown, with all their wealth and importance, owe their origins to this one man, and the unwritten history of Jamestown will reward with its memory and unreserved respect him who has been and yet remains its benefactor.



J. H. Clark



The employes of the Broadhead Mills, October 27, 1887, through Edward Appleyard, Joseph Appleyard and Richard E. Toothill, committee, presented Mr. Broadhead with an elegant engrossed memorial from which we extract :

At a time of life when most men would have sought repose, and quietly retired to enjoy the means which their prudence and industry had provided, you were inspired with an ambition worthy of a young man, and rose up to do a great work that has justly immortalized your name, and placed you at the front as an organizer, administrator and benefactor. To your indomitable will and courage the now famous worsted interests of Jamestown owe their origin, and an impetus has been given to other industries through your personal influence, while the conspicuous business blocks of this city tell of the forecast of your brain and the strength and enterprise of their founder. Nor is it amiss to repeat what the *Evening Journal* said, that you "had put up more buildings, and been instrumental in establishing more big industrial plants in this city than any other man." These are facts that will forever be a part of the history of this young city, and, because of these things, we today pay you this tribute of respect. The interest you have always taken in those in your employ evinces a nobility of character which becomes more manifest as the years go by. To give employment to as many as possible has been your endeavor, and, to your honor be it said, that in each and all of them you take a personal interest.

Mayor Green concluded his address to the visiting Sons of St. George in July, 1894, thus :

I cannot, however, close this talk to Englishmen without saying a word of one who came from the little island over the sea that once claimed so many of you as her worthy sons. Coming as he did, over 50 years ago, when little more than a boy in years, his stock in trade was a strong healthy English body, an active brain, sound common sense, untiring industry, and a will, a determination that would not fail. For the first few years after his coming the anvil rang from the vigorous blows of his strong right arm. During this time he wooed and won a beautiful woman who was in full accord with all his efforts and all his ambitions. Meanwhile his brain was actively planning for the future. The blacksmith shop could not hold him always. Other avenues of industry opened ; opportunities were grasped ; one enterprise after another was successfully conquered, each more extensive than its predecessor, and each demonstrating more clearly his superior business ability and foresight. Many of the dwellings upon our hillsides and many of the business blocks upon our streets are the result of his efforts. Factories giving employment to hundreds of people were erected by him and his sturdy sons, our street railway harnessed the lightning at their behest, and numerous other enterprises were given life and vigor through their assistance. And during all these years this man was the same cheerful, quiet gentleman that he is today ; generous, unobtrusive, and yet as fearless as he is just, a man who, like the patron saint of your worthy order, would die for his convictions. Sometime, when justice shall write the history of Jamestown and of its benefactors, and shall inscribe their names, the history of their good deeds and of their efforts resulting in our growth and prosperity where future generations may read, one man will then be given the credit belonging to him, one name will stand out bold and clear, it will be the name of him who was once the young Englishman, and is now the loyal American, William Broadhead.

JOSEPHUS H. CLARK.

It is the province of the historian while recording the progress of events to make note of those individuals who for long years have been identified with this progress and in varying ways have contributed to the development of the community. *Josephus H. Clark* is one of the oldest manufacturers of Jamestown, if not of the county, and one who for over half a century has been actively engaged in building Jamestown the city from Jamestown the country hamlet and village. He was born in Petersham, Mass., December 1, 1819, and

was son of Joseph and Lavinia (Torrey) Clark. Until he was ten years old he resided in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In 1830 his widowed mother with her five children came to Carroll, and after two years of farm labor in that town, Mr. Clark entered the employ of Eber Keyes in a small foundry at Dexterville. During the three years he passed there he became conversant with the several branches of foundry work. In 1835 he commenced work in the foundry of Daniel S. Williams (then Williams & Swift) and from that time with the exception of two years passed in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and New Orleans, he has been continuously engaged in business in Jamestown. Becoming a member in 1841 of the firm of Steele, Ward & Co., in a foundry located near the present site of the Hazzard Shoe Factory, in 1843, upon the dissolution of that firm, he became the partner of Mr. Williams in the firm of D. S. Williams & Co*. From that time Mr. Clark has been engaged in business in the same location and the same building†, and for many years his promptitude was such that a clock could have been regulated by his comings and goings. Such industry, care, method and attention as Mr. Clark devoted to his work could have but one result—financial success.

An "old line" Whig and Republican in politics, Mr. Clark has been a frequent delegate to county and congressional conventions. He has had much to do with the making of this city. As long ago as 1859 or 1860 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the village of Jamestown, and was in office for ten consecutive years, and president of the board during the eventful years of the civil war. He was chosen a member of the board of education in 1870, held that office twenty-one years, and for fifteen years of the time was president of this board. He has, consequently, been connected with the great development of the schools of the city, as in 1870 the only school houses now in use were the small one on West Third street, and the central part of the High School building. Mr. Clark has been a trustee of the Baptist church for forty years, and a member of the building committee that erected the present model church. He is also a member of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science. In all of the various positions he has held Mr. Clark has shown the promptness, accuracy, method, system and wise conservatism so characteristic in his successful business life. During his twenty-one years service on the board of education, he was present at all meetings save four, and his associates in all offices held his counsels and aid as most valuable factors. He has ever been a quiet, unostentations

*In May 1845 D. S. Williams & Co., dissolved partnership, and after sometime the firm became Williams & Barrett, Mr. Clark acting as superintendent from the dissolution of the first firm. In 1850 Mr. Williams became sole owner and died a year later. In the fall of 1851 Mr. Clark and Josiah Lincoln purchased the business, conducted it as Clark & Lincoln, until P. O. Sherwin became a partner and the firm was Clark, Lincoln & Co. Mr. Clark later purchased Mr. Lincoln's interest, the firm becoming Clark & Sherwin until May, 1857. Since then Mr. Clark has been sole proprietor.

†This foundry has been a feature of Jamestown. Not only foundry work but stoves, wood-working machinery and mowing machines have been manufactured here in a quiet way, steady employment being given to from ten to twelve workmen.



Jane O Clark

citizen, doing much good in an unpretentious manner, and enjoying the confidence and esteem of the people. He married, July 13, 1851, Jane E., daughter of Moses and Betsey (Forbush) Marsh.

MRS. JANE E. CLARK.

Mrs. Jane E. Clark, president of the Women's Christian Association since its inception, is a native of New England, born at Sutton, Massachusetts, March 10, 1821, a daughter of Moses (Cushman) Marsh and Betsey (Forbush) Marsh. The Forbush family is of Scotch ancestry, and intermarried with many old and notable families of New England. Mr. Marsh moved his family to what is now the village of Panama, in this county, in 1824. Here he was a prominent citizen, was the first postmaster, built the first framed house in the village, to which he gave the name, and was much interested in town affairs. He died of cholera in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1833. Mrs. Marsh was a woman of great strength of character, and, it is said, possessed the gift of oratory to a remarkable degree. She died in 1837.* From the time of Mr. Marsh's death, his children had ample opportunity to cultivate the Scotch characteristics inherited from their mother. Jane moved to Massachusetts, where she remained some years, received a good education, returned to Chautauqua county in 1839, where she taught school in Jamestown and in the vicinity for several years.

In December 1839, she united with the Baptist church of this city, and in the month of September, 1893, only three who were then members survived. She was soon enrolled among the teachers of the Sabbath school, and for forty years was one of its most faithful workers, her scholars being usually young men, her classes averaging sixteen in number. The vast amount of good accomplished by her faithful instruction during all these years, who can estimate? July 13, 1851, she married Josephus H. Clark, and in him she found an able and willing coadjutor in all her charitable works. He heartily coöperated with her in her plans for the betterment of humanity with his ample means. From time to time, they have made a home in their household for more than twenty-five young men, enabling them by their aid and care to obtain a good education, and these beneficiaries have done honor to their benefactors by becoming good, worthy and even prominent citizens. Mrs. Clark has been connected with many of the benevolent societies of the church, village and city; she was secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Chautauqua Baptist Association for fifteen years; during the civil war she took an active part on the committee for the aid and relief of soldiers; was president of the City Mission for two years; a member of the Woman's

*A daughter, Mary Louise, the first female child of Panama, was born July 16, 1827, married Prof. Jesse G. Nash. They have given their lives to teaching, and are now in Sherman, Texas, where they established the Sherman Institute. Mrs. Nash's devotion, talent and adaptability for her work is fully demonstrated by the results.

Christian Temperance Union here from its foundation, and its president for many years, and as a marked evidence of her ability as a presiding officer may be noted the fact that, in 1882, at the organization of the Reform Club she was made its president. She was one of the constituent members of the Political Equality Club of Jamestown, is a member of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, and by request prepared and read a paper at the July meeting in 1894. Mrs. Clark gave a course of lectures one winter at her house to the young men of her Sabbath-school class. This she was fully equipped to do, as she had always been a diligent reader of classic and historical works, and her lectures evinced much knowledge of the growth, development and influence of ancient and modern literature. These are but a part of her activities, but it will be seen that her life has been mostly devoted to Christian and benevolent work, and when, September 8, 1884, she called a meeting and was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Woman's Christian Association, it was only giving "honor to whom honor is due" when she was elected its president. This office she has since held, and proved her fitness for the position by the rare executive skill, energy and ability with which she has governed its affairs. She has made it a success, extended its influence and increased its branches from one to six. The secretary says in one of the annual reports: "The faithfulness of our beloved president, and her zeal in all duties appertaining to her office, is ever a stimulus to all associated with her. In the years she has been president of the association, only twice has she failed to preside at all its meetings, and her untiring energy has helped largely to the great work established. In all of its industries and charities she is personally interested."

Mrs. Clark was born to leadership. She possesses ability, discrimination, tact and promptitude, and although always firm when it is a question of right or wrong, yet she is conciliatory and ready to yield her opinion if necessary to accomplish good results. During the years (over ten) since the Woman's Christian Association was organized, peace has ever prevailed in the counsels and multifarious labors of its one hundred members. When we add to this record the statement that Mrs. Clark in all her labors and aspirations has ever been dominated by her love to God and humanity, we give to our readers the secret of her wonderful power for good and the key to her success.

COL. ELIAL FOOTE CARPENTER.

Among the gallant defenders of our country's flag in the civil war, many men achieved more distinction and won greater honors than did Colonel Elial Foote Carpenter, but it is doubtful if any man in all that vast army of patriot soldiers did his duty more faithfully, valiantly or cheerfully. Stalwart, robust, enduring, he was a splendid type of physical manhood, while he possessed the mental and moral characteristics that distinguish the nobler type

of martial heroes. He was born in Jamestown, May 8, 1826. His father was an Englishman, born in London, who when a boy was bound out to service on a British man-of-war. The vessel on which he served was wrecked off the coast of Guinea. His seafaring life ended with the destruction of the vessel, and he sought his fortunes in America, settling in Maine, where he married a Miss Blake, a member of an old New England family. When the site of the present prosperous city of Jamestown was a dense forest, William Carpenter and his young wife came here and located in what was soon after called Dexterville, now East Jamestown. Here their children were born and reared, and here their lives were passed. Twelve children were born to them, three of whom survive, Mary Ann Tanner, Emeline Follmer and Laura Stock. Mr. Carpenter helped to build the first steamboat that floated on the waters of Lake Chautauqua and was for a time its captain.

Elial Foote Carpenter was their third son; he was educated in the public schools of Jamestown, and soon after leaving school went on a visit to one of his sisters who resided in Kentucky. Here he passed two years as manager of a large tobacco plantation. Not finding this occupation congenial he resigned his position, returning to Jamestown, where he engaged in the lumber business, buying along the Allegany river and its tributaries, and rafting to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville. He married July 3, 1848, Julia A., daughter of John and Phœbe (Wood) Jeffords. Their children were Belle E. (wife of Capt. T. E. Grandin), Franc W. (Mrs. F. A. Brightman), Addie J. (Mrs. W. P. Frink)*. Soon after his marriage Mr. Carpenter became associated with his brother-in-law, Charles L. Jeffords, in the manufacture of axes. When the oil excitement began in Pennsylvania he turned his attention to prospecting, and the outbreak of the civil war found him one of the extensive and successful oil operators of that day.

Hearkening to his country's call to arms, he laid aside his pursuits as a private citizen, and enlisted August 16, 1861, in the 49th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, and upon the organization of the regiment was elected second lieutenant of Co. K. In April, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant. He participated in the battles of the Peninsular campaign under McClellan. Upon the organization of the 112th regiment it was decided that its staff officers should be men of tried ability and military experience. Lieutenant Carpenter was transferred from the 49th to the 112th, made major, and soon promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and for some time prior to his death was in its active command. The first battle in which this regiment was actively engaged occurred on Friday, January 30, 1863, near Suffolk, Va. From this time Colonel Carpenter was at the front almost con-

*Mrs. Carpenter was a woman of rare strength of character and thoroughly devoted to her family. After Colonel Carpenter's death, care for her daughters absorbed all other considerations. She lived to see them in pleasant homes of their own, and to receive their unstinted ministrations of tenderness and love when sickness and suffering came upon her. She died January 31, 1894.

stantly with his regiment with the exception of four months passed in recruiting service, and the hardships endured, the heroic achievements of the the 112th, and the important duties they performed is part of the history of that ever memorable struggle. After the transfer of his regiment to the Army of the James, Colonel Carpenter was in constant command. At the battle of Drewry's Bluff, near Bermuda Hundred, his regiment was ordered to the right wing of the army to support General Heckman who was in desperate straits. This was between four and five o'clock in the morning, and a thick fog so obscured the vision that they had to grope their way. When they arrived at the point where General Heckman's troops should have been, not finding them, Colonel Carpenter sent Lieutenant Hedges forward to reconnoiter; he soon fell into the hands of the rebels. As he did not return, Colonel Carpenter, anxious about his fate, putting spurs to his horse rode forward to see what had become of him. Chaplain Hyde says: "The fog was so thick that it was impossible to see objects clearly, but all at once he found himself within the lines of a rebel brigade, who rose up on all sides of him and demanded his surrender. Instead of surrendering, he wheeled his horse and retreated, at the same time ordering his men to fall back. He was followed by a perfect shower of bullets, one of which struck him in the side, passing through his lungs, but he was saved from capture by his horse, which bore him to the rear. He received all the care and attention it was possible to bestow upon him, but in vain; the wound was fatal, and on the morning of May 18, 1864, two days after he had received his death wound, his spirit passed away from earth at a farm house where he had been carried by his devoted followers." Col. Carpenter was a member of the M. E. church, and a sincere Christian. He had no fear of death, but expressed his sorrow at leaving his wife and family, and also satisfaction that by the sacrifice of his life he had saved that of hundreds of his soldiers.

All his soldiers loved and trusted him. Had he surrendered when ordered to do so he would have been taken prisoner, his life probably spared, but his regiment would have moved forward to terrible carnage. He thought only of saving them. He succeeded, but his own life was the cost. One of his comrades said of him: "He was one of the bravest and truest soldiers the country ever had to defend her flag, and but for his untimely death he would have stood among the major generals of the volunteer service with a record that one might well be proud of." Such expressions from those who knew him best give some glimpse of the character and qualities of the man.

"Not in his battles won,
Tho' long the well-fought fields may keep their name,
But in the wide world's sense of duty done,
The gallant soldier finds the meed of fame;
His life no struggle for ambition's prize,
Simply the duty done that next him lies.



Eliak Fote Carpenter



J. B. Edwards

HON. JAMES T. EDWARDS, D. D., LL. D.

Hon. James T. Edwards, D. D., LL. D.,* was born in Barnegat, Ocean county, N. J., January 6, 1838. His parents were influential, well-to-do people, and among his large connection are many names of men whose influence has been felt as a power in moulding the character of society and the church. James Edwards, his great-grandfather, fought with Washington at the time of Braddock's defeat and during the whole of the Revolutionary war, in which he was severely wounded. His parents were Job and Susanna Edwards. The former was known as an eloquent local preacher and twice served as a member of the state legislature. The latter was a woman of unusual force of character, and in her earlier years was a teacher. She made sacrifices to give her son a liberal education and always warmly sympathized with his aims. Dr. Edwards prepared for college at Pennington Seminary in New Jersey, and graduated from Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., in 1860. After graduation he filled the chair of natural science in Amenia Seminary in Dutchess county, N. Y. Having served one year in this institution, he took charge of the same department in East Greenwich Academy in Rhode Island. The study of law had many attractions for him, and he decided to make that his profession. Arrangements were made for him to enter the office of Hon. William L. Dayton, of Trenton, N. J., but Mr. Dayton was shortly afterward sent as minister to the court of France. The professor's plans were thus frustrated, and before any new arrangement was made, he found the work of teaching so congenial that the idea of practicing law was permanently abandoned. His favorite departments of instruction were the sciences and belles-lettres, and to this work he devoted himself with an unflinching enthusiasm, which was contagious and inspiring. Besides training his classes in the lecture-room, he was constantly delivering addresses before institutes and teachers' associations throughout the state. For a long time he was a member of the executive committee of the State Teachers Association, and at the time of his leaving Rhode Island was its president. He married, in 1862, Emma A., daughter of Rev. Charles Baker, who, by her varied accomplishments and unflinching interest in his studies and work, has been to him a "helpmeet" indeed. They have three daughters: Grace (Mrs. S. Winsor Baker, of Jamestown), Laura and Florence.

In the fall of 1862 Professor Edwards enlisted as a private in the 1st R. I. Vols., but immediately received from Governor Sprague a commission as second lieutenant, and was soon after elected first lieutenant of a company composed of members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Providence. Afterward he was made adjutant of the parole camp near Alexandria, Va. While in this position he rendered valuable service by his humane

*By Dr. Theodore L. Flood, editor of the *Chautauquan*.

treatment of the paroled prisoners, who, when he entered upon his duties, were being shamefully neglected. Upon leaving the army he was elected principal of the seminary at East Greenwich. For more than sixty years this school had done excellent work in educating the youth of Rhode Island and other states, but a burdensome debt of \$22,000 had for a long time hung over it to the great annoyance of its friends. Through Professor Edward's earnest efforts the entire debt was lifted by subscription. In addition to his duties as principal of the seminary, he was elected and served as state senator when he was 26 years old, being the youngest member of the senate. During this session he distinguished himself as a ready debater in an exciting discussion upon the military record and expenditures of the state during the war of the Rebellion. He was elected to the senate the second time, and also chosen presidential elector on the ticket which elected General Grant for his first term, and stumped the state in his support. Professor Edwards took an active part in the discussion of the fifteenth amendment, which was carried in the senate but defeated in the house, at this session. He was elected the third time to the senate, and made chairman of the committee on education. During this session the temperance question was pressed to the front, and legislators were compelled to give it attention, whether in sympathy with the cause or not. The professor was an earnest advocate of a prohibitory bill which was triumphantly carried in the senate, but failed to become a law because of its defeat in the house. He also took an active part in the establishment of the first normal school in the state. During this session he made a speech upon the "just limitations of the pardoning power," which attracted general attention and exercised a marked influence in effecting a wholesome reform in the use of that prerogative by the governor of Rhode Island.

In 1870 Professor Edwards moved to this state to take charge of Chamberlain Institute at Randolph. In 1872 its brick boarding hall, erected at a cost of \$50,000, was destroyed by fire, being insured for only \$10,000. Through the exertions of Professor Edwards and the liberality of its friends it was rebuilt by subscription in less than a year, and stands in its beautiful proportions, free from debt. In 1876 Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., conferred the degree of D. D. upon him, and in 1890 he was made Doctor of Laws. He continued at the head of Chamberlain Institute for 22 years, resigning in 1892. During this time 6,000 students were in attendance; 450 graduated from its several departments; and more than 500 certificates were received from the Regents of the State University. There was an average attendance for 63 terms of 167 students, whose average age for the whole time was 17.1 years. Probably there is not a town in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties which does not contain representatives from this old school. Its patronage during the administration of Dr. Edwards was drawn from quite an extended area, often embracing several states. In the educational

gatherings of this section Dr. Edwards has long been a familiar figure, often lecturing, dedicating school buildings, and engaging in kindred work. As a minister he has preached frequently, being especially called upon for anniversaries, church dedications and funerals. He has been twice elected delegate to the "general conference," the lawmaking body of the M. E. church, and three times reserve delegate.

Dr. Edwards is an ardent lover of the natural sciences, and has endeavored to make these studies of practical value in this region by discussing, at agricultural fairs, farmers' institutes and conventions, their principles as applied to agriculture. He built the first silo in southwestern New York, and showed the wholesomeness and utility of ensilage. He is the author of numerous published addresses and of two volumes entitled respectively "The Grass Family" and "The Silva of Chautauqua Lake." Dr. Edwards has been identified with the great Chautauqua movement from its beginning, for most of the time in the three-fold capacity of trustee, professor and lecturer. For nine years he has had charge of the department of physics and chemistry in the College of Liberal Arts. He is also extension secretary of the Chautauqua system of education. In the fall of 1891 he was nominated by "certificate" as senator from the Thirty-second district, in accordance with a law passed in 1890 permitting a nomination of senator on the presentation to the secretary of state of the certified names under oath of 500 voters desiring such nomination. 750 names were forwarded, and the nomination was endorsed by a People's convention which met in Jamestown and by the regular Democratic convention held the same day. He was elected by over 1,000 majority. As chairman of the committee on education during his service, he was influential in passing three important bills which bear his name, viz: The "university bill," covering all the higher education in the state; the "library bill," which appropriates \$55,000 annually to school and township free libraries; and the "school commissioner bill," which allows women to vote for school commissioners. Dr. Edwards is a many-sided man, and the people instinctively regard him as their man. It can not be said that he is a politician. Positions have sought him. He has been called to places of trust by the people because they judged him fitted by intelligence, a broad statesmanship, purity of life, executive abilities and eloquence as a public speaker to represent them as lawmaker. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and held the theory that every citizen who enjoys the blessings of a free government should be willing to bear his share of its responsibilities. He is an attractive, scholarly speaker, with an agreeable voice well balanced by a graceful delivery, and always receives a hearty welcome whenever he appears in the pulpit or upon the platform.*

*Dr. Edwards, since this sketch was written, has been appointed president of the McDonough School for Boys at McDonough, Md., founded in 1875 by John McDonough, who left \$1,000,000 to educate poor boys. Dr. Edwards took charge of this institution in August, 1893, and makes his home there.

W. W. HENDERSON.

William Wallace Henderson was born September 11, 1828, at Sinclairville, of Scotch and English parentage, received such advantages as the common and high schools of the period afforded, and with developing tastes and tendencies toward philosophic and scientific inquiry, early became a student of medicine under the tutelage of Henry B. Hedges, M. D., a graduate of Fairfield Medical College, one of the earliest instituted in this state. In 1847 and 1848 Mr. Henderson was a student in attendance upon the lectures and instructions of the medical department of the University of Buffalo which then numbered among its faculty Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.; Austin Flint, M. D.; James Webster, M. D.; Charles A. Lee, M. D.; James P. White, M. D.; George Hadley, M. D.; C. B. Coventry, M. D.; Corydon L. Ford, M. D. The latter is the only survivor, and is a distinguished member of the faculty of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Henderson finally adopted the profession of pharmacy which he continued for nearly half a century, retiring in 1894. At majority he affiliated with the anti-slavery element of the Whig party, and, in 1852 voted with the supporters of John P. Hale for President, with "free soil, free speech and free men" as the motto. Later Mr. Henderson was active in the local organization of the progressive political elements which finally coalesced in the Republican party of the state and nation; also as member of state committee, and many times as delegate for Chautauqua in the district and state conventions of the party. He was appointed postmaster at Sinclairville in 1861 under President Lincoln, and continued in office during four successive administrations. In 1871 President Grant appointed Mr. Henderson collector of internal revenue for the 31st district of New York, and after its consolidation with the 27th district he was reappointed as its collector with office at Elmira. He creditably concluded his public service in this connection in 1876, and soon after became a resident of Jamestown, where he has since been identified as one of its actively interested citizens and business men, for many years having served as a member of its school board. He was the senior partner of the firm of Henderson & Putnam, druggists and book sellers, from June 10, 1878 to December 18, 1888, and continued in that business until August, 1894, when he devoted himself to the sale of books, stationery, etc. He is a charter member of the N. Y. S. Pharmaceutical Association; president of the Chautauqua County Pharmaceutical Association, and of the Pharmaceutical Association of Jamestown. At its organization in 1886, he was elected a member of the board of curators for the department of pharmacy of the University of Buffalo, which relation is still continued.

Mr. Henderson is recognized as an enthusiastic explorer in fields of philosophic and historic research. He was an active participant in the

organization of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, and from the first has been its secretary, and is now secretary and treasurer. He has contributed several papers of interest and value to its archives. He is also corresponding member of the Oneida Historical Society, one of the oldest county societies in the state, his certificate bearing the signature as its president of Horatio Seymour.

In 1867 Mr. Henderson was united in marriage with Martha Tiffany, a lady of taste and culture, daughter of the late Silas Tiffany of Jamestown, one of the earliest settlers and business men of the city. In all the varied relations of official business and social life in which Mr. Henderson has been placed, he has ever manifested kindness of heart, the urbanity and courtesy of a true gentleman, and the ability of a far reaching and discerning intellect, softened and refined by culture and the inclinations of a poetic nature. He has many friends.

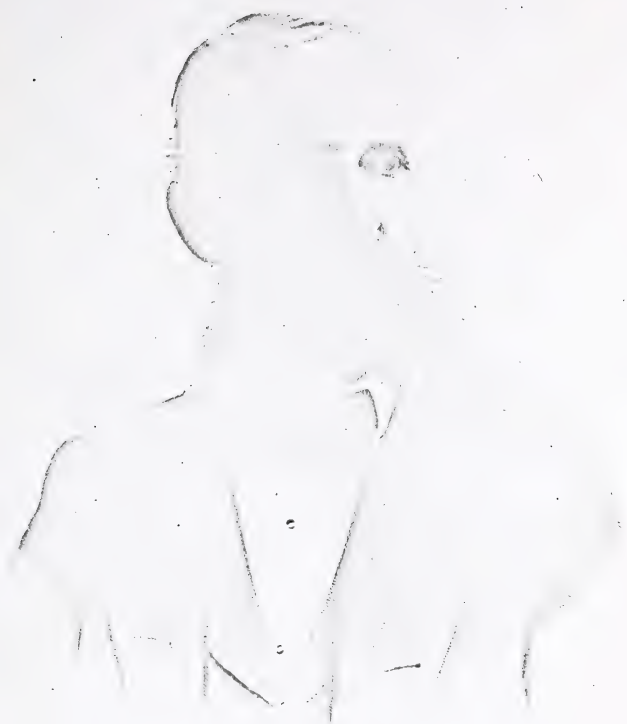
THOMAS W. HARVEY.

It may not be generally known that one of America's greatest inventors made his home in Jamestown for many years. A native of Wardsboro, Vt., born July 22, 1795, in 1816, after his marriage to Melinda Hayward, a sister of Mrs. Solomon Jones and Mrs. Samuel Garfield, of Busti, he came to Jamestown, where he located in 1819 as a blacksmith, building his shop on the corner of Third street and Potter's alley, and the next year building a residence on the corner of Pine and Third streets. With his brother, Charles R., he built the woolen machinery for Hazeltine's mill, and carding and other machinery for others. From 1832, when he removed to the vicinity of New York city, he devoted himself to inventions. Young says: "Chautauqua county never had a citizen more fruitful of invention. Among the numerous inventions were a machine for making steam engine boiler rivets, one for heading wood screws, a rotary cam toggle-joint press, a loom for weaving hog's bristles and cloth for stocks, a machine for pressing bricks and hay, machines for making railroad spikes and sawing down trees. It is said he was the first to make pins with solid heads." He invented the machine to stick pins on paper, produced the first nail machine to make a complete nail and a loom to weave wire cloth. Away back in the forties or early fifties, he constructed electric motors and demonstrated the feasibility of electricity as a motive power. In addition to the machines already noticed, he invented a number of important and now indispensable ones, that are used all over the world. No man of the present century has originated more useful machinery. His inventions, it is said, numbered over 100, many of which were claimed and utilized by others. His fame, however, is the greatest in connection with the celebrated "Harveyized steel," which is adopted and used by the

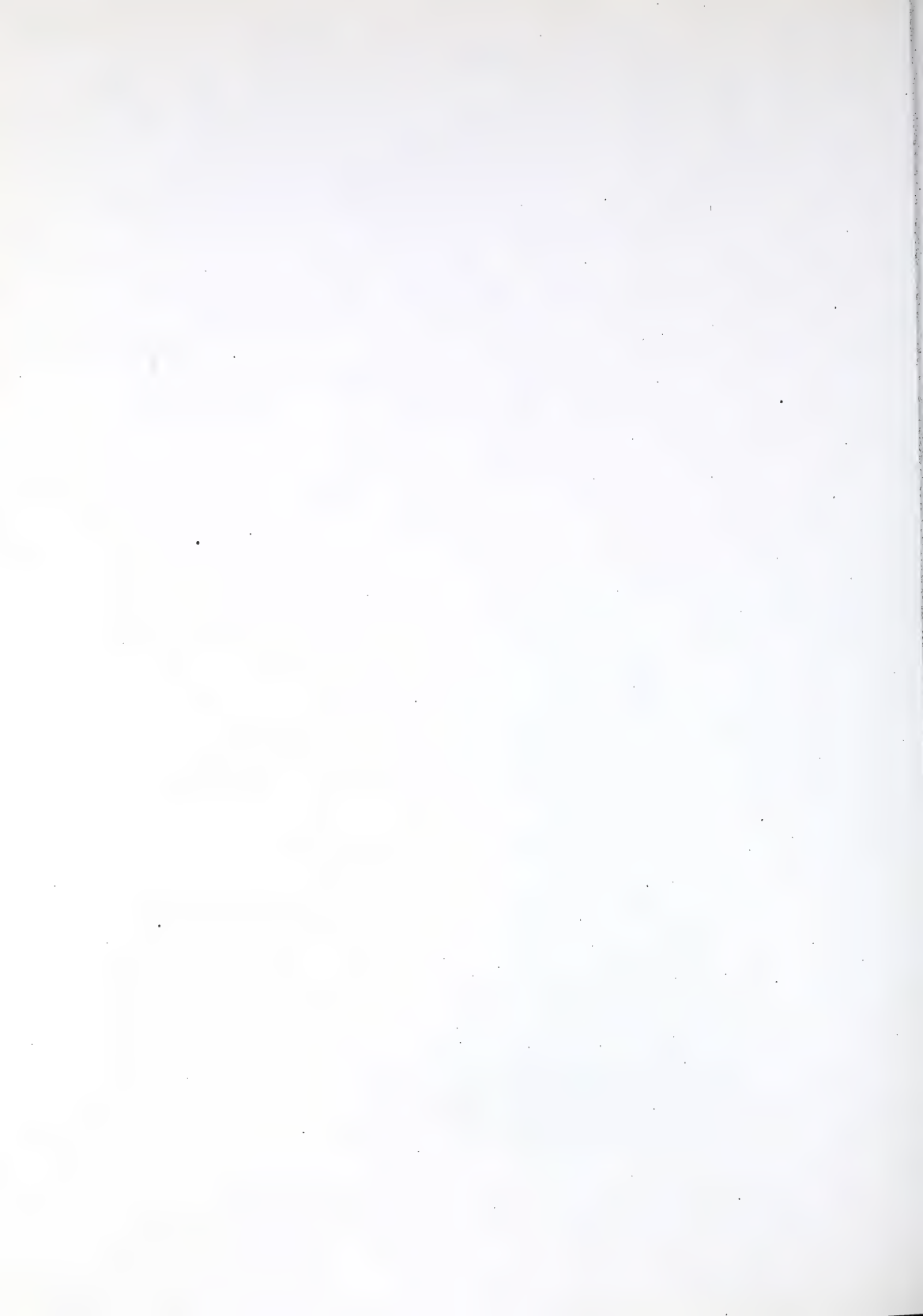
governments of England, Russia, France, Germany, United States, etc., in making the armor plate sheathing for their magnificent war ships. He died June 5, 1854, and is described as a man of massive size, erect, military bearing, with a great and finely developed head.

REV. WILLIAM LYMAN HYDE.

Rev. William L. Hyde, son of Captain Henry and Maria (Hyde) Hyde, was born at Bath, Maine, December 27, 1819. He was educated at Bowdoin College where he was graduated in 1842. He then studied theology, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church May 4, 1849, and was pastor of the church at Gardiner, Maine, from 1849 to 1856, when he accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Dunkirk. He was pastor there until 1862 when he was commissioned chaplain of the 112th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and rendered valuable service in that capacity until the close of the war. No one of the vast number of faithful chaplains in the army were better adapted to their onerous duties and none were more faithful in their transaction. He carried an atmosphere of cheer with him into the tents, the barracks, the hospitals, and on the battle field showed a courage equal to any. The soldiers had confidence in him, and in the christianity of which he was an exemplar. His next pastorate was at Ripley where he remained until 1871, then for three years he was in charge of the Sherman Presbyterian church. From 1874 to 1884 he was principal of the Ovid (N. Y.) high school. In 1884 he came to Jamestown where he has since made his home. He is universally popular, preaches most acceptable sermons frequently, and his services are in demand at weddings and funerals. He is a graphic writer and a painstaking searcher for truth. His history of the 112th regiment, one of the first histories written in the state devoted to the history of a regiment, is a volume of great worth. He is one of the prominent members of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, and has prepared several monographs and papers for that body, and has given much aid in the preparation of this work. He is a great favorite with the old soldiers, is chaplain of James M. Brown Post G. A. R., and the honorary chaplain of the Fenton Guards. He has ever been interested in the Chautauqua Assembly and recently donated a valuable minister's library to the Chautauqua College. He married May 4, 1852, Frances E. Rice, a granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Rice, a learned jurist of Maine. She died May 17, 1892. Their surviving children are Henry W., a physician of Omaha, Neb., and Frederick W., a member of the Journal Printing Co., and for several years the popular captain of the Fenton Guards.



W. H. Davis



HON. OSCAR F. PRICE.

The first mayor of Jamestown will ever be a conspicuous figure in the history of the city. Eight years of continuous service indicate executive ability of a high order in the incumbent, and it is well to record for coming time somewhat concerning the one who had so much to do in shaping the policy and future prosperity of the city. Hon. Oscar F. Price is a native of Jamestown, born September 11, 1840, son of Colonel Addison A. and Charlotte (Green) Price. His grandfather, Charles Price, born in New Jersey in 1786, married Mary Neff, whose father, Abraham Neff, was born in Holland, and in Mr. Price is blended the widely different elements of English progressive energy with Dutch honesty, economy and conservatism, giving him the mental organization necessary for wise executive functions. Passing his life in Jamestown, acquiring his education at its schools and academies, he studied law with able lawyers and became a real estate dealer, and a builder of homes for purchasers of lots possessing limited means. During the last 25 years he has erected 200 houses, which he has sold on such easy terms that the purchasers became full owners with little more expenditure than the payment of rent. In this manner Mr. Price has done more than any other person to give Jamestown the distinction of being the "city of homes," and it is said that he has never foreclosed a mortgage except to perfect title. Reference to the records of the county clerk's office will show that he has given between 400 and 500 deeds, and virtually all of these were to persons who became residents on the property. He was a member of the Village Board, serving in 1882-3 as its president. For two successive terms he was chosen as a Republican member of assembly in the state legislature. About this time some of the progressive citizens of Jamestown were impressed with the thought that the rapidly growing village needed a city charter, but strong opposition developed. After his service as assemblyman, Mr. Price, with other citizens, gave personal attention to educate the people in favor of a city government, and was largely instrumental in securing the present liberal charter. At the first city election he was chosen mayor, and so well did he discharge the trust conferred on him, that at three successive elections he was reelected. His retirement then was entirely voluntary, for so completely had he won the regard of the people that had he chosen to run again his election would have been practically an unanimous one.

A resident of Jamestown for years says :

His service on the board of trustees of the village and as its president, together with the legislative experience acquired in Albany, gave him knowledge especially necessary to success in the onerous duties of his office, and he was well fitted for the administration of affairs in Jamestown in its changed condition as a city, which meant work and many things besides. The

foundation stone of Mr. Price's character is a profound and accurate judgment, and this asserts itself in all his manifold relations with men and affairs, and in every effort he puts forth. Practical common sense, tact, honesty, an exquisite sense of the proprieties of business, a singular aptitude for recognizing economical methods, a wise and prudent conservatism, and an intuitive appreciation of the value of means with reference to their ends, are manifestations of his judgment, and if we add good executive ability, untiring industry, a dignity in accordance with the gravity of the questions under consideration, we see how he honored the position of chief executive of a rapidly growing and progressive city, while his unassuming and courteous manners and great kindness of heart have bound him to the workingmen as with hooks of steel.

The *Sunday Sun* said in an editorial just after Mayor Price's successor had been inaugurated :

For eight years Mr. Price has occupied the mayor's chair, and during all that time not the shadow of a "job" has tarnished the record of his administration. Large contracts have been let, valuable franchises have been granted, but in every case the interests of the people have been carefully guarded and no whisper of scandal has been breathed against the city government. Mr. Price has striven to avoid even the appearance of evil. He has a great deal of money invested in Jamestown real estate and much of it is residence property, but when street improvements were to be made he has asked that the work be expended on streets where he had no landed interests, lest the impression should be created that he was improving his property at the expense of the city. At the end of his long term of service he returns to private life with a far stronger hold upon the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Jamestown than when he first took up the gavel. Of ex-Mayor Price as a private citizen it is needless to speak at length. He is a Jamestown man born and bred, and his record is that of a warm-hearted, whole-souled gentleman, who has assisted many of his fellow men to gain homes for themselves ; who has helped many a young man to start in business ; who has always had full faith in the future of Jamestown ; who has given much of his time and talent to make that future a bright and prosperous one.

At the same time, in a just and discriminating editorial, the *Daily All* said :

Upon Oscar F. Price was first conferred the honor of guiding the municipal ship through the untried and troubled waters of a new form of government. There were many difficulties in the way. He was hampered on one side by the intense conservatism of those who had not outlived the narrow ideas of early village environment, and on the other by the rash radicalism of those whose ambition for improvement knew no bounds. It was no small task to arbitrate between those two classes. How well this task was accomplished all who are familiar with our history know, and it is no exaggeration to say, whatever prosperity we have enjoyed, whatever progress we have made, has been due largely to the wise counsels and careful guidance of the retiring mayor. Important questions have come up for settlement, and on every occasion Mayor Price has been found on the side of the people. At one time we were confronted with the question of a pure water supply. The mayor took a decided stand, and eventually we secured the purest water of any city. On another occasion a great railroad corporation sought to extend its lines across one of our streets, and had this been accomplished it would doubtless have shut out competition for the freight business of the city. Again prompt and decided action prevented this, and gave to our shippers another outlet to the outside world. Later, a street railway attempted to secure a valuable franchise, but the mayor and city officials were on guard, and as a result we are one of the few cities in the state which receives a money rental for the use of the streets by a railway corporation. All this time the city had been growing, and with its growth came the demand for public improvements. We needed lights, we needed sewers, we needed pavements, and to construct these was no small task. After much time had been spent in investigation, we built an electric light plant, and are now securing lights at the rate of \$4 per year, which are costing many other cities double that sum. The sewer question was one which involved the expenditure of large sums of money, and how to adjust this burden most equitably upon all the people of this community, was a question which required careful and thoughtful consideration. To this the mayor devoted his attention, and at last a plan was formulated which met with the approval of the people. The paving problem was another important question which his administration had to solve. Time and money were freely spent by the mayor in his efforts to best serve the people. Three special elections were held to determine the proper methods of beginning this work. It was settled at last. Through eight years of experiment and experience as a city government, we have passed untainted by any charge of municipal corruption or municipal jobbery. No man has ever questioned the mayor's motives, and no man has ever had reason to say that a dollar of the people's money has been expended dishonestly, although at times it may have been expended uselessly. In this respect Mayor Price has made a record of which any man or any city may well be proud, and he retires with the consciousness that he has the confidence and regard of all citizens. He has conducted the city through the most important period of its existence. He has laid out the work for the succeeding generations to finish. He has given the best years of his life to the task. Faithfully and fairly he has presided over the city government. Honestly and earnestly he has labored for the best interests of the people, and, as he closes a clean and honest administration, we feel sure we voice the sentiments of the community when we say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

BUSTI.

BY OREN STODDARD.

CHAPTER LXIX.

BUSTI takes its name from Paul Busti, general agent of the Holland Land Company, and was formed from Ellicott and Harmony, April 16, 1823. It is bounded on the north by Chautauqua lake and Ellicott, east by Kiantone, south by Pennsylvania, west by Harmony, and contains 30,168 acres, valued at \$24 per acre. The soil of Busti is well adapted for dairying. Grass is its best crop. Wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes are staple crops. Apples, pears, plums and cherries are its principal fruits, and it is timbered with pine, beech, maple, oak, chestnut, ash, hemlock, cucumber, whitewood, basswood and elm.

FIRST SETTLERS IN BUSTI.—It is uncertain who was the first settler in Busti, or the date of his settlement, but the first purchases I find on record are those of Russell Dyer, lot 47, James Slade, lot 38 and Hezekiah Seymour, lot 38, T. 1, R. 11, in September, 1808. The original purchasers in this town were: June, 1809, Labon Case, lot 36, T. 1, R. 11; April, 1810, Samuel Griffith, lot 4, R. 12; May, 1810, Theodore Bemus, lot 12, R. 12; December, 1810, Jonas Lamphear, lot 48, R. 12; 1810, Aaron Martin, lot 44, R. 11; April, 1811, Lawrence Frank, lots 62-63, T. 1, R. 11; May, 1811, Palmer Phillips, lot 11, R. 12, T. 2. Mr. Phillips built a small factory for the manufacture of hand rakes and grain cradles in an early day, on a creek that run through his land, called Phillip's creek. Heman Bush, Jr., early built a factory for making round picket fence and turning wooden bowls on the same creek. October, 1811, Nathaniel Fenner settled on lot 15, R. 12. Rev. John Broadhead, a Methodist minister, who preached on circuits including Jamestown, Kennedy and Randolph, early settled on lot 18. Nathan Breed of Jamestown married his daughter. Uriah Bentley settled in 1810 on lot 16. In 1837 he built the first brick dwelling house in this town, and it is yet in a fine state of preservation which testifies to the rare quality of material used, and skillful workmanship of the builder. The brick used were made on the farm now owned by George Osborn. On the death of Uriah Bentley, his fourth son, Gustavus Bentley, born Aug. 12, 1817, followed farming on the homestead until his death. He was a splendid farmer and one of Busti's best men. His son, Fred A. Bentley, succeeded his father on the

farm. In 1886 he was elected vice-president of the Chautauqua County National Bank of Jamestown, and since that time has given his attention principally to the business of the bank, he still residing on the farm. Daniel Shearman and George Stoneman settled early on the same lot. Mr. Stoneman early built a sawmill on the shore of Chautauqua lake and it was run until it wore out, and was known as the dry sawmill. In 1811 Josiah Palmetter settled on lot 14, and at an early day built a sawmill there. This mill was run until nearly worn out when it was carried away by a flood.

In 1811 Heman Bush settled on lot 60, T. 1, R. 11. At an early date he built the first hotel in Busti on his lot at Frank settlement about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of the village. He built Busti's first store and ashery on this lot. Mr. Bush also built the first sawmill in Busti. It was located $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of the village, on the bank of Stillwater creek, also a gristmill near by on the same creek. Mr. Bush's property, lot 60, has always remained with some of his family. In 1831 John Campbell married Mr. Bush's third daughter and is now living in what was once Bush's hotel. He is over 90 years old and is one of the town's monuments of honesty. O. J. Stoddard married Mr. Campbell's oldest daughter and is living at the old homestead caring for Mr. Campbell in his old age. Another gristmill was built by Francis Soule and still later was rebuilt, and is now owned by Mark Jones & Sons, and is doing a lively business. About 1830 Samuel Chappell and James Sartwell started a clock factory where a little later Heman Bush erected his gristmill.

Frank settlement is located one mile north of Busti corners on Palmetter creek. It takes its name from John Frank, Jr., who, April 12, 1812, settled on lot 61, T. 1, R. 11. Mr. Frank at once built a log house, and tannery after the fashion of those days. He then went back to Herkimer his native place and married Betsy Devendorf taking their wedding trip in a wagon back to Busti. They came through Buffalo at the time of its burning by the British. As the place became more settled Mr. Frank built a dam across Palmetter creek, dug a race and built another tannery using water power to grind bark and do other work. He also built a two-story building for a shoe and finishing leather shop. At one time there were eight Frank families living at this place. Mr. Frank had three sons and four daughters. The oldest son was killed in his youth by the falling of a well pole. His other sons, Abram and Perry, lived near their father and helped to carry on his business. In 1844 John Frank built for himself a nice dwelling house. Some years later he built another and larger tannery, which was burned in 1860. Abram Frank built a last factory in 1852 and used the water from the race. It was burned a few years later. John Frank employed a good many men and was one of Busti's most prominent business men. He was one who loved to help young men, and at an early day he set up Alonzo Kent in the dry goods business in Jamestown.

The first blacksmith was Patrick Campbell at Frank's tannery ; Chipman and Fargo subsequently opened a shop near him, which was afterwards removed some rods south, where they put in a trip hammer where they manufactured edge-tools. Afterwards it was used by Samuel Darling for a blacksmith shop. In May, 1811, Jedediah Chapin on lot 4 ; October, 1811, Nathaniel Fenner on lot 15 ; February, 1812, Joseph Phillips on lot 11 ; March, 1812, Anthony Fenner on lot 6 ; March, 1812, Thomas Fenner on lot 15 ; April, 1812, Theron Plumb on lot 7 ; August, 1812, Barnabas Wellman, Jr., on lot 38 ; August, 1812, Reuben Landon on lot 7 ; May, 1814, Arba Blodgett on lot 25 ; May, 1814, Elisha Devereaux on lot 1. Mr. Devereaux built a sawmill on the banks of the Stillwater on lot 1, R. 12, which was used until it was worn out.

July, 1814, Asa Smith on lot 2 ; October, 1814, William Bullock on lot 17 ; Nehemiah Mead was a settler in the central part of the town on lot 21 ; William Robbins on lot 29 ; David Palmeto on lot 14 in 1814 ; April, 1815, Peter Frank on lots 5 and 6 ; June, 1815, Josiah Thompson on lot 28 ; June, 1815, Cyrenus Blodgett on lot 33 ; June, 1815, Ford Wellman on lot 47 ; April, 1816, Haras Terry on lot 63 ; Daniel Hazeltine settled early on lot 3 ; Clark Smith in 1816 on lot 2 ; September, 1817, Nicholas Sherman on lot 16. After Mr. Sherman's death his farm went to his son Daniel Sherman who was another of Busti's best farmers. He took great interest in agriculture. He was several times elected vice-president of the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society and in 1883 was elected president of that society. September, 1817, Lyman Crane on lot 8 ; October, 1818, Samuel Hart on lot 8 ; Stephen A. Douglass was an early settler on lot 15 in the north part of township 1 ; James Cale in 1818 on lot 7 ; September, 1822, Ransom Curtis on lot 39 ; November, 1822, Jared Farman on lot 34 ; November, 1822, Peleg Trask on lot 17 ; June, 1823, Joseph Taylor on lot 39 ; October, 1823, Ethan Allen on lot 45 ; October, 1823, Silas C. Carpenter on lot 54 ; October, 1823, Isaac Foster on lot 29 ; Arthur P. Nichols settled in the southwest part of township 1, on lot 44 ; Hiram L. Barton about 1823 on lot 34 ; February, 1824, John Badgley on lot 43.

Busti held its first town meeting March 2, 1824. Daniel Sherman was the first supervisor. He was elected to that office in 1824-25-26-27-28-33 ; Emery Davis in 1829-30-31-32-34-35-40-47-61-62 ; Pardon Hazeltine, 1836-39 ; Henry C. Sherman, 1841-42-44-45 ; Dr. Stephen J. Brown, 1846 ; Lorenzo Mathews, 1843-48-50-53 ; Theron Palmeto, 1851-52-54 ; John B. Babcock, 1855 ; Emery Davis, Jr., 1856-57-58 ; John A. Hall, 1859-60-71 ; Wm. B. Martin, 1866-67 ; Harmon G. Mitchell, 1869-70 ; Alonzo C. Pickard, 1873-74-75 ; Jerome Babcock, 1876-77-78-88-89 ; Barber Babcock, 1879-80 ; Jacob B. Foster, 1881-82 ; Fred A. Bentley, 1883-84-85 ; Warren Frank, 1886-87 ; Wm. Northrup, 1890-91-92-93-94.

July, 1824, Elijah B. Burt on lot 37; October, 1824, Barnabas Wellman on lot 31; John Kent, November, 1824, on lot 30; December, 1824, Samuel Darling on lot 35; January, 1825, John Buck, Jr., on lot 20; February, 1825, Xavier Abbott on lot 10; March, 1825, Jairus Buck on lot 10; June, 1825, David Hatch on lot 17; August, 1825, William Nichols on lot 38; August, 1825, George Martin on lot 13; November, 1826, Benjamin A. Slayton on lot 43; September, 1827, Alexander Young on lot 24. At his death the farm went to his son, Ira Young. Mr. Young was a thoroughly practical farmer. His entire farm was like a garden, and everything upon it, from the horse to a chicken, was the best of its kind. He often brought home first prizes from the state fair and placed them to his town's credit. W. Seabury on lot 33; Jeremiah Wooden on the north part of lot 41. In the north part of township 1, range 12, Jonathan Palmer was an early settler on land previously owned by Reuben Landon. Obed Chase on lot 24; Joseph Sherman on lot 32, on land previously owned by John Deming; Benjamin Cook in 1831, on lot 40; John Stow early on lot 17; Mr. Wemple on lot 47; Hiram E. Knapp on the Palmer Phillips purchase, on lot 11; John Gill on lot 3; Levi Jones on lot 12; Zenas K. Fox on lot 11; Amariah Carrier on lot 15; Aaron Bush was early on lot 53 near the center; Lorenzo Mathews on lot 5, removed to lot 62, range 11. Zadoc Root on lot 47, Ephraim Wilcox on lot 63, Solomon Hastings on lot 38, Harlow Mitchell on lot 55, David Boyd on the Martin Boyd place were all in the northeast part of the town. In township 2, range 12, Gideon Gifford was early on lots 1 and 2, Jeremiah Gifford and Abram Shearman on lot 23, A. Phelps on lot 41, Thompson Cowan on lot 8, Samuel Smiley on lot 16, William Douglas on lot 15, William Stearns on lot 53, Timothy Tuttle on lot 50 and William Northrup and his two sons on lot 54. Mr. Hall and Akins each built sawmills at an early date on lot 36, on the Stillwater, which have long since disappeared. Mr. Van Velzer opened the second store in town at Busti Corners about 1830. About 1848 Spencer Abbott, Charles Willson and Samuel Clark built a steam sawmill at Busti Corners.

Rev. Ira C. Stoddard settled on lot 61 in 1825, and was pastor of the Busti Baptist church for a number of years. This church was organized by Reverends Ebenezer Smith, Paul Davis and Jonathan Wilson, August 30, 1819. Their first house of worship was built in 1836 by Aaron Bush; the present one in 1853 by Oren Stoddard. Rev. Alvin Burgess the first pastor, organized the Methodist Episcopal church of Busti in 1818. Their church edifice was built the same year. The Swede Mission church was erected in 1878. The society was organized by Rev. A. G. Nelson.

Oren Stoddard was born in Brattleboro, Vt. He came to this county in 1838 and to Busti in 1840, and settled on lot 61 in Frank settlement, which has been his place of residence since. In 1858 he built a steam factory for

manufacturing half bushels which was soon after converted into a basket and box factory. In 1867 he built a steam sawmill which is still in operation. This and one at Lakewood are the only sawmills now in Busti. In 1876 Stoddard & Johnson built a basket factory. In 1878 Oren Stoddard built on his lot 61, a brick house which was the second brick house in Busti. Mr. Stoddard was commissioner of highways for several years, serving four years alone. In 1882 he was chosen president of Chautauqua County Agricultural Society.

George Stoneman, from Chenango county, born in 1797, came here about 1810, married Katherine Cheney, and lived in Ellery, Jamestown and Busti. His home in Busti was on lot 16, is now within the corporation of Lakewood, and is the property of his daughters. He was many years a justice and a prominent lumberman. He died in 1877. His children were *George*, born August 8, 1822, died September 5, 1894. He graduated at West Point in 1846, and was in the U. S. Army until 1871. His record was one of patriotic daring, and "Stoneman's raids" are prominent in the annals of the civil war. He was brevetted colonel, brigadier and major general for his gallantry. In 1883 he was elected governor of California by the Democrats, and was four years in office. His children were Cornelius, George, Katharine, Adele. *Richard*, died in California. *Byron* (dec.), born in Ellery in 1828, married Mary Martin and settled in Busti. His children were Julia (Mrs. William H. Long), Ruth (Mrs. Alton Sherman), Clara, who married Gilbert Harris, now professor of geology in Cornell University, Bertha and Marian. *John T.* has been twice state senator in Iowa, and is now judge of the superior court of that state. *Charlotte* (Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams), resides in Buffalo. *Rebecca* (dec.). *Mary J. Kate*, now of Albany, was the first woman admitted to practice law in the courts of this state.

Aaron Martin settled in Busti in 1811 on lot 44 on the Stillwater where his grandson now lives. He was born on Quaker Hill, Dutchess county, August 14, 1763, and was a son of Manassah and Sarah Martin who settled there in 1747. Aaron was in some of the later campaigns of the Revolution in Vermont. He was a tanner, and established a tannery in Busti but soon abandoned it. He married Mary Eggleston. Their children were: Sally, William (see Kiantone), Isaac (he was a sergeant in the war of 1812), George, James, Anna, Maria, Jane. Aaron Martin died February 18, 1842, his wife, April 13, 1837. George Martin, son of Aaron, was a justice of the peace many years. He married first Miss Hatch, second Lucy Spaulding, and died in January, 1871. His children were: Philo, Mary, Louisa, Julia, Jane. Lorenzo Martin, son of Captain William Martin of Kiantone, lives on the Aaron Martin place. His children were Melissa who married Warren Frank of Busti

and died some years since; Hannah married Mr. Knapp of Busti; Ophelia, died unmarried; Alice, married William Spencer of Kiantone. Dewey the youngest is a Baptist minister located in Castile.

Levi Pier, born in Great Barrington, Mass., June 3, 1754, was grandson of Sergt. Thomas and Margaret Pier, who settled in Great Barrington about 1732. Levi married Ann Dewey, lived in Great Barrington until about 1790, when, with his father, Thomas Jr., and his brothers, John, David, Solomon, Abner and Silas, and their families, he moved to Otsego county, N. Y. (The place has since been called Pierstown). Levi soon came to Chenango county, and thence, in June, 1814, to Busti, with several of his younger children, and settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Elias Jenner, a daughter of Abram Pier. His children were: Elijah, Lois, Nancy, Amasa, Sally, Silas, Abram, settled in Busti, Reuben, Oliver, settled in Harmony, Roxy, born August, 1797, in Otsego county, came to Busti with her father, and in 1815 married Capt. Wm. Martin, of Kiantone, David. Levi's wife died about 1816, and he married again. He died in March, 1826. He was a militia man in Capt. Goodrich's company of Great Barrington at the time of the battle of Bennington.

Stephen Wilcox, Sen., a revolutionary soldier, was born in Rhode Island, August 8, 1762. He moved from Herkimer county to Busti in 1816 and resided with his son Ephraim until his death in 1846. He married Sabra Palmer who died in 1849 aged 85. Their children were Stephen, Eunice, Ephraim, Abel, Alfred, Lura and Roxana. Stephen Wilcox, Jr., came to Busti in 1813, settled on lot 55, and later built a frame house in which he kept an inn. He set out one of the earliest apple orchards and built a cider mill. He was a justice of the peace. He married Lucy Steward. Their children were John, George, Harry, Abel, Elial F., Cornelia and Alsa. Stephen Wilcox removed to Blockville where he died. Eunice married John Steward and removed to Harmony. Ephraim Wilcox born in 1792, settled on lot 63 in 1816, and resided there until his death Jan. 26, 1877. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Lucy Ingraham. Six of their eleven children are living, Betsey, Lura, Leander at Busti Corners, Amos P. on the old homestead, Frank in Missouri and Abram in Ohio. Ephraim Wilcox married second Diadama Mead. Abel Wilcox married Patience Aiken. Of their children, the only survivor is Rodney H. of Bradford, Pa. Alfred Wilcox married Hannah Aiken and lived in Jamestown. His only surviving child is Malvina Alford. Lura Wilcox married Edward Aiken. Roxana married Adin Russell. Alfred is the only one of their ten children residing in this county.

Abram Shearman, son of Jonathan, was a native of Massachusetts; he came to Busti in 1820 and settled on lot 23, now owned by his son Abram, Jr. Mr. Shearman was a prominent man and well-known as he was deputy

sheriff of the county for several years. He died February 6, 1852, aged 75. His wife's maiden name was Tallman; she was from Massachusetts. Of their 9 children only three survive: Humphrey H., in Ellicott; Adaline in Harmony and Abram in Busti. Abram Jr., was born in Cayuga county, September 5, 1817, and married a Miss Tallman of Harmony and settled on the old homestead which has since been his residence, and he has made agriculture his life-work.

Joseph Garfield, a son of Eliakim, who served in the Revolution, was born in Massachusetts in 1780, removed to Vermont, married Lydia Stearns in 1803, served as captain in the war of 1812, and in 1820 came to Busti, bought and located on lot 39, and resided there until his death in 1862. "He was among the foremost of the early farmers, and his farm was among the first in appearance." His children were Hannah, Eliakim, Anna, Samuel, Lydia, and Joseph who was born in 1817 and married Lucy A. Palmer. Their children were Martin, Eliakim, Samuel and Joseph who is superintendent of the Garfield stock farm.

Walter C. Gifford was born in Busti, May 8, 1829. He is a son of Gideon Gifford (a civil engineer), who was born in New Bedford, Mass., April 18, 1789, and whose mother was Jedidah (Cushman) Gifford. She was a direct descendant of Robert Cushman, of England, who was prominent in securing the charter for the Plymouth colony. Gideon Gifford married Millicent Cornell, born in Cambridge, Washington county, June 28, 1792. In 1828 Gideon Gifford and family moved from Cambridge, and settled upon the farm now owned by Walter C. Gifford, and where he has always resided. He married Eliza C. Robertson, a native of Ellicottville. They have two daughters and one son, Clarence E., who is an electrical engineer, and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Mrs. Gifford has been an earnest worker in the grange since its organization, especially in the advocacy of equal suffrage. She introduced the first suffrage resolution that was ever introduced in the N. Y. state grange in 1881, and was author of the suffrage memorial adopted by the state grange in 1894, and submitted to the constitutional convention. Mr. Gifford is a Republican, and was member of assembly in 1891 and 1893, and introduced and carried through that body the bill authorizing women to vote for school commissioner. He is a farmer, and has been president of the Farmer's Board of Trade, Jamestown, two years; secretary of the Patron's Fire Relief Association from 1877 to 1891, secretary and treasurer of the State Central Organization of Coöperative Fire Insurance Companies from 1880 to 1891, secretary of Union Grange, Jamestown, from 1874 to 1885, master of Union Grange in 1885 and 1886, several years grange deputy for the county, and organized 14 granges. Twice elected master of the Pomona grange he served one year. He has held these offices in the grange: assistant steward two years, overseer eight years, master four

years. While master he visited nearly every "grange county" in the state, and under his administration the paying membership was more than doubled. His annual addresses to the state grange, and his public speeches to farmers and other laboring men for many years, bear witness to his earnest and persistent efforts in behalf of the producing classes.

The Mead family is of notable English ancestry. Its coat of arms is the pelican, symbolic of these four paternal duties: generation, preservation, education and good example. The ancestors of the American family emigrated to Greenwich, Conn., not many years after the Mayflower landed at Plymouth, Mass. In 1832 Nehemiah Mead located in Busti. He was born in Norwich, Conn., and died in Busti, March 2, 1851. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife was Amanda Robbins, born in Tolland, Conn. She died in Busti September 24, 1885. Their children were William R., Ira G., Thompson G., Jane Ann (Mrs. Amos P. Wilcox of Busti), Francis J., Sally Maria (Mrs. Abram F. Wilcox of Columbus, Ohio), Mary A. William R. Mead, with his brother, Francis J., has published for 35 years the *Iowa Plain Dealer*, a leading Democratic paper, in Cresco, Howard county, Iowa. He married Chloe B. Jones in Busti. Their children are Ellie E. and Lauraine. Ira G. Mead's children are Whitman P., a farmer in Busti, (he and his father occupy the original homestead), and William J., who studied law with Cook & Lockwood, and has been several years in the practice of law in Tacoma, Washington. Thompson G. Mead's sons are Henry D. and Ralph W., who reside on a portion of the old homestead with their father; his daughters are Fidelia (Mrs. Levi Forbes of Poland), and Florence (Mrs. Geo. Meredith of Jamestown). Mr. and Mrs. Amos P. Wilcox have five daughters: Josephine A. (Mrs. Frank Root), Rhoda J. (Mrs. W. M. Root), May (Mrs. Henry Wing), Lura (Mrs. George Wilcox), and Bertha. Francis J. Mead has two sons, Francis D. and William J., and a daughter, Charlotte. Mrs. Abram F. Wilcox has four children, Myra V., Early V., Carl and Mead.

LAKEWOOD.—This charming resort is five miles from Jamestown on the south shore of Chautauqua lake, and has been for years the center of social gaiety and the rendezvous of the society people who visit the lake. The high rolling plateau on which it is located affords an admirable location for an ideal summer resort. The main line of the Erie railway passes through the village and electric cars run to Jamestown. Quite a village has been developed. Two of the finest hotels in the lake region have attracted many cultured people from the cities for a rest of a few weeks or months and enjoyment. Seen from the lake the Sterlingworth Inn looks like a grand old-world castle, and The Kent is not less attractive. Ample grounds, beautiful groves, and the far-famed Chautauqua air and scenery are here presented in their best form. Stores, shops, houses of entertainment, electric lights and all the necessities of a summer village are here, and many fine cottages

have been erected. The welfare of the community is looked after by churches, sabbath schools and schools. A village organization of 600 population was formed in 1893 with these officers: F. A. Bentley, president; Jerry Gifford, Wm. C. Miller, E. W. Cherry, trustees; E. W. Alexander, collector; Wilson Smith, treasurer.

HARMONY.

CHAPTER LXX.

HARMONY, the largest town in the county, was taken from Chautauqua, February 14, 1816. It contains about 86 square miles of territory, nearly 55,000 acres, and comprises townships 1 and 2 of range 13, together with two tiers of lots in townships 1 and 2, range 12, from the state line to Chautauqua lake, and two additional lots in township 2, range 12, south of the lake, including Ashville village. April 16, 1823, a portion of its territory was added to Busti. Its surface is somewhat hilly; its highest summits are 1,400 feet above tidewater. The principal streams are Brokenstraw creek, which flows south; Goose creek, (which passes through Ashville), and Prendergast creek. The last two flow into Chautauqua lake. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. Sandstone of fine quality is found in some localities. "Panama Rocks," is one of the most remarkable geological curiosities of the county. The town was originally covered with deciduous trees in nearly all its area, the pine and hemlock being confined to a much smaller region than they occupied in the towns east of it. Maple, especially, had a fine growth, and maple sugar, in the years of the first settlement, and even later, was an important product. The hard wood growth furnished many valuable ashes for "black salts."

The first sawmill was built in Ashville by Reuben Slayton, Jr., an original purchaser on lot 43, township 2, range 12, in 1809. The mill was built at once, to which a gristmill was soon added. The mills were on the Ashville site. The first stones used in the gristmill he borrowed, but a rock was soon found on lot 45, from which stones were made, which were used until 1872. Israel Carpenter, Oliver Pier and Stephen Groom, built about 1828 a sawmill and a log gristmill at Blockville. In 1840 a large mill was built of huge pine logs. The millstones came from France as ballast to Albany, and cost, it is said, delivered at Blockville, \$350. This mill burned in 1893. A sawmill was built about 1825, by Francis W. Mather, three miles south of Panama. Isaac Carpenter built a sawmill about 1828 a mile below Blockville;

it was rebuilt by Abner L. Carpenter, and later was owned by Daniel Williams. Another was built by Samuel Hurlbut, about 1830, between the last two mentioned, and in 1875 was owned by Samuel J. Green. A sawmill was built by Harvey and Theron S. Bly about 1847 near the mouth of Goose creek. A steam sawmill was built about 1870 by Messrs. Allen near Grant's station. A sawmill was built by Geo. Brightman about 1835. A steam sawmill was built about 1870 by Wm. W. Ball near the mouth of Bemus creek. Theron Bly and Daniel Sherman erected a carding mill in 1822 or 1823; cloth-dressing machinery was introduced later by Hiram Benedict. The establishment was burned about 1826; another was built by Hiram Benedict and Samuel Brown less than a mile below; several years after this was owned by Theron Bly and Henry Lovejoy, who sold in 1844 to Harvey and Henry H. Bly. Another was built at Panama about 1830, where John Ward and David Moore operated for years.

The first town-meeting was held in 1816. No record. Supervisor, Palmer Phillips. The annual town-meeting was held at Eleazar Fletcher's, April 1, 1817, when these officers were elected: Supervisor, Palmer Phillips; town clerk, Orange Phelps; assessors, Wm. Matteson, Daniel B. Carpenter, Joseph S. Pember; com'rs. of highways, Palmer Phillips, Wm. Matteson, Daniel B. Carpenter; com'rs. of schools, Palmer Phillips, Joseph S. Pember, Orange Phelps; collector, Wm. Matteson, Jr.; constables, Noah Chapman, Wm. Matteson, Jr.; overseers of poor, Obadiah Morley, Israel Carpenter; poundmasters, Wm. Matteson, Israel Carpenter, Josiah Palmeter; fence viewers, Thomas Bemus, Nicholas Webber, Timothy Jenner; sealer, Jonas Lamphear. Supervisors: 1816-17-18-19-20-21-22-23, Palmer Phillips; 1824, Renben Slayton; 1825-26-27-28-29-30-31, Theron Bly; 1832, Henry Hill; 1833-34, Theron Bly; 1835-36, Zael Ward; 1837-38, Theron Bly; 1839-40-41, Robert Hewes; 1842, Daniel Williams; 1843-44-45-46-47, John Steward; 1848-49, Theron S. Bly; 1850-51-52, John Steward; 1853, Morris Norton; 1854, John Steward; 1855, Albert Gleason; 1856-57, Ebenezer G. Cook; 1858-59-60, Sardius Steward; 1861, Reuben F. Randolph; 1862, John Steward; 1863-64, Walter L. Sessions; 1865-66-67-68-69-70, Loren B. Sessions; 1871-72, Frank G. Steward; 1873-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89, Loren B. Sessions; 1890-91-92-93-94, Jared Hewes.

Harmony was first settled by Thomas Bemus, son of William Bemus, who took up land in January, 1806. Thomas, then a bachelor, built his log cabin on this land, lot 54, township 2, range 12, opposite Bemus Point, and occupied it several years. The first family to locate was that of Jonathan Cheney whose wife was Amy Cole of Pittstown. He bought land on the east side of the lake in May, 1806, brought his family here the next year, but located on the west side of the lake where some of his descendants still reside. His children were Nathan, Betsey, Clarissa, Calvin, Amy, Daniel,

Alfred, Unisa (Mrs. James Green), and Polly. Myron Bly settled on lot 47, township 2, range 12 northerly from Ashville in 1809, on land entered by his father Asa Bly. In 1808 and 1809 Reuben and Thomas Slayton bought land at Ashville, settled there and before 1810 had sawmills in operation. In 1810 and 1811 the Matteson family came; first Thomas, then William and his brother Estys; their father, William Matteson, came in 1811. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, and died in 1858 in his 99th year. The Carpenter family were early owners and settlers. In 1808 Josiah Carpenter from Rensselaer county bought lots 55, 56, 64, in township 1, range 12, southwest of Ashville, about 1,000 acres. In 1809 his son, James, with his young wife settled on lot 56. In 1809 Goose creek rose to the dimensions of a swollen river, the cabin of James Carpenter was surrounded but by making a raft of cordwood he kept himself, wife, child, and pigs above the flood. They lived on uncooked corn until the swollen stream subsided, when he secured aid from his neighbor Jonathan Cheney. He made a pen for his sow and pigs; the latter disappeared one after the other until the bears had taken all.

In 1811 Josiah Carpenter with his sons Daniel B., Isaac, Josiah, Jr., and Timothy came. Mr. Carpenter locating on lot 64, where he raised his log cabin; his sons selected their future homes also on their father's land. One of his daughters married Oliver Pier, son of Levi Pier of Busti, who lived most of his mature life in Harmony. It is said that Mr. Pier paid for his land in Harmony with the bounty he received on wolf scalps. He was a great hunter, the "leather stocking" of Chautauqua county, and said "he had killed 1,322 deer with one gun, which had required three new stocks and hammers." Mr. Pier became totally blind in his old age and moved to Corry, Pa. Isaiah Rexford from Pennsylvania came in 1816, located near Blockville; in 1824 settled two miles north of Panama. His sons attaining maturity were Everett, Myron and Lyman. Calvin Manley settled on lot 41, township 2, north of Panama. He purchased his land in 1821, and resided there nearly 50 years. John Steward, Sr., in 1821 located on lot 24. His son John was an early merchant at Panama and was in trade for a long period. His grandson Henry served in many battles in the Rebellion. Sardius Steward, son of John, Sr., at one time conducted the most extensive farming business in the county, owned several farms and acquired a large estate by his perseverance and work.

Obadiah Morley settled in the northeast part on lot 24, in 1810; John Morton about 1818 on lot 15, township 2, range 13; Edmund Wells on lot 7, purchased in 1826; Charles Saxton on lot 4, purchased in 1826; he later resided on lot 13; Edwin Gleason, a Massachusetts man, on lot 14 about the same time; Clinton Marcy about 1822 on lot 22; his son on lot 15 near him. Peleg Gifford many years later located on lot 23. In the north part, on lot 32, where Homer Pringle settled in 1828, his sons erected a cheese

factory. Orson Whitford came about 1817. Samuel P. Durham settled on lot 56, bought in 1822. James and Peter Bloss came in 1830. Eleazer Daniels bought on lot 39 near Panama, in 1821. Samuel L. Paddock settled on lot 55, where William G. Cook subsequently took up his residence. The Wiltsie family in 1821 settled on lots 48 and 49. Reuben Randolph about 50 years ago settled near the center. Rufus, Elijah and Joseph Button located on lots 30 and 31. A descendant, Joseph H. Button, enlisted as a private in Co. F. 112th Reg't. N. Y. Vols., was promoted corporal March 1, 1864, and killed at Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865. John Knapp settled in 1821 on lot 49, township 2, and his son Noah on lot 41, adjoining; two other sons, Darius and Levi, also made their home in town.

In the east part near Blockville many settlers came from 1816 to 1820. Among them were Zaccheus and Samuel Hurlbut, brothers, and Nathaniel, son of Zaccheus; they bought land in 1816 and 1817, and located here. Timothy Jenner from Vermont, settled on lot 63, township 1, range 12. He purchased portions of this lot in 1817 and 1819. His son, Timothy G., settled near Blockville. Daniel Loomis, a Methodist local preacher, made his home $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Ashville. His sons were Eli, Francis, Levi, David and George. Simeon Powers, the first pastor of the first (Baptist) religious organization in the town, a native of Vermont, located in 1816 near Blockville, but in 1823 made his home on lot 33, township 2, one mile north of Panama, where he resided until his death in 1842. He has many descendants in the town. William Scofield, John Deming, Wanton Morey, Levi Rexford, Joseph Tichnor and John H. Matteson were other early settlers in this section. In the southeast part, Charles and Isaac Hoag settled on lot 53, township 1, range 12. The Hoag family is a prominent one in New Hampshire, and are Quakers. Elijah B. Burt, whose sons were Ethan and Barrett E., removed from Busti where he first settled, to lot 51, township 1, range 12. About 1830, Emanuel Smith, father of Cyrus, settled here on lot 49. John Badgley, of Busti, bought part of lots 57 and 58, and his sons Asa and Nathan occupied the old place. George Hawkins came in 1825, bought on lot 50, and made his home there. He had sons, George, James, Francis, Orrin and Albert. Nathan Hawkins and Marvin Pardee settled near him on lot 51, Joshua Rich on lot 57, Cyrus Ransom on lot 37, in 1825, and was a life-long resident. His sons were Cyrus, Samuel, Willard, Asa, Elisha and Thomas. George W. Westcott bought and located in 1826 on lot 27, later removed to lot 28, where his sons Jerry and Abraham have lived. Benjamin T. Holbrook bought on lot 27 in 1827, and lived his life there. His sons John and Henry were later residents on the homestead; Benjamin T., Jr., lived on lot 29. Ezra Abbott located in 1829 on lot 43. Francis W. Mather settled on the Little Brokenstraw. Amos W. Muzzy, about 1830, made his home on lot 34. William Kelso, a native of Westford, Otsego county, born in 1805, came

to Harmony in 1834, and carried on blacksmithing and wagon making for over 50 years, and was one of the industrious factors in the furthering of the prosperity of the community. He served as assessor and school inspector. William S. Kelso has conducted merchandising for many years. Palmer Cross, a native of Vermont, came from the northern part of New York state in 1827, settled north of Panama on lot 41, township 2, range 13, and was a resident here until his death. He was the second pastor of the Baptist church. John Lewis, a local Methodist preacher for over 60 years, came from Vermont, settled in 1817 about two miles east of Panama on lot 24, township 1, range 13. "There was nothing but a foot-path from his place west to the state line." His son Abner was a lawyer; practiced at Panama and at Jamestown; a deputy sheriff, first judge of the county, a member of assembly two years, and a member of congress for two terms. Levi, another son, resided in Panama. "Judge Lewis did more for the cause of temperance than any man that ever lived in the county." John H. Pray, of Vermont, came to Panama in 1831, was in trade until 1855, and studied law with Hon. Abner Lewis. He commenced law practice in 1836, continued until about 1870, and is said to have been Panama's first lawyer.

ASHVILLE took its name from the circumstance that at one time there were four asheries in operation in the place. Alvin Williams, who established a store here in the fall of 1822, built the first ashery; Adolphus Fletcher, who had also engaged in trade here, built an ashery soon after, and later Ephraim Berry built an ashery, and another person was also in the same trade. In 1821 and 1822 Titus Kellogg, Alvin Williams and Adolphus Fletcher had established stores here, and in 1824 James McClellan erected a dwelling which was afterwards used as a tavern. In 1826 a tannery was built by Daniel and Joseph, brothers of Alvin Williams. Dr. Elderkin was the first physician to locate here. His successors were Hiram Alden, Stephen Eaton, Simeon Buzzell, Dr. Dorr, John S. King, Dr. Parker. In 1870 there were 350 inhabitants, who sustained Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches, and one school. They were an industrious community as their three stores, gristmill, sawmill, two shoe shops, two wagon shops, two blacksmith's shops, a harness shop, a cabinet shop and a hotel were all in "working order." Ashville is a station of the Erie railway.

Daniel Williams was a native of New England, born in 1806, and came to Ashville in 1824. He was of great use to this little community, as he carried on several pursuits. He was a tanner, shoemaker, merchant and farmer, and was much in town affairs, also active in the advance of any movement which tended to the growth and improvement of his town and county. He took an active part in originating and constructing the Atlantic and Great Western and the Cross Cut railroads. His children were Oscar F., Addis E., Adelaide E., Earl P. and Alton L.

Joseph Hoyt commenced merchandising in Ashville in 1836, removed to Panama about 1844 and continued in business. In connection with farming he attended to much public business.

Morris Norton, a native of Otsego county, settled at Ashville in July, 1833. He held the office of justice of the peace, and did much at conveyancing, etc. He was supervisor of Harmony, and county superintendent of the poor. He married Olivia Kent, of Rome, N. Y., and had 6 daughters: Helen O., married Dr. Wm. P. Bemus, of Jamestown; Jennie, wife of Enoch A. Curtis, of Fredonia; Therese M., married Wm. W. Partridge; Gertrude N., married Charles T. Douglass, Busti; Ida E.; and Alice I., wife of Thomas H. Agnew, of Cambridge, Pa.

PANAMA was incorporated as a village in 1861, and was formerly the chief business place of the town. It now has about 400 population, is the center of butter and cheese factories, has two hotels, churches, a newspaper, *Panama Herald*, established 1879, edited by Dr. J. C. Lewis, a steam mill, and a few business houses. The millsite at the Upper Village has been used ever since Jesse Smith and Horatio Dix built saw and gristmills there in 1824. From this ancient millsite the lovely village stretches down the beautiful valley for half a mile, its principal street being a graceful avenue overshadowed by magnificent trees.

Dr. A. B. Rice in his history of Panama gives the early settlers thus: "The first settlements were made on The Flat, but The Hill a few years later took the lead. It is not known who built the first log hut, but in February, 1821, there were but two loghouses occupied in the place; one on the site of the "Cottage Hotel," occupied by Elihu Wing, the other a few rods north of the house on the William Daniels farm, where his father, Eleazer Daniels was living. Probably in the summer of 1822, Samuel Tanner built the next loghouse. I find no record of any purchase of land in the village by Wing, and think that he was a squatter and not a bona fide settler. If this be true Samuel Tanner was the first real settler. In July, 1818, Robert Lytle became a settler. Calvin Manley, Amos Tanner and Elisha Cook located in 1822 near, not in, the village, and Eleazer Wiltsie in the same year settled where he ever after resided in the village. Nathan Eggleston came in 1825. An ashery was early built in the Gulf by E. S. Cone and Dr. Hood, which is said to have been six or seven stories high. Elisha Cook sold \$60 worth of ashes, the result of one winter's work."

The first schoolhouse in Panama was of logs, built in 1823 and located near the center of the East Cemetery. This was destroyed by fire in January, 1825; the loss of the books was a great misfortune as they could not be easily replaced, for in those early times ready money was scarce. Jesse Smith was the teacher, and school was to continue, a log hut was soon secured, and at the close of the term the scholars showed their appreciation

of their educational opportunities by an exhibition, and a "real literary treat" was enjoyed by their friends. A second schoolhouse was built on the Rocks near the hotel site. John Steward who settled in 1821, 2 miles east of Panama, was a teacher there in 1828 and 1829. The third was the "old red schoolhouse" on the hill.

About 1827 a few people commenced to build frame houses; Benjamin Smith erected one near the site of Frank Hill's shop. The first hotel in the village was opened in 1827, and not long after one Smith built a hotel. The first hotel on the flat was kept in a building moved from the hill. Jesse Smith built a tavern where the brick hotel stands; this corner has been used as a hotel site since.

A hamlet of log houses preceded the building of the mills at the Upper Village. In 1824 also, Moses Cushman Marsh (father of Mrs. J. H. Clark) from Massachusetts, who had been a wealthy Cuban trader, and by the dishonesty of southern customers had been brought to failure, came to this new country to repair his fortunes by a development of the wilderness. He located at the Lower Village, built the first frame house in the vicinity, opened the first store of the place, to which he gave the name of Panama, and, according to the records of the U. S. P. O. Department at Washington, procured by Hon. W. B. Hooker, was made postmaster of the office of Panama on its establishment, March 22, 1826, and was very prominent in affairs until his death in 1833. "His wife was a woman of great strength of character, and it is said possessed the gift of oratory to a remarkable degree." The first birth of Panama was that of Eaton, son of Benjamin Smith; the second that of Mary L., daughter of Mr. Marsh. Both occurred in 1827. Jesse Smith taught the first winter school in 1825-6, and Sarah Marsh the first summer school in 1826.

PANAMA ROCKS.*—The Devonian rocks of Pennsylvania and Western New York are topped by five distinct conglomerate formations. The oldest of the five is in the Upper Chemung group, and its southernmost exposure is in a charming little valley, through which meanders Brokenstraw creek. From its location near Panama village, it is called the Panama conglomerate, and its typical ridge, "Panama Rocks," has for many years attracted attention. The owner is Mr. G. W. Hubbard, who has expended a considerable sum in opening the grounds, without in any respect impairing their natural wildness, so that all parts are readily accessible. More than 10,000 visitors have viewed the "Rocks" in one year. The ridge is underlaid by a bed of arenaceous shale, that has been much eroded by the water soaking through the conglomerate. As the shale gave way, the superincumbent conglomerate broke by natural jointage into square masses, which were left to slip apart, leaving spaces between the huge blocks. The local term "Rock City" is very appropriate. The impression of every visitor is that these rocks have been thrown to the surface by some subterranean force; yet Ausable chasm, the canons of Colorado and the caverns of Kentucky, testify that rocks of equal magnitude may be tossed about in an extraordinary manner by simple erosion and undermining. The Brokenstraw valley, a mile wide, has doubtless known a mightier flood than the little mill stream that now winds through its channel. This is proved by the conglomerate itself, which is a peculiar mass of tiny white quartz pebbles, each pebble a true oval, and all of them, as they repose in the strata,

*From an article written by Dr. A. B. Rice and H. C. Hovey for the *Scientific American*.

being pointed in the same direction. These were, of course, parts of larger fragments detached from primitive ledges, and subjected to long-continued attrition and polishing by water, until heavy beds of uniformly fine gravel were formed overlying beds of sandy mud. They were cemented by a calcareous deposit, and finally broken into blocks by the washing out of the shale underneath. These blocks present perpendicular faces from 20 to 60 feet high and the same in breadth. The fissures beneath them reach from top to bottom, generally giving room for a narrow pathway. In several instances the summits were in contact, while the bases were spread apart, thus forming caverns of considerable size. One of them is called "counterfeiter's den," because it was a hiding-place of manufacturers of spurious bills and coins. The "ice cave" is a cleft, in whose deep recesses the snow is drifted in winter in such quantities as to remain through the summer. It is a natural ice-house, and as such a great curiosity. By the "natural stairs" a fissure is reached that may be entered from the summit, followed for a long distance between rocks 40 feet high and under a rocky roof, until the winding tunnel opens at the foot of the rocks. There is abundant evidence of the powerful action of huge volumes of water at some former period. The surface of the conglomerate masses are frequently polished, the corners are nicely rounded, and to the same action of water may be ascribed the numerous round pockets worn in the face of the rocks. "Cradle Rock" rests on a ledge of one of the many precipices, weighs several tons, and yet is so delicately balanced that the weight of a person stepping upon it will cause it to rock as if about to topple over into the chasm. Probably nothing less than a charge of dynamite would dislodge the stone from the tiny shelf on which it rests. The original forest has never been removed from the ridge, and the grand old trees so completely hide this remarkable formation, that one might ride through the valley without suspecting what a romantic region was concealed.

The Cooks of various families were among the early settlers. Stephen Cook, son of Warham and Mary (Bushnell) Cook, born in Oneida county, October 6, 1805, came in February, 1827, and selected a home to be carved out of the primitive forest. He returned to Oneida county and the next spring returned with his younger half brother, William, and they both became life residents of Harmony. Stephen located first on lot 32, township 1, and later on lot 51 on the Goshen road. His nearest neighbor at first was three miles away through an unbroken forest. Having made a clearing and put up a log house, he again went east and married Ruth Anthony. They lived on this homestead 32 years; by industry and thrift brought a large and productive farm into being, and here their six children were born, of whom Orlando and H. H., now reside in town. In 1864 Mr. Cook removed to Panama. Orlando owns the homestead. Mrs. Cook died in February, 1886, and Mr. Cook April 23, 1894. H. H. Cook, son of Stephen, was born August 23, 1840, and lived on the farm until March, 1862, when he went to Illinois. He enlisted July 18, 1862, in Co. E. 91st Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., was taken prisoner at Elizabethtown, Ky., December 28, 1862, by Morgan's cavalry, was paroled, and sent to Benton Barracks, Mo. July 1, 1863, he was exchanged and sent to the Department of the Gulf, where he served until the close of the war. He has been a resident of Panama since the war. William G. Cook, son of Warham and Olive (Gay) Cook, born in Oneida county, January 14, 1808, came in 1828, bought a part of lot 51, and after ten years labor here moved to the vicinity of Panama. In 1832 he married Amy Benton who died in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Cook united with

the Baptist church in Panama in 1834. About 1831 Mr. Cook lost his right arm, but performed all kinds of farm work, and even cleared land for others by the acre. He died April 12, 1894. His two children, Lyman C. Cook and Mrs. Frank Button survive him. Elisha Cook settled a short distance from the village of Panama. H. J. Cook, a farmer, is the representative of another branch of the Cook family. Hon. Ebenezer G. Cook, born in Oneida county in 1808, settled on lot 50, township 1, range 13, and developed a fine farm where he lived over 40 years, and reared a large family. He has ever been prominent in affairs. He served in offices of trust, and was member of assembly. Ten of his 11 children attained maturity. Philander and De Forest located at Panama, where the latter has conducted merchandising for years. Elihu Cook, a brother of E. G. Cook, was a physician, resided here for some years, and later lived in Fredonia.

The Pringle family are of Scotch descent. Homer Pringle, Sr., came to this county from Otsego county with his family in the spring of 1828. He bought of the Holland Land Company the west half of lot No. 32 in 2d township and 13th range in Harmony. Homer Pringle, Sr., was accompanied by his brother James H., who bought a piece of land on lot 40, same township and range as his brother. James H. soon sold his farm, went to Jamestown, and after a few years went south, then to Buffalo, and subsequently to Michigan where he went into the lumber business. He died about 1883 leaving a widow and one daughter. Benjamin Pringle, another brother, came west as far as Batavia, N. Y. He was a lawyer and held various offices of trust. He was a judge of Genesee county, a member of assembly, a member of Congress, and was sent under the Lincoln Administration to Cape Town, South Africa, as a judge of a mixed court; he died about 1886 in Minnesota, leaving son and daughter. Homer Pringle, Sr., died in 1878 having lived fifty years on the same farm. He brought up a family of ten children. Those living are Eugene Pringle of Jackson, Mich. He is an attorney and has held various offices in his state, mayor of his city, prosecuting attorney, member of assembly and member of state senate. He is married and has two daughters. Jane married A. J. Palmer, a farmer of Harmony; she has three children, Clarence S., Herbert N. and Blanche L. Clarence S. is a lawyer, was at one time a partner of Walter L. Sessions; is now at Kansas City, Mo. Henry, unmarried. Homer Jr., lives on the old homestead, married Gertrude Brown and has three children, Benjamin, James and Mary G. L. Annette married G. E. Brightman a farmer, resides at Milton Junction, Wis. She has two children, Robert and Inez. Homer Pringle, Sr., held the office of justice of the peace, and his son Homer holds the same office.

William T. Morse, an early settler, born in Stoughton, Mass., in 1805, removed with his father to Onondaga county in 1819. In 1826 he came to

Chautauqua county, bought 120 acres of wild land in Harmony and in 1829 took possession, cleared and cultivated the land and has since occupied the farm. He married Amelia, daughter of Rufus Anthony, of Scott, Cortland county. They had 9 children: Silas, who was a soldier in Co. K., 97 Regt. N. Y. Vols., died in Virginia of disease contracted in the army, November 25, 1863, William (dec.), Clarissa, Marinda, Elbridge G., Henry S., John W., Mary and Maria. Mrs. Morse died in March, 1888.

Francis Starkweather, a pensioner of the war of the Rebellion, was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga county, in 1836. About 1842 his father moved to Portland, this county. Francis married Matilda, daughter of Nathan and Lucinda Eggleston of Harmony, and settled at Panama and engaged in the manufacturing of wagons. The Eggleston family were of the pioneer settlers at Panama. In 1862 Mr. Starkweather enlisted in Company F., 112 Regt., N. Y. Vols., and was with the army until mustered out.

PHYSICIANS.—Charles Parker, M. D., youngest son of Benjamin and Mary Parker, was born at Burlington, April 6, 1812. He followed the practice of his profession, that of a homeopathic physician until the spring of 1870, when he retired to farm life near Panama, where he died December 26, 1892. He married first Orlinda, daughter of Samuel Sinclear of Sinclairville. They had five sons, two died in infancy, three were in the military service of their country in the late war. Charles and Albert died, David B. Parker of Randolph, is vice-president and general manager of the Bell Telephone company of Buffalo. Charles Parker married second Elizabeth Ann, daughter of John James Atherly. (Mr. Atherly came to Ashville in 1831. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1786, married Triphena Loomis. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Wigram) Atherly who came from Portsmouth, England, in 1784). Their children are Samuel A. Parker who resides on the homestead; Will D. Parker of Mayville, clerk of the surrogate court; Lettie O. Parker resides with her mother at Panama; Julius W. Parker of West Fernald, Washington, and Milton E. Parker of Santa Fe, Oklahoma. Dr. Parker was an able physician. He was one of the founders of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science.

Dr. Johnson was an early physician. He was soon followed by Dr. Hood, who, however, attended more to his store than his profession. Dr. Stephen Peck, a well educated physician, and a careful and conscientious practitioner, located on the hill. His practice was a large and useful one. He lived to a ripe old age. Dr. Cornelius Ormes practised here from 1833 to 1863 when he removed to Jamestown.

Edson E. Boyd, M. D., of Ashville, is a native of Carroll, where he was born in December, 1832. He studied medicine, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1854. He commenced practice in Jamestown and removed to Ashville in 1856. At the formation of the 112th

Regiment, N. Y. Vols., he was commissioned first assistant surgeon, and was honorably discharged November 9, 1863, at Annapolis, Ind., on account of physical disability.

Dr. A. B. Rice, born in Harmony, October 22, 1841, practised here for 20 years and removed to Jamestown.

Dr. John C. Lewis, son of Marshall L. Lewis, was born in Ellery, August 6, 1848. He was educated at Westfield Academy and received his degree of M. D. February 24, 1874, at Buffalo University, and established himself for the practice of his profession at Panama in December, 1874. He is a member of Chautauqua County Medical Society, of which he has been president, and of N. Y. State Medical Society. He is editor of the *Panama Herald*.

LAWYERS.—Hon. Walter L. Sessions. (See Jamestown).

Loren B. Sessions, son of John S. and Sally (Green) Sessions, was born in Brandon, Vermont. He read law with his brother, Walter L., at Panama, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and was in practice until 1881. He has been supervisor of Harmony 23 years, and chairman of the board 18 years. He was a member of the state senate in 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881.

The name of John B. Baker, of Panama, appears on the calendar of the Chautauqua County Bar.

CHURCHES.—*The First Baptist Church* was organized at Blockville (where the first religious services in the town were held by Rev. Simeon Powers), May 15, 1817. The primary meeting for organization met April 5. The constituent members were Rev. Simeon and Polly Powers, Timothy and Ruth Jenner, Orange and Jemima Phelps, Samuel and Susan Hurlbut, Oliver and Betsey Pier, Israel and Hannah Carpenter, Caleb and Phebe Beals, Moses Jenner and Aurilla Groom. The field was divided into east, west and middle sections. The "east" was Blockville; in the "middle" section services were held for some years at a schoolhouse $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Panama; in the "west" section meetings were held at a school house $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Panama. In 1834 and 1835, through the liberality of some Presbyterian people of Panama, a beautiful site for a church edifice was obtained at that place, and a church was built which centralized the religious labors here. In 1828 the new church at Ashville received several members from this church, and in 1834 thirty-seven were dismissed, mostly to form the North Harmony church. The first church built was burned December 25, 1859, and one costing \$4,000 was built in 1860. The church very early commenced sabbath school work, and has received great strength from it. It ever took strong grounds against all secret, oath-bound societies. When slavery divided churches and brotherhoods, this old church of Harmony ever lifted its voice and recorded its vote in favor of freedom; in the civil war it offered its sons as warriors, and gave its solemn vows to stand by the "stars and stripes." Its membership for many years has averaged 200. The pastors have been:

Simeon Powers, Palmer Cross, Peter Freeman, Charles Sanderson, S. S. Ainsworth, Harvey Silliman, J. C. Drake, H. H. Stockton, I. N. Pease, L. L. Rathbun, W. H. Husted, Alfred Wells, A. M. Tennant, A. S. Thompson, C. A. Babcock, A. A. Jones, H. N. Cornish and A. D. Bush, who commenced his labors July 1, 1891.

The Congregational Church at Ashville was organized with nine members June 10, 1820, by Rev. John Spencer. He was its first pastor. A house of worship was erected in 1834 at a cost of \$1,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Blockville originated in a class formed in 1818. In January, 1822, it was organized with 6 members by Rev. Mr. Hill, first pastor. Their church edifice was built in 1849; cost \$1,500.

The Baptist Church at Ashville was organized July, 1828, Rev. Jairus Handy officiating, with these members: Hiram Alden, Chas. D. Slayton, James McClellan, Sr. and Jr., Nathaniel H. Stow, Anson Phelps, Heber Cowden, Daniel Higley, Albert Partridge, John Wellman, John Rugg, George L. Case, Peter L. Phelps, John Morton, Ephraim Case, and 17 females—in all 32. Ephraim Case was chosen the first deacon; James McClellan, clerk. Their church edifice was erected in 1836.

The First Congregational Church was organized Nov. 28, 1830, by Rev. Justin Marsh, assisted by Rev. Samuel Leonard and Rev. Isaac Jones, all members of Buffalo presbytery. The church was received under the care of that presbytery. After several years it became the *First Presbyterian Church of Panama*. Of the early members were Orrin Matthews and wife, Asahel Clark and wife, Margaret Morgan, Mary Nichols, Benj. and Eunice D. Smith, Emeline M. Smith, Dr. Stephen Peck, Dr. Cornelius Ormes, John H. and Esther Pray, Matilda Chase, Samantha Dix, Dea. Josiah Holbrook and wife, Nehemiah Sperry and wife, Mrs. Sarah Dix, Reuben Davis and wife, Noah Harrington and wife. The first pastor was Rev. Alfred W. Gray. Other early pastors were Aaron Van Wormer, Abner D. Olds, O. D. Hibbard, A. Worthington, Charles Merwin. For many years their place of worship was in the tannery, which had been fitted up for that purpose. Their church edifice was erected in 1846. Rev. Chalon Burgess was pastor from February, 1861, until the last of November, 1875. The next pastor was Rev. James Phillips; he was succeeded by the Rev. I. I. St. John, then for several years this church was supplied occasionally by theological students. In 1886 or 1887 Rev. I. Brodnal commenced a pastorate which continued five years. The church has had no settled minister.

The Free Baptist Church of Harmony was organized at Nathaniel Clark's, King's Corners, December 4, 1830; Elders Harmon Jenkins and Thomas Grinold, officiating. The members were Timothy Walkley, David Lucas, Nathaniel Clark, David Clark, James Alexander, Asa Wait, Ebenezer Thayer, Samuel Reed, Phineas Chamberlain, and many of their wives; Isaac Phelps,

Freeman Williams, Sarah Burnham, Rhoda Keith and Pamela Baldwin. Asa Wait was chosen clerk. The first deacon was David Lucas, chosen January, 1834, and who held the office till his death, September 4, 1872. The church was subsequently moved south to the town line and took the name of "Clymer and Harmony church."

CHAUTAUQUA.

CHAPTER LXXI.

THE town of Chautauqua originally comprised all of this county except its eastern range of townships. It was formed from the town of Batavia, April 11, 1804. When the county was organized, March 11, 1808, the town was enlarged by the addition of the eastern or 10th range of townships. All of the other towns of the county have been formed from the original town, reducing it to its present dimensions. It is irregular in form, lies west of the center of the county on both sides of the northern extremity of the lake and is one of the largest towns, containing 41,318 acres. Its surface is hilly and forms the watershed between Lake Erie and Chautauqua lake. Chautauqua creek forms part of the western boundary. The other principal streams are the Inlet, which empties into the lake near Hartfield, Prendergast's creek in the southern part, Dewittville and Mud creeks. Although the town is hilly and broken, and by reason of its elevated situation is exposed to deep snows and severe storms in winter, it has fine and striking scenery. From the high hills in its northern and western parts a magnificent view is presented of the grape belt, and the wide and blue expanse of Lake Erie bearing upon its bosom the commerce of the west, and, in the distance, one may see the shores and hills of Canada. The upper portion of Chautauqua lake extends into the eastern part of the town. From Mayville a fine view may be had of the pleasant shores of the lake. Dewittville and other beautiful bays, Fair Point and Chautauqua Point are all within the town. Within its limits is the village of Mayville, the capital of the county, with which is associated so much of historical interest; also the far-famed Chautauqua Assembly grounds, picturesque Point Chautauqua, the villages of Hartfield, Summerdale and Dewittville, and the county almshouse and asylum. The county seat being located here many of the events connected with it belong to the general history, which see.

The first settlement was made by Dr. Alexander McIntyre of Meadville, in 1804. He built a log dwelling at Mayville, near the steamboat landing,

where are now the Chautauqua Lake Mills. Around it he erected a stockade "to protect it from the Indians," as he said. He had been captured by and resided with the Indians many years, acquired their habits, and claimed to have learned the healing art from them. Dr. McIntyre's stockade had been built, when, in the fall of 1804, the Holland Land Company sent William Peacock to survey and map out a town at the head of the lake. Mayville then received its name. William Green says: "Supplies had been sent ahead, and left in charge of the doctor (McIntyre), but when the surveyors arrived they found that a party of flat-boatmen from Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, had been up and plundered their storehouse of its provisions. The work was accomplished, however, the party subsisting on potatoes, (it is not known from what source they were obtained), and such game as they could procure. The place was so beautifully located, the natural scenery so charming, that it was suggested that the town be christened after the 'fairest month of all the year,' so it was put down upon the map as Mayville. The territory mapped was two miles wide, from Chautauqua lake to the two Chautauqua creeks, and the work was done with wonderful accuracy, as many subsequent surveys have fully proven."

It appears that boatmen from Pittsburgh had reached the head of the lake at that early date. It is quite likely that it was the beginning of the business of transporting salt over the portage between lakes Erie and Chautauqua, and to Pittsburgh by Chautauqua lake, and the Allegany and its tributaries. In 1807 Captain John Scott, who had located at Canadaway in 1804, and had married Brilliant, daughter of Deacon Orsamus Holmes of Sheridan, came and opened among the hemlocks on the present site of Mayville, a public inn. This, the first inn, was made of logs, and stood upon the east side of Main street, between the Episcopal church and the Mayville House, three-quarters of a mile from McIntyre's. Mr. Scott was supervisor of Chautauqua in 1813. He removed from Mayville about 1826 and died in Illinois in 1845. In 1808 George Lowry settled in Mayville, and also opened a primitive inn. He was one of the celebrated family of ten brothers who with their mother, Margaret, emigrated from Ireland in the last century. Their names were Samuel, Hugh, John, Robert, James, Andrew, William, George, Alexander and Morrow. Most of them became early settlers of Erie county, Pa. In George Lowry's old barroom occurred a desperate fight between some settlers and Pennsylvania boatmen, which furnished business for several of the earliest terms of court. His son, James B. Lowry, was county clerk in 1828.

In 1808 the county of Chautauqua was organized, and that year Jonas Williams, Isaac Sutherland and Asa Ransom, the commissioners appointed to decide upon the county seat, "erected a large hemlock post" at Mayville to designate the spot fixed by them. Although the county was not com-

pletely organized, measures were immediately taken to prepare the county seat for the public purposes for which it was designed. Darius Dexter had come to Chautauqua from Herkimer county that spring. To him the contract was given by Joseph Ellicott to cut and clear a road commencing at the head of Chautauqua lake and extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles towards Westfield. He cut this road, now Main street, six rods wide, and cleared it to the width of three rods. He also cleared the land of the public square. Dr. John E. Marshall, a well educated physician, now moved into the woods that covered the site of Mayville. He married Ruth, daughter of Deacon Orsamus Holmes of Sheridan in 1810. (See page 257).

The primitive condition of Mayville and its sparse population is described by John Russell who visited it about that time.

Inhabitants were few when I came from the Cross Roads, (Westfield) to Mayville. John Scott's was the first house in that thick forest of hemlock. I inquired how far it was to the lake. Dr. John Marshall resided there. He answered about one-quarter of a mile. I looked, but I could not see anything but a thick hemlock forest, and underbrush so thick that I could not see a man ten rods. I went on and soon came to George Lowry's. He lived in a small hut. He said he kept tavern and could accommodate me. The lake hove in sight. I went on, and there was old McIntyre back of his house, which was picketed. Fronting the lake the pickets were eight feet high out of the ground. I really thought they were put there to defend the town in case of attack.

In 1809 Artemas Hearick, a native of Massachusetts, came from Chenango to Mayville. He was early appointed one of the associate judges.

The anticipation of a complete organization of the county with Mayville as its county seat, now influenced people to take up residence there. As courts were soon to be held, attorneys were the first to be attracted. Anselm Potter, the first, and Dennis Brackett, the second lawyer of the county, both settled here in 1810, and Casper Rouse a little later. Brackett built an office, which was crushed soon after by a falling tree. The same year the Holland Land Company erected an office for the sale of their lands, and William Peacock, their well-known agent, took up his residence here. Jonathan Thompson, one of the first associate judges of the county came from Saratoga county to Mayville in 1810; four years later he removed to Pennsylvania. William Tinkcom, from Saratoga county, for many years a well-known inn keeper in Mayville, became a resident here that year. In 1811, the county having become fully organized, Captain Scott enlarged his log tavern by a plank frame addition of green lumber for a court house. In it, the June before it was completed, the first court of record was held, and, in October, the board of supervisors here met. There were but two members, Matthew Prendergast, of Chautauqua, and Philo Orton of Pomfret. This year Morrow Lowry settled in Mayville. His son, Morrow B., born in Mayville in 1813, afterwards was a distinguished citizen of Western Pennsylvania. Nathaniel A. Lowry, son of Alexander, settled in Jamestown, and Hugh W. Lowry, a merchant of Westfield, was the son of another of the brothers.

Jediah Prendergast came to Mayville in 1811. He was the first physician. William Prendergast, his nephew, the second physician, soon followed him here. William Prendergast, son of Martin and Phebe (Holmes) Prendergast, grandson of William the physician, and great grandson of Matthew, was born in Chautauqua in 1854. He was educated at Mayville academy, and was graduated from Jefferson medical college at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1883. He then located at Mayville, where he has been a successful physician. In 1811 the first store was established in Mayville by Jediah and Martin Prendergast. William Smith was one of the early settlers of Mayville. He was born in Massachusetts in 1808, emigrated to Oneida county, and a few years later to Mayville, where he opened a law office. He was appointed surrogate in 1821, which office he held for 19 years. He was one of the founders of the *Mayville Sentinel*. He died in 1860.

While settlement was now being rapidly made in Mayville, and the village advanced in the short period of seven years from an unbroken wilderness, without a single settler, to be the capital of an extensive county, with a clerk's office, land office, inns and many habitations, rude, it is true, and other parts of the town of Chautauqua were being settled also. In 1805 Peter Barnhart, a soldier of the Revolution, located a short distance north of Point Chautauqua. His sons, Jonathan, Peter and Henry, also settled in the town. Jonathan Smith in the same year made the first settlement on the west side near the grounds of the Chautauqua Assembly. The Prendergasts in March, 1806, contracted for a large tract of land near the Chautauqua Assembly grounds, and the same month James and William Prendergast, Jr., erected a log house there. In June the family arrived. (See page 182). Filer Sackett in June, 1805, bought land at Dewittville where John Mason early settled. He married Maria, daughter of Capt. Anson Leet. Darius Scofield settled early at Dewittville. His sons were Seely; Darius; Gleni W., a lawyer of Warren, Pa., several terms a representative in Congress; Benjamin F.; Timothy Bryant, a lawyer. Nathan and Daniel Cheney early settled a mile north of Dewittville. John Miles with a large family settled on lot 9, near the east line of the town. Dr. Lawton Richmond, the third physician, settled near Dewittville in 1811. He removed to Westfield.

Philo Hopson from Herkimer county, settled a mile north of Hartfield upon land bought in 1809. At an early day he and William Bateman built a sawmill at Hartfield. Zaccheus Hanchett settled on lot 23*. Dexter Barns, a noted axe-maker, first settled in Stockton where he built its first

*Zaccheus Hanchett was one of the pioneers. He came to Chautauqua from Herkimer in 1812 with his family and settled north of Hartfield where in 1810 he had taken up 350 acres, built a log house and commenced to clear land. His wife was Lucy Cottrell. Mr. Hanchett resided in town until his death. His son, Ambrose, born in Worthington, Mass., November 23, 1799, has been a resident here since 1812. His first wife was a Howard. He married second Harriet Boutwell. Their daughter Effie married John M. Wood. A son of Mr. Hanchett served in the civil war. David Shearman, son of Silas Shearman, born in Tiverton, R. I., came with his mother in 1820. He married Melinda Hanchett in 1830. She died September 12, 1891. Mr. Shearman has been engaged in merchandising and agriculture. He died in September, 1894, in his 84th year.

blacksmith shop. He removed to Hartfield where he died. He had three sons, Hiram, Perry and Loman.

Darius Dexter, after cutting out Main street and clearing the public square in Mayville in 1808, returned east and came back the next spring with his wife, and purchased land on lot 20, northeast of Hartfield. John, William, Daniel, Winsor, Otis, Samuel, George and Stephen, brothers of Darius, it is believed came with him in 1809. His brother William and John W. Winsor, took up other parts of the lot at the same time. Samuel in 1809 took land on lot 17. John was county clerk 13 years. He and Darius had a store and ashery at Dewittville. In 1830 they removed to East Jamestown and built mills, and the place took the name of Dexterville.

Notwithstanding the progress that had been made in settling Mayville and other localities, at the close of 1811 but little inroads had really been made upon the dense forests of the town. The winter of 1811 and 1812 was unusually severe. The graphic description by Oliver Cleland of a journey he and his brother Nathan made from Cassadaga to Mayville, will give some idea of the hardships endured by the early settlers.

The winter of 1811 and 1812 was a very hard one and the snow fell five feet deep in the woods. There was but one house from Cassadaga to Mayville, 12 miles, and nothing but marked trees. There came a man there called Captain Leet. He came in the spring of 1811 and built a cabin, cleared off what he could and raised some potatoes. When winter came it shut him in, and he saw no human being all the winter but his own family. When the spring opened, he cleared more land, planted corn and potatoes, and worked through the summer. He said he would not be blocked in there another winter with his family, and so it proved. About the first of November my brother Nathan and I took our axes and went through the woods to Mayville in quest of work. There were four or five families there. John Scott had built the first courthouse, we found George Lowry there with his family, I believe a native of Ireland, and he kept tavern. He hired us to chop for him 20 cords of 3 foot wood at 25 cents a cord and board. We finished on the 8th of November. On the 9th we started for home after we had eat our breakfast. We had not gone more than half a mile when it began to snow, and I thought, and still think, I never saw it snow so fast. When we got about half way to Mr. Leet's, we met him with his family, two teams and two sleds coming out of the snow which was now midleg deep. He told us we would be obliged to stay at his house that night. Guessed we would find fire there which we did. We did not go more than half a mile before the tracks of the sleds were entirely covered. We wallowed on and before dark reached the house. The snow by this time was knee deep. We were tired and hungry, having eaten nothing since breakfast. What was to be done? I told my brother to go to cutting rails for wood and I would go and hunt the potato hole. I found the fragments of an old basket, took it, went out, kicked and pulled away the snow and got about a peck. When I got in my brother had a good fire and we roasted part of them for supper and slept on the floor. In the morning we roasted the rest of our potatoes for breakfast, filled our pockets with those not eaten and started. It had stopped snowing, but the snow was up to our waists. We went about 20 rods and turned back with very long countenances but not discouraged. In the chamber floor was some pretty wide boards, and out of them we made board snowshoes. I found some tow that I made up into strings, and we tied the boards on our feet and started. They held us up so we wouldn't go into the snow only about ankle deep. The new snow was 3 feet deep and was very heavy. In travelling we took turns in going ahead, the one that went behind having the advantage of the other's tracks. We eat our potatoes for dinner in the woods where is now Delanti. Joseph Sackett had got on to the hill between Cassadaga and Bear Lake, but had made no improvement. When we got

there he had gone down to Cassadaga with a horse to break the road, so we dismissed our boards and walked on and make out to get home.

The Mr. Leet mentioned was Captain Anson Leet of Connecticut, who came from Herkimer county in 1810, and settled in Stockton. In 1814 he purchased the land at Chautauqua Point, formerly known as Leet's Point, and was the first to settle at Point Chautauqua. He had 11 children, Jonathan D.; Simeon; Timothy; Lewis; Eliza, who married Nehemiah Herrick; Caroline, who married William Vorce formerly sheriff; Maria, who married John Mason; Franklin, who married first Sally Sumner and lives near the old homestead; William, who resides on the old homestead, and has been county treasurer three terms; Mary, who married Henry W. Barnhart; Julia Ann.

William Hunt, the next year settled lot 29, township 3. His land included the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds. He had 9 children, among them Elvacinda, who married Oliver Hitchcock, father of Corydon Hitchcock once sheriff, and Elzaide, who married John Scott, father of William H. Scott of Gerry. There were others who settled early. In the southeast part Samuel Porter, Jared Irwin, Ichabod Wing, Ephraim Hammond and Robert Lawson. Richard Whitney, father of Henry, Thomas and Richard, settled upon lot 21. David Morris settled on lot 38. His sons were John B.; Hon. Lorenzo of Fredonia, an able lawyer, state senator; Thomas; Edwin; Phineas J. In the south part Alfred Paddock, David Adams, Robert Donaldson, Palta Sweatland, Dennis and Ava Hart, Samuel Hustis and William Fowler. In the southwest part Jacob Putnam, and Joseph Davis in the north part. William T. Howell settled a mile northeast of Mayville in 1816.

"Mary Justina Johnson was the only child of wealthy parents. Music and language were her forte, and when four years old she had lessons upon the piano. She readily learned to read French, Italian and German. Her father died when Mary was thirteen, and soon after the firm of which Mr. Johnson was a partner made a pretence of failure, and Mrs. Johnson, ignorant of business, gave up her papers and lost her property. Mary became a music teacher. She married John Leonard Baker. Their children were Matilda, Lawrence M., Eliza and Edwin J. L., a well-known clergyman. Mrs. Baker married second Samuel B. Porter, of Harrisburg, Pa., a native of Ballston Springs, N. Y. Mr. Porter had purchased 200 acres of land four miles south of Mayville. After clearing an acre and building a log cabin, he brought his wife and her two youngest children to their new home in the wilderness. Mrs. Porter keenly felt the loneliness, separated from friends and without near neighbors, but her correspondence with her schoolmate and life-long friend, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, was a great comfort to her. At first Mr. Porter was obliged to obtain flour from Erie, Pa., and later from Jamestown. The hardships of pioneer life soon undermined his health, consumption developed, and

Mrs. Porter supported the family by teaching music in Mayville, Westfield, Fredonia and Jamestown. Her pupils were among the best families. Their daughter, Olive H., but thirteen, was the home-keeper and cared for her father. Mr. Porter died in October, 1863. Mrs. Porter died in November, 1848, after a life of usefulness, patience and indomitable courage." Their daughter, Olive H., married Robert P. Hewes, who died, aged 80, in September, 1894. They have eight living children: Mary J. P., Cassius M. C., John W., Franklin S., Robert V. A., Thomas S., Edward B. and Minnie G. John W. married Jessie B., daughter of Samuel and Mary J. Decker. She died in December, 1893. Edward B. married Fluvilla B. Tucker, granddaughter of Lucius Lombard of Ripley; they have three children, George R., Fluvilla and Edward B.

The principal events in the history of the town subsequent to the location of the county seat and the building of the first courthouse have already been related. Mayville, as the place for holding the courts, the meeting of the board of supervisors, the keeping of the public records and the transaction of the general business of the county, soon grew into a village of importance and naturally attracted leading and influential citizens to become residents. Samuel S. Whallon when a boy came with his parents to Mayville, about 1812, and resided there until his death in 1858. He was a prominent merchant, a member of assembly, and in 1856 was elected canal commissioner, and held that office until he died. About 1815 Jedidiah Tracy* moved to Mayville from Erie county, Pa., and kept for many years one of the most popular and best known inns in the county. It was patronized by judges, lawyers, jurymen, witnesses, litigants, and all whom business called to court. Robertson Whiteside settled in Chautauqua about 1820. He was subsequently treasurer of the county and a member of assembly. In 1822 Thomas A. Osborne came to Mayville, at first was a law partner of Jacob Houghton. In 1834 he was a member of assembly, and in 1843 and 1844 first judge of the court of common pleas. In 1834 he with others established the *Mayville Sentinel*. Jesse Brooks came to Mayville and became a merchant. He was postmaster for twenty years succeeding Jedidiah Tracy. William Green, long a well-known citizen and lawyer, came to Mayville to reside in 1824. His brother, Richard O., once a county clerk, and George A., surrogate, came to Mayville later. In 1828 increased facilities for communication with Jamestown was given to Mayville by the side-wheel steamboat Chautauqua. She made her first trip July 4, 1828. This year Omar Farwell came to Mayville and engaged in the tanning business and established a store. John Birdsall about this time became a resident and one of its most distinguished citizens. Daniel Tennant emigrated from Scotland

* "Spell his first name with two 'i's' because he insisted that was the way it should be spelled."—Hon. Benaa Brockway.

and about 1748 settled in Connecticut where his son Daniel was born about 1761, and when 18 entered the Revolutionary army, was at West Point at the time of the treason of Arnold, saw the American cannons spiked preparatory to a surrender to the British and saw Major Andre after his capture. He married Miss Hale of Irish birth. She had two brothers in the American army. After the war he settled at Waterville, Oneida county. Daniel Tennant, his son, born in 1802, came to this county in 1827 and bought a wild timber land about three miles northeast of Hartfield. Later he married Hephzibah M. Leech, who was born in Connecticut in 1807, moved to Buffalo with her parents whose home was burned by the British in 1812. Mrs. Tennant died in 1874; Mr. Tennant died in 1890. He was a Whig and Republican.

Between 1830 and 1835 many public improvements were made in the town, and many citizens of worth came to Mayville. In 1830 it was incorporated as a village. In 1831 Matthew P. Bemus, son of Charles Bemus, came to Mayville to reside. He was born in Ellery, January 4, 1831. He was one of the most public spirited citizens, took an active part in the building of the Cross Cut railroad, and held many important public positions. In 1832 the county poorhouse was erected and the jail was built. An act was passed that year to incorporate the Mayville and Portland R. R. Company, capital \$150,000, to construct a railroad from Portland Harbor to Chautauqua lake. The design was not carried into execution. In 1833 Donald McKenzie came to Mayville. He was one of the most distinguished citizens of the county. (See page 346). August 18, 1825, he married Adalgonda Humbert Droz, daughter of Alphonzo Humbert Droz, of Berne, Switzerland. He resided here until his death, January 20, 1851. His life had been one of much adventure. He was a man of ability, of enterprise and of honor. He left a large and much respected family. In April, 1834, Mayville Academy was incorporated, and a substantial building of brick erected upon the hill opposite the courthouse, which overlooks Chautauqua lake and commands a fine view. In the fall the *Mayville Sentinel* was established by William Kibbie. About a year afterwards Beman Brockway became proprietor and conducted it successfully for ten years, when he removed to Oswego. It was then conducted by John F. Phelps until his decease in 1878.

In 1835 the new courthouse was built, and the public execution of Damon occurred in Mayville, on the sidehill not far from the academy. (See page 336.) February 6, 1836, the land office was destroyed by a mob, and was thereafter opened and kept at Westfield. (See page 339).

William A. Mayborne came to Mayville to reside about 1836*, and William Gifford, a well known citizen, about 1841. In 1854 Milton Smith was

*William A. Mayborne is a descendant of John Mayborne of Kent county, England. His father, William, came to America in 1822, worked as a brick mason in New York City. In 1825 he came with his family, "took up" a lot of 120 acres of wild land in Sherman, cleared the land and made a home. He had four girls and two

elected sheriff and became a lifelong resident of Mayville. Amos K. Warren, afterwards sheriff, came to Mayville to reside in 1862. One of the most important events favorably affecting the interests of Mayville was the building of the Buffalo & Oil Creek cross-cut railroad, now the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, chartered in 1865. It runs from Brocton through Mayville to Corry, Pa. Its length was 43.2 miles, 37.2 in this state.

A county farm of 100 acres having been purchased near Dewittville, a substantial brick poorhouse was erected in 1832, which was used until the present one was erected in 1870. Buildings for the insane have been successively built there in 1839, 1851, 1858, and in 1868 a fine three-story building 36x100 was erected, which, with furniture, etc., cost \$20,000. The main building of the present poorhouse is four stories high with frontage of 104 feet, and depth of 68 feet. From the rear there is a center wing 22 feet wide, 57.5 feet long, two stories high. The cost of building was \$36,226 and its furnishings \$1,500. When it was built it was the most beautiful building in the county, and was declared by official visitors to be the finest and best-managed county house in the state. The farm now has 338.5 acres, and the whole property is valued over \$90,000. The citizens of the county have just cause to be proud of the care it has taken of its poor. Merwin E. Smith is the keeper and farm-manager. Mr. Smith's father, Eldridge Smith, was born in Vermont, came to this county with his parents when but 12 years old, in 1845 married Mary J. Hale. Merwin E. Smith was born in Ellery, October 13, 1853, married Lizzie Payne, March 6, 1879. After two years service as assistants upon the county farm, January 1, 1885, Mr. Smith was appointed keeper, and Mrs. Smith matron of the insane asylum, which positions they held until the removal of the insane to Buffalo, July 3, 1891. January 1, 1892, Mr. Smith was appointed keeper, and Mrs. Smith matron of the almshouse. Mention should here be made of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Wood who had charge of the county house from April 1, 1863, to May 1, 1882, when by the death of Mr. Wood the care until the next April devolved on Mrs. Wood. She was born in Dewittville, April 26, 1823, her maiden name being Sarah M. Dayton. Her administration as matron, and especially

boys. His son, William A., was born in England, December 7, 1812, came in 1826, worked on the home farm until 1834. In 1835 he married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Jane Willing of Chautauqua, and located on his farm in Mina. In 1836 he moved to the farm where he lived until 1881, when he made his residence in Mayville. In 1864 Mr. Mayborne was elected one of three superintendents of the county poor and held the position nine years. With Dr. F. B. Brewer of Westfield he served on a committee having charge of the erection of the county house, much of the work devolving upon Mr. Mayborne. He was also postal clerk on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. His only surviving child is William H., who lives in Wisconsin.

Hiram Spencer, son of William Spencer, was born in East-town, Washington county, January 31, 1809. In 1833 he married Eveline Brown, in 1837 he moved to Mayville, entered the employ of Charles Landers as a harness maker; in 1843 he engaged in business for himself and continued until 1859 when he retired. In 1873 Mrs. Spencer died, and Mr. Spencer married in 1875, Cornelia, daughter of Stephen and Lucy (Taylor) Bushee. Mr. Bushee came from Vermont in 1837 and settled west of Mayville. Mr. Spencer has five children living: he had two sons in the civil war; William B., who enlisted in 1861 in Sixth Regt., Missouri Vols., was wounded and died in hospital in St. Louis, Mo., in 1863; John B. enlisted in 1862 in the 112 Regt. N. Y. Vols. He came home in 1863 on a furlough, but this was extended on account of failing health, and he died in September, 1864, from disease contracted in service.

her kindness to the insane, was highly approved and showed her to be peculiarly fitted for the discharge of her duties. She died August 6, 1894, at the home of her daughter Mrs. F. M. Hunt.

As a result of the Chautauqua movement commenced in 1873, Fair Point has been transformed into a unique and permanent village, and become a most valuable addition to the town. The lands that border the upper part of the lake within the town have greatly increased in value. September 30, 1875, Point Chautauqua Association was incorporated, the first step towards the improvement of Leet's Point, the most beautiful and slightly point on the lake, upon which many fine cottages and costly buildings have been erected. With the building of the poorhouse, the founding of Chautauqua and of Chautauqua Point, the permanent prosperity of the town was assured and also that of Mayville, which is now provided with water-works, electric lights, etc. By the census of 1890 its population was 1,164. The town, including all its villages, by the same census has 3,259. Mayville is the residence of many of the county officers and leading citizens of the county.

Albion Winegar Tourgee was born at Williamsfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, May 2, 1838. He was educated as a lawyer at Rochester University, and was admitted to the bar at Painesville, Ohio. He is nationally known from his able judicial administration in North Carolina during the reconstruction period, and his reputation as a literary man, arising from his authorship of several semi-historical novels, such as "A Fool's Errand," "Bricks Without Straw," and other works. He founded and conducted for some years one of the finest American magazines, "Our Continent." He practiced law for a time at Greensboro, N. C., and made his home at Mayville June 1, 1881.

Hon. Almon A. Van Dusen, judge of the county courts, was born in Jamestown, January 3, 1843, received his education at Jamestown Academy and Chamberlain Institute, commenced the study of law with Alexander Sheldon, was admitted to the bar November 19, 1866, and was afterwards licensed to practice in the United States district court for the Northern District of New York. He commenced practice at Mayville. In 1890 he was appointed county judge by Gov. Hill, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the election of Hon. John S. Lambert as justice of the supreme court. At the expiration of his term Judge Van Dusen was nominated for county judge by the Democratic party, and elected over Jerome B. Fisher, Republican, by a majority of 899.

Victor A. Albro, county clerk, was born in Westfield, Oct. 10, 1846, was educated at the common schools, and was a cabinet maker until 1862, when he enlisted in the 112th regiment and served until the close of the war. He afterwards moved to Mayville, and was clerk in the county clerk's office under Charles L. Norton, Richard Willing, John R. Robertson, Herman Six-

bey, John J. Aldrich, T. D. Baldwin, A. H. Stafford and E. P. Putnam. In 1891 he was nominated and elected county clerk.*

Charles J. Jenner of Jamestown, sheriff, and Pulaski M. Parker of Fredonia, deputy sheriff, have their office at Mayville. Hon. Daniel Sherman, surrogate, holds courts at the surrogate's office in the courthouse. He also holds surrogate's courts each month in Jamestown, Dunkirk and Forestville. During his absence from Mayville the surrogate's office is in charge of his clerk, Will D. Parker, son of Dr. Charles Parker. (See Harmony).

Marion W. Scofield has been twice elected treasurer of the county. His great-grandfather was born in Stamford, Conn. His grandfather, Miles Scofield, early moved from the east to Ohio. Elias Scofield, his father, came from Ohio and settled in Ellery, where Marion W. was born 48 years ago. Mr. Scofield has for 24 years been engaged in merchandising and manufacturing.

James H. Flagler, the late postmaster at Mayville, was born in Royalton, Niagara county, March 8, 1835. John H. Flagler, his father, was born in Washington county, came to this town, located at Summerdale where he was the owner of a large farm, and died in September, 1887. James H. Flagler was educated in the common schools and at Westfield Academy. He taught school 14 years and followed farming and dairying. He then moved to Mayville and engaged in the coal business. November 1, 1859, he married Nancy A. Keyes of Mayville. He is a Republican, and was appointed postmaster in 1890 by President Harrison. He was succeeded in September, 1894, by Frank Burns. "Mr. Flagler retires to private life with the respect of Republicans and Democrats alike."

Herman Sixbey, a former clerk of the county, the only ex-clerk now residing at Mayville, was born in Montgomery county, September 8, 1838. Educated at the common schools, he engaged in merchandising at Westfield until 1862, when, in August, he enlisted in the 112th regiment, and served until February 3, 1865. He was a lieutenant, and took part in many of the severest battles of the war. He received a severe wound in the face at the siege of Petersburg, was discharged, and for three years his life hung as by a thread. After his recovery he was appointed assistant revenue collector. Later he was elected county clerk and served three years. He is now engaged in mercantile business at Mayville.

William G. Martin, attorney, was born in England, September, 15, 1848, was educated in the common schools of New York and Carey Collegiate

* Rolli Rublee (of French descent) born in Lanesborough, Mass., married Betsey Green of Pittsfield, and emigrated to Ellington in 1822. Of his children, Mrs. Betsey Bates of Ellington and Rolli of Austin, Minn., survive. Homer P., (son of Rolli, Sr.) born in Lanesborough, Sept. 26, 1799, married Chloe White of Plainfield, a descendant of Samuel White of England. Homer P. Rublee was lieutenant and afterwards captain of a company of riflemen in the 2d Regt. Inf. 2d Brigade of Massachusetts Militia; he resigned in 1817. He died in Ellington April 6, 1888. Mrs. Rublee died March 8, 1885. Their two daughters, natives of Massachusetts, are Mrs. Mattie C. Boyd of Ellington and Miss Lou H. Rublee, who for the past eight years has been employed at the county clerk's office.

Seminary, was admitted to the bar at the general term held in Rochester in March, 1884, commenced the practice of law in Mayville the same year, and, with Hon. A. A. Van Dusen, formed the law firm of Van Dusen & Martin, with offices at Mayville.

Willis Hale Tennant, son of Daniel Tennant, was born in the town of Chautauqua in 1854. He attended the Union School at Mayville, taught county schools and commenced reading law with Judge Van Dusen at Mayville in December, 1876, was admitted to the bar in January, 1880, to the U. S. district court in 1881 and the U. S. circuit court in 1883. He is at present practising law at Mayville. Among the causes that he has successfully conducted is the "Ellery appeal" against the board of supervisors from the equalization of 1891, which resulted in reducing the equalized valuation of agricultural towns of the county nearly \$2,500,000. He is a Republican in politics. In 1884 he married De Emma, daughter of Henry Van Valkenburgh, a relative of Martin Van Buren. Her great-grandmother was Mary (Adams) Kenyon, a near relative of John Quincy Adams.

CHURCHES.—*The First Baptist Church of Mayville* was organized with 38 members, by Elder Jonathan Wilson, a pioneer missionary from Vermont, February 7, 1820. Mr. Wilson was the first pastor of the church. The church edifice was built in 1834.

The Chautauqua Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mayville, was formed about 1820. A house of worship was erected in 1851. Rev. Arthur C. Bowers commenced his pastorate September 12, 1892.

St. Paul's Church of Mayville, was organized with about twenty members in April, 1823, by Rev. David Brown the first pastor. The first church edifice was completed in January, 1828, and consecrated by Bishop Hobart Sept. 4, 1828. The present house was built in 1859, and consecrated by Bishop Coxe, May 18, 1865. Rev. G. W. Sinclair Ayres entered upon the rectorship of this church November 1, 1893. There are 98 communicants. Rev. Mr. Ayres is also rector of St. Georges Chapel at Hartfield, 22 communicants; and priest in charge of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd erected on the Chautauqua Assembly grounds this spring, at a cost of \$1,650, and dedicated and hallowed July 2, 1894, by Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York. Number of communicants 80.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Dewittville was formed with ten members in 1835 by William Gifford. Their house of worship was purchased of the Baptists the same year. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Burgess. Rev. Arthur C. Bowers is the present pastor.

The First Free-will Baptist Church of Chautauqua Hill, four miles north from Hartfield, was organized with five members in 1840, by Rev. T. V. Main the first pastor, and a Mr. Neely. A house of worship was built about 1842.

Summit Church, Methodist Episcopal, near Summit Station, where a

class had been formed, built a house of worship through the instrumentality, it is said, of John H. Flagler in 1849. The first pastor after the completion of the church building was Rev. John K. Hallock. The present pastor is Rev. Hiram W. Williams.

The Christian Church at Dewittville was organized December 25, 1852, by Rev. E. H. Mosher the first pastor, and E. H. Halladay. Their church edifice was erected in 1856. Rev. David C. Loucks commenced his pastorate July 16, 1893.

Mount Pleasant Church, United Brethren, three and a half miles southeast from Mayville, was organized with eight members in 1858 by Rev. Z. Sullivan the first pastor. A church edifice was built in 1865.

The United Brethren in Christ, of Elm Flats, were organized with eight members, Feb. 1, 1863, by Rev. N. R. Luce the first pastor. A house of worship was erected in 1861; the present one in 1870. September 1, 1890, Rev. Eli S. May became pastor.

St. Peter's Church, German United Evangelical Protestant, at Mayville, was organized with twenty members in 1871 by Rev. O. Schroder. Their church edifice was erected in 1871. The first pastor was the Rev. Jacob Weber.

The Swedish Lutherans organized a church at Mayville in 1870; built in 1872. This congregation was in 1892 about 162 strong, and all in all, large and small, about 255. Church and parsonage are worth \$4,000. They had a parlor organ, no choir, a library of 100 volumes. The church has had these pastors: J. W. Kindborg; 1878, A. J. Ostlin; 1882, G. Nelsenius; 1889, A. P. Säter; Stud. Charles Henderson; 1891, O. Strand.

Summit Lodge, No. 312, F. & A. M., was instituted at Mayville in 1818, and derived its name from its location on the summit of the watershed between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence river systems. The first meetings were held in Asahel Lyon's rooms, and the first officers were John Dexter, W. M.; James M. Cochrane, S. W.; Asahel Lyon, J. W.; David Eason, treasurer; Calvin Macomber, secretary. The lodge was discontinued in 1824 and was revived November 4, 1850, as No. 219. Its last meeting at Mayville was held February 14, 1851, and it was moved to Westfield.

Peacock Lodge, No. 696, F. & A. M., held its first meeting U. D. February 28, 1869, and received its charter June 9, 1869. The lodge perpetuates the name of a distinguished and worthy brother, Hon. William Peacock, who was ever governed by true masonic principles. The first officers elected were N. G. Luke, W. M.; George Wood, S. W.; John F. Young, J. W.; Amos K. Warren, treasurer; O. E. Tiffany, secretary; Wm. S. Gleason, S. D.; Peter M. Pickard, J. D.

The State Bank of Mayville, capital \$25,000, was organized this year and succeeded the banking house of Skinner, Minton & Co., formed May 13,

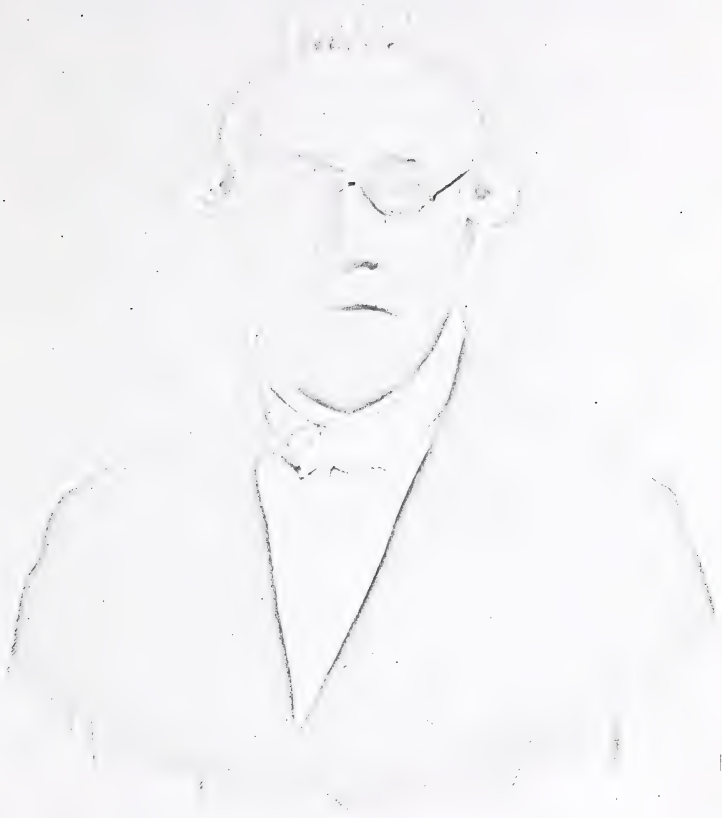
1878, by E. A., C. P., and J. A. Skinner of Westfield, and Henry J. Minton and Herman Sixbey of Mayville. The new bank has these officers: C. C. Minton, president; C. R. Cipperly, vice-president; J. T. Hunt, cashier. Among the directors are E. A. Skinner of Westfield, Marion W. Scofield of Mayville.

SUPERVISORS.—John McMahan, 1805-6-7; Arthur Bell, 1808; Thomas Prendergast, 1809; Matthew Prendergast, 1810-11; Samuel Ayers, 1812; John Scott, 1813; John E. Marshall, 1814; Martin Prendergast, 1815-16-18, and from 1819 to 1833; John Dexter, 1817; Jabez B. Burrows, 1834-35-36; William Prendergast, 1837-38-39; Alva Cottrell, 1840-41-46; Dexter Barnes, 1842; Cyrus Underwood, 1843-44; William Green, 1845; Willard W. Crafts, 1847-48-53; Martin Prendergast, 1849-61-62-63-64; Stephen W. Hunt, 1850-51; Hiram A. Pratt, 1852; David Woods, 1854-55; John Birdsall, 1856-57; William Gifford, 1858-59; Milton G. Freeman, 1860; Daniel H. Hewes, 1865; William P. Whiteside, 1866; Matthew P. Bemus, 1867-68-69-70-71-72; John Birdsall, 1873-74; Sidney R. Lawson, 1875-76; James M. Hunt, 1877; Lewis T. Harrington, 1878-79; Ezra J. Scofield, 1880-81-82-83; Eldred Lott, 1884; J. Franklin Hunt, 1885-86-87; Herman Sixbey, 1888-89; George W. Hewes, 1890-91-92-93; Thomas Hutson, 1894.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. WILLIAM PEACOCK.

One of the last survivors of the strong men and prominent characters of the early settlement of this county was Judge William Peacock. Nearly seventy years of his life were passed here, and during the greater part of his active years he was identified with every phase of the progress of the county and a participant in the development of this region. He was born February 22, 1780, in the neighborhood of New York City, and was son of Thomas and Margaret (Anderson) Peacock, who had two other sons, Absalom and John, and a daughter, Geneva. After his return from serving his country in the army of the Revolution, Thomas Peacock settled on a farm near Geneva in this state, where his children were brought up with the best opportunities for education attainable, William devoting himself to surveying, which was his principal pursuit for years, and the means of his accumulation of the large landed estates he required in various parts of Western New York. Going to Batavia in 1803 he was induced to enter the employment of the Holland Land Company, and as its surveyor located and plotted a large



William Perce



part of the village of New Amsterdam (afterwards Buffalo). He selected several tracts in different localities in the village which he purchased at low prices. These he never sold, and with the growth of Buffalo they became of great value. (One of these tracts contained twenty-one acres and extended from the Terrace to Lake Erie between Erie and Genesee streets with a valuable water front on the Erie Basin. Another tract lies between Main, Niagara, Pearl and Eagle streets). He surveyed a large part of the Genesee Valley, laid out and plotted the village of Ellicottville, and later the land in and about Mayville.

His ability and accuracy in surveying, his fine personal appearance, his education and his knowledge of men and affairs won the favor of his employers, and when the Holland Land Company located its office in the wilderness of Chautauqua county at the incipient village of Mayville he was appointed resident agent for the company in this county. He made his home at Mayville in 1810 and discharged the important duties connected with his trust until the company sold its lands in 1836 and closed its office. He was ever highly esteemed by his employers, and by those he employed held as a "faithful and honored friend." Soon after his arrival he had personally made himself acquainted with the lands and advantages of the various sections of the county, was enable to give excellent advice to the prospective settlers and many of those who purchased lands were guided by his opinions. He was an ardent Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, was the first treasurer of Chautauqua county, was early appointed associate judge of the county court and during the early period of the county's existence served it in many responsible capacities. He was wise and sagacious in his forecasts of the growth of the United States, was one of the first to see the necessity of a waterway from the great lakes to the ocean, and furnished the material for the celebrated series of articles in advocacy of the Erie Canal published in the *Canandaigua Messenger* in 1807 and 1808 which was the first intelligent information given to the public of the feasibility of this great state work. The route he then suggested was practically followed in its construction. He located and surveyed the western division of the canal in 1816, and in 1818 was appointed to survey and make a report for constructing Buffalo harbor.

After 1836 his attention was given to his vast private business—the leasing and care of his lands (particularly those in and around Mayville) until extreme old age caused his activity to cease. In all his business affairs he he was remarkably reticent, would seldom if ever make them a topic of conversation, and was offended if any one questioned him concerning them, but he was ever just and even liberal in his transactions, notably so with his tenants. In many instances he did not advance the rental of his property, keeping the price at the same figures for twenty or more consecutive years,

although the value thereof had vastly increased. In severe winters he many times instructed his agents after they had collected the quarter's rent from an indigent tenant to hand the money back as a present from him, but no previous intimation of his intention was to be given. For many years he would not sell any of his vast property, which, in Buffalo especially, increased rapidly in value. During his latter years however he relaxed from this rule concerning his holdings about Mayville. While he would not *sell* his lands for any purpose, he freely *gave* lands for the Mayville cemetery, the sites for the academy, the district and the Union schools, and other purposes, made large donations to the masonic lodge, \$5,000 at one time to free it from debt, etc. He disliked to be importuned for aid to charitable objects, but his liberal gifts show that his was a generous and philanthropic nature.

Judge Peacock as a social character was a connecting link between the English landed proprietor of the ante-Revolution days and the civilization of the present. He took pride in his home, his family portraits, his fine horses and carriages (owned when but few possessed them). He was the embodiment of truth and honesty, detested all appearance of sham, and held oldtime court in a mansion where a select coterie of friends were ever welcomed and entertained in the courteous and dignified ways belonging to the "old regime." He was especially favored in his domestic relations. His marriage, October 3, 1807, to Alice Evans, a niece of Joseph Ellicott, a devoted member of the Friend's society, created for him an enjoyable home. She was the Lady Bountiful of the community, a woman of strong mentality and christian benevolence. She died in 1859. They had no children but their place was filled by nieces and nephews, who bore the worthy couple deep love and veneration. He was for many years a Freemason, a practiser of the masonic virtues, and his name is preserved in the name of the lodge in Mayville. He died February 21, 1877, within one day of his ninety-seventh birthday. His last years were cared for by his nieces, Mrs. Mary Ferguson and Mrs. Sarah I. Birdsall.

ELLERY.*

CHAPTER LXXII.

ELLERY was named in honor of William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was formed February 29, 1821, from the town of Chautauqua. It is the central town of the county and contains 30,073 acres. Chautauqua lake, for a distance of twelve miles, forms its southwestern boundary. The town is hilly, the summit being 400 feet

*Contributed.

above Chautauqua lake. The principal streams of the town are Bemus brook and Dutch Hollow creek, which empty into Chautauqua lake; and Cassadaga creek which passes through the northeast corner, and its tributaries, Tower and Johnson brooks. The most valuable lands lie along the shore of Chautauqua. Two fine capes extend from the main land of Ellery into the lake, known as Long and Bemus Points and partly enclose a beautiful bay, sometimes called the Middle lake. There is no large village, but several small collections of houses or hamlets. Along the shore of the lake there are many fine cottages and also many pleasant places of summer resort, Griffith's Point, Greenhurst, Bemus Point, Long Point and Maple Springs. In other parts of the town are the hamlets, Ellery Center, West Ellery and Towerville.

The first settlement was made by William Bemus in the spring of 1806 at Bemus Point. Jeremiah Griffith, about two weeks after, settled at Griffith's Point. His children were John, Seth, Samuel, Polly, Jeremiah and Alexander. A little later, and the same spring, Alanson Weed came with his family and settled in Ellery about two miles south of Dewittville. Abijah Bennett came with him, stayed during the summer, and the next winter brought his family. (See pages 182 and 183).

William Bemus, son of Jotham, Sr., and Tryphena (Moore) Bemus, was born at Bemus Heights, Saratoga county, N. Y., February 25, 1762. About the beginning of the Revolutionary war he removed with his father to Pittstown, Rensselaer county. He married January 27, 1782, Mary, daughter of Wm. Prendergast, Sr. (See page 178). Mr. Bemus and his family were a part of the company of emigrants, composed chiefly of Prendergasts, who journeyed to Tennessee and returned and settled in Chautauqua. He came to Ripley in the fall of 1805, and spent the winter in Westfield near Arthur Bell's. The next spring he settled on the east side of Chautauqua lake, on land bought in January, 1806, at what has since been known as Bemus Point, in Ellery, where he resided until his death, January 2, 1830, aged nearly 68 years. The wife of Mr. Bemus, born March 13, 1760, died July 11, 1845, aged 85 years. They had a large family, all of whom removed to this county. Their children were: Daniel, a physician, removed to Meadville, Pa., where he died; Elizabeth, wife of Capt. John Silsby; they removed to Iowa where they died; Tryphena, who married John Griffith, son of Jeremiah Griffith. (See page 183). Thomas; Charles; Mehitabel, wife of Daniel Hazeltine of Jamestown. She died September 22, 1887, aged nearly 95 years. James, who married Tryphena Boyd and resided at Bemus Point, where he died. Charles Bemus, fifth child of Wm. and Mary Prendergast Bemus, was born in Pittstown, August 31, 1791. He came to Chautauqua with his parents in 1805. He married, February 28, 1811, Relepha Boyd, who was born July 20, 1790. He lived at Bemus Point, on land originally bought by his father,

until his death October 10, 1861. His wife died January 2, 1843. They had ten children: James, who removed to California in 1850 where he died; Ellen, who married Daniel Smiley; they removed to Wisconsin where Mr. Smiley died; Matthew, married Marcella Walters and died in March, 1879; Daniel; Jane married Edward Copp, and died at Mayville in 1886; John married Catherine Howell and died July 24, 1872; William P., who died in September, 1890; Mehitabel, the wife of Philip A. Strong; they reside in Iowa; Dr. E. Marvin, died in Wisconsin in 1861; George H., who resides in Meadville, Pa. Daniel Bemus, fourth child of Charles and Relepha (Boyd) Bemus, was born in Ellery February 24, 1820. He married Adaline Strong September 30, 1840. She died September 22, 1845. March 1, 1847, he married Jane, daughter of Jeremiah, Jr., and Margaret (Loucks) Griffith. They had one child, Mary, who was born August 25, 1853. Daniel Bemus died December 31, 1889, aged nearly 70 years. His wife is still living in Ellery. The daughter, Mary, was married November 18, 1891, to George E. Drew. The Drew family is one of the early ones of the Plymouth colony. John Drew, grandson of Sir Edward Drew of England, emigrated to America in 1660, and settled in Plymouth, Mass.

In October, 1809, the northeastern part of the town was first settled by William Barrows, a native of New Bedford and a son-in-law of Maj. Samuel Sinclear of Sinclairville. He settled on the bank of the Cassadaga creek at the Red Bird. After clearing a tract of land he removed to Ohio. The same year John Demott settled about one-half mile south of Barrows.

In 1809 John and Joseph Silsby settled on the lake, one or two miles southeast of Bemus Point. John Silsby was a captain of a Chautauqua county company in the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Buffalo. Enos Warner was an early settler in Ellery. He bought land on lots 26 and 27. John R. Russell settled on lot 30. Clark Parker, in 1810, settled on lot 27. He was an ensign in Capt. Silsby's company. William Smiley, in 1810, removed to Ellery and died in 1825. His sons, Joseph and William, served in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Buffalo in Capt. Silsby's company, in which William was killed. William, a grandson of William, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Josiah Hovey built a cabin on lot 13 in the northeast part, and soon after, in 1811, sold out to John Love who settled there. He died in Illinois in 1859, at the residence of his son Frederick. In 1815 Joseph Loucks, from Madison county, settled in the southeastern part. His sons, John, Daniel and Hiram came with him. The sons, Joseph, Henry, Peter and David came later.

William Atherly, William G. Younker, Henry Strunk, Henry Martin and Thomas Arnold also early settled in that part of the town. In 1816 Adam S. and James Pickard settled on lot 3. In a short time they removed to lot 22, in the northern part. Joseph W. came later. Their descendants still

reside upon the highway, which is called Pickard street. About this year Samuel Young settled in this northern part upon lot 54. Ezra Young early settled on lot 46, Harry Hale on lot 38, Festus Jones, an early blacksmith, on lot 37. His brother, Luther C., was a surveyor.

John Wicks, from Saratoga county, settled in Ellery in 1818. His son, James H., born in Saratoga county August 2, 1817, came to Ellery, subsequently removed to Gerry, where he died March, 1891. He was justice of the peace for 16 years and an active Methodist. He married Sophia, daughter of Andrew Ward, an early settler and lifelong resident of Ellicott. Charles H. Wicks, their son, was born in Ellery, October 15, 1849. He was a successful teacher, and was principal of the Clymer and Panama union schools for several years. In 1878 he was elected school commissioner for the first district, held the office until 1891, when, in company with his brother Andrew, he established himself at Lakewood in the real estate business.

In 1824 Peter Pickard settled on lot 9 in the eastern part. The same year James Heath settled in the same part on lot 2. Seth Clark, Clark Parker, James Hale, John Miller and Jacob Johnson were all early settlers here. In 1824 John Tompkins settled in the northeastern part.

The Hale family of Ellery dates back to the early days of the Massachusetts colony. Asahel D. Hale is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from 1. Robert Hale who arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632. 2. Rev. John Hale of Beverly and Salem, Mass., published a book about the Salem witchcraft and helped to put it down. 3. Rev. James Hale, the first minister at Ashford, Conn. 4. Col. James Hale. 5. John Hale, born Oct. 15, 1747, at Ashford, Conn., married Mehetable Knowlton; she was born Sept. 18, 1750, at the same place. They were married April 14, 1772. There was born to them 13 children: Daniel, James, Mehetable, John, Zechariah, Stephen, Persis, Elam, Joanna, Frederick, Laura, Samuel and Orrin. 6. James Hale, born March 10, 1774, married Isabel Fuller. To them were born six children: Harvey, Hiram, Sally, Joann, Mary, Harriet. His wife dying he married for his second wife, Louisa Butts. They had three children: Isabel, James, John. 7. Harvey Hale, born Nov. 11, 1797, in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y. He married Jerusha Babcock Dec. 15, 1822. He died Dec. 27, 1876. She died April 5, 1876. She was born March 1, 1797. They settled in Ellery in the spring of 1827 about two miles north of Ellery Center. There were born to them ten children: Emeline, Mary Jane, Hartwell, Hiram, Harriet, Ira S., Asahel, Martha, Isabel and Christiana. 8. Asahel D. Hale, born June 11, 1833, was married Dec. 28, 1858, to Helen M. Cowan, who was born July 23, 1834, in Carroll; she was a daughter of George W. Cowan who was born in Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., in 1802, Jan. 26. He came with his mother, brothers and sisters and settled in Carroll in 1822. He married Sally Maria Covell August 26,

1830. They had two children: Margaret, Adelaide. For his second wife he married E. Louisa Covell, Sept. 17, 1833. They had ten children: Helen, Marvin, Julia Ann, Harriet, John, Merrells, LeRoy, Charles, Allen and twin son. Of these three boys served in the war of the rebellion. Marvin lost his health in the service. He died August 26, 1876; John was mortally wounded at the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Le Roy died Aug. 9, 1865, from a wound received whilst in a cavalry charge near Fisher's hill. George M. Hale, only child of Asahel D. and Helen M. Hale, was born Nov. 27 1866, married Dec. 26, 1888, Mina A. Pease, born January 19, 1870. They have one son, H. Marshall D. Hale, born Oct. 17, 1890.

Nathaniel C. Bargar was born at Peekskill, N. Y., June 24, 1808. In 1828 he married Catharine Tompkins, and immediately started for the west over the Erie canal, and settled in 1828 in the eastern part of the town of Ellery, where he made his home until his decease. Mrs. Bargar died in 1837. Their children were John D., Nathaniel T. and Lowry D. Mr. Bargar married Tamar Tompkins July 16, 1837. Their children were Emery O., Elias C., Westoby, Mary A., Martha J. and Lewis. Mr. Bargar died January 16, 1859. His second wife died February 23, 1871.

In 1839 Orrin Hale settled in the central part. Elhanan Winchester settled early near the Center. His brothers, Marcus, Jonadab, Jotham, Francis, Ebenezer, Herman and Harford all settled in the town. Ebenezer was early associated with Horace Greeley in publishing the *New Yorker*. The father of the Winchesters came later, and was twice married. He had 23 children, it is said. Lewis Warner early settled on lot 34, Morrison Weaver on lot 42, James Newbury on lot 18 and Amos Wood on lot 36. In the western part the early settlers were Luther Barney, James and Joseph Farlow, Ezra Horton and Joseph Brownell. Barnabas C. Brownell settled in the northwestern part.

Benjamin Parker, son of Thomas Parker, was born in Rhode Island in March, 1765. In the Revolution he was for three years employed by the Colonial government with an ox team and a cart as a transport. He married Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Davis of Hartford, Conn. She was born June 2, 1761. Mr. Parker, after residing in Washington county, came with his family to Ellery about 1816 and purchased 120 acres of land near Bemus Point, where he resided until his death November 7, 1842. His wife died January 26, 1847. Their children were Clark, married Rebecca Babcock; Thomas, married first Hannah Arnold, second Betsey Ferris; Phillip died in infancy; Phillip, 2d., married Lydia Kellogg; Betsey Jane, married Sawyer Phillips; Benjamin married first Christina Babcock, and second Adeline Sherman; George married Almira Gardiner; his son, Lewis T. Parker, resides in Laona; Diantha married Aaron Kellogg; Amy married Benjamin Triphagan; Ezekiel married Mary Winchester; Charles

(see Panama); Mary married Z. Barney. Since Benjamin Parker's death the old homestead has been sold in proceedings in the supreme court in which there were 92 parties, his direct descendants.

Elisha Tower, son of Isaiah and Sylvia (Toby) Tower, was born in New Bedford, Mass., May 10, 1788. He early removed with his parents to Duanesburg. In the summer of 1810 he came to Chautauqua and after a while took up 176 acres of land on lots 43 and 12 in the northeastern part of Ellery and commenced improvements. In 1813 he was drafted into the U. S. service and participated in the battle of Buffalo. He assisted his comrade, Cornelius De Long, who had been wounded in the head by a spent grape shot, to escape from the enemy. June 1, 1815, he married Philenah, daughter of Simeon and Rhobe Morgan. Mrs. Tower died December, 1860, and Mr. Tower January 17, 1866. Their children are Elisha, Jr., married Electa Moon; Simeon M., married Sarah M. Dennison; Corydon L., married Hannah Felt; Rhobe A., married Ebenezer Moon; their children are Adelbert, Delavan and De Witt. Emily M., married B. Franklin Dennison; their children are Charles E., married Esther Lazell, and Frank T., married Kate Hopkins, (dec.), Clarissa D.

James Heath, born in Brattleboro, Vt., about 1785, married Zubia Austin in Cambridge, Washington county, and moved to Wayne county, where he resided for several years. March 2, 1824, he moved to Ellery, took up land on lot 2 on the town line road between Sinclairville and Fluvanna and resided there until his death, January 17, 1845. His children were Morgan L., Elizabeth, Isaac, Ruth, Lydia, Waity, Diana, Mary, Laura, Austin, James, Ebenezer and Arville. Morgan L. Heath was born in Lyons, Wayne county, April 20, 1812; moved with his father's family to Ellery in 1824. December 25, 1843, he married Electa Purdy. Their children are Martin, who married Amanda Strong; Lewis, who died at the age of sixteen; Mary deceased, and Wilson who married Grace Harvey. Morgan L. Heath lived on his farm in Ellery until he moved to Gerry in 1888, where he now resides. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist church for over 50 years.

Odin Benedict, son of Dr. Isaac Benedict of Connecticut, was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga county, August 20, 1805. Dr. Isaac Benedict moved to Marcellus, about 1803. He was a surgeon in the U. S. service in the war of 1812, and died in 1814. Dr. Odin Benedict read medicine in his native town and graduated at Fairfield Medical College. He was licensed by the Herkimer county Medical College in January, 1826, and the same year came to Ellery Center and commenced practice. He was the first resident physician of the town and for years was one of the best known in the county. He had an extensive practice which continued until the year 1850, when he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and started a government stock bank. In September, 1851, he went to Dunkirk and engaged in banking

for a few years, after which he had a broker's office there for some years. He then resumed the practice of medicine which he continued until his death in 1874. He was elected supervisor of Ellery in 1833 and was supervisor of that town 14 years. He was member of assembly in 1840 and 1843 and was postmaster in Ellery for about twenty years. He was a most influential and highly esteemed citizen of Ellery and of the county. In 1826 he married Sally Ann Copp. He died in 1874. William C. Benedict, his son, was born in Ellery and is a farmer and influential citizen of the town of Ellery. He has served his town as a supervisor for nine years. He married Mary Griffith. They have five sons: Willis, a lawyer, is cashier of the Chautauqua County Bank, Warner, Walter, William and Washburn.

Samuel Weaver, son of Morrison Weaver, was born in Pittstown, January 16, 1833, came to Ellery from Washington county with his parents in 1834 and was school teacher for several years. He was elected supervisor for Ellery in 1888, serving one term with marked ability. He held the respect and confidence of his associates on the board. He married Evaline M. Lazell January 13, 1859. He died in 1893. He had one brother, Simeon B.

Alfred Harvey came to Ellery and settled on lot 30 March 2, 1847. He was born in Onondaga county in 1819. He married Alsina, daughter of Volney Patterson. (Mr. Patterson came to Gerry about 1855 and died in 1873). She was born in Onondaga county, August 31, 1826. Their children are Edwin, Alfred, Frank, Grace, married Wilson Heath, and Austin A.

Jacob R. Brownell, born in Dutchess county, January 10, 1802, after the death of his first wife Mary in 1830, married March 18, 1832, Hannah Harrington of Hoosic and moved to Ellery the same year and settled on lot 43. He died January 20, 1871. His wife died July 25, 1862. Their son William O. Brownell was born May 18, 1834, married Armenia M., daughter of Thomas D. and Ann M. (Shears) Wallis who came to Ellery in 1836. Mr. Wallis died January 25, 1871, and his wife April 20, 1873. William O. Brownell's children are Earl W., married Mary A. Putman and lives on the the Wallis farm; Louisa M., married Dr. Era M. Scofield of Jamestown, and George G., who married Ella McCowl and resides in Gerry. Mrs. W. O. Brownell died November 11, 1883, and Mr. Brownell married Lucinda R., daughter of Festus and Martha Jones, April 23, 1884. Mr. Brownell is a farmer and resides at West Ellery.

Charles G. Maples, who settled on a farm in 1838, was many years justice of the peace, U. S. assistant assessor of internal revenue several years, surrogate of the county and performed the duties of his offices acceptably.

The first sawmill was built in 1808 and the first gristmill in 1811, both by William Bemus. Joseph and David Loucks built a sawmill in the southeastern part of the town in 1830, and in 1832 Thomas Wing built a gristmill, but the most valuable grist and flour mill was built the same year by

Seth and Samuel Griffith. A carding and cloth dressing establishment was early erected by Tubal C. Owens on Bemus creek.

William Bemus deeded one acre of land at Bemus Point for burial purposes. Matthew P. Bemus afterwards conveyed seven and one-half acres to the Bemus Point Cemetery Association. A fence, at an expense of \$3,000, was erected around it, and the cemetery was made one of the most tasteful in the county. A large number of the dead from Ellery and many from Harmony are buried here.

CHURCHES.—*A Baptist Church*, West Ellery, was formed in 1808 by Elder Jones, then a resident of Ellery, at the house of John Putnam, who was for many years a deacon.

The Baptist Church, Ellery Center, was organized with nine members in 1814, by Elder Asa Turner, the first pastor. The first house of worship was built in 1830; in 1862 another one was built.

The First Universalist Church of Ellery was organized with 23 members, by Rev. I. George, the first pastor, June 13, 1822. A house was built in 1858 at Bemus Point.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, West Ellery, was organized with 12 members by Messrs. Chandler and Barnes in 1831. Their first church edifice was erected in 1836; a second one in 1861. The first pastor was Rev Wm. Chandler. *The Methodist Episcopal Church*, Pickard Hill, was formed in 1830, Rev. J. C. Ayers, pastor. In 1871 they united with the *United Brethren*, and built a union church.

The United Brethren Church, Pickard Hill, was organized in 1869, with eight members, by Rev. Lansing McIntyre, first pastor.

SUPERVISORS.—Almon Ives, 1821-24-25-26-27-32; Peter Loucks, 1822; Abijah Clark, 1823; Jonadab Winchester, 1828-31; Robertson Whiteside, 1829; John Hammond, 1830; Odin Benedict, 1833-34-35-36-37-38-39-41-42-44-45-46-47-48; Minot Hoyt, 1840; George P. Vandervort, 1843-48-50; Wm. S. Aldrich, 1851-52-53; Ira Haskins, 1854; Elias Clark, 1855; Lemam Picket, 1856-57; William C. Benedict, 1858-59-60-61-62-63-65-66-72-84-85; James Hale, 1864; John R. Russell, 1867; John S. Bemus, 1868-69; Oscar Hale, 1870-71-75-76-86-87; George W. Belden, 1873-74; Asa Cheney, 1877-78-79-80-81-82-83; Samuel Weaver, 1888; Benjamin A. Pickard, 1889-90; S. Dwight Thum, 1891-92-93-94.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

(INTERIOR TOWNS).

Charlotte, Gerry, Stockton, Villenova, Cherry Creek, Ellington, Poland, Carroll,
Kiantone, Flina, Sherman, Clymer, French Creek.

CHARLOTTE.

BY HON. OBED EDSON.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

CHARLOTTE was formed from Gerry April 18, 1829, and named from Charlotte in Vermont, on Lake Champlain. It is an interior town and lies a little northeast of the center of the county. It comprises the fourth township of range 11, Holland Land Company's survey, and contains 36 square miles. Mill creek the principal stream passes through the geographical center of the town in a southwesterly direction, crossing the town-line at Sinclairville, 1½ miles east of the southwest corner. Its principal tributaries are Dayton and Torrey brooks. The other principal streams are Pickett brook, which passes through the northwest corner of the town. Clear creek, in the southeast corner, and the Canadaway in the northeast corner. The Cassadaga at one point approaches within a few rods of the west boundary of Charlotte. The surface is alternate hill and valley, the hills reaching their greatest altitude near the northern boundary. Luce hill, probably the highest hill in the county, affords a fine view from its summit, extending to Buffalo and Canada, and the forests of Pennsylvania. But few of the hills have steep declivities and all the land is tillable. The streams usually have their sources in springs of pure water. The soil is chiefly a clay loam, well adapted to grazing and dairying, to which the town is devoted. The timber upon the hills originally consisted principally of beech and maple, with considerable ash, birch, cucumber, elms and cherry, and now and then a tall pine, while upon the steep banks bordering the streams were hemlock and some pine. The town was surveyed into lots or sections in 1808 by John Lamberton, and the land at the close of that year was ready for market.

The first settlement was in the northwestern part, known as the Pickett

neighborhood. John Pickett, his brother Daniel, and brother-in-law Arva O. Austin, from Chenango county, John and Taylor Gregg and Abel Prior from Oneida county, Abel Beebe and Othello Church in March, 1809, explored this portion of the town. John Pickett, then unmarried, April, 1, 1809, settled on lot 62 and built upon the bank of the Pickett brook a log house, the first in the town. Daniel Pickett and his family settled upon lot 63, built a cabin and moved into it in the fall. Arva O. Austin and wife, the same year, moved into a log house he had built upon lot 63. Abel Prior and Taylor Gregg took up land on the south part of lot 62, but did not remain during the winter. January 25, 1810, Phebe, daughter of Arva O. Austin, the first white child, was born. She married Adin Wait. John Cleland, Jr., in March, 1810, took up land on lot 54. In September Mrs. Joseph Arnold, then residing in the Pickett settlement, died, and her sister, Jerusha Barras, died the next day. They were buried on the farm now owned by Chauncey Pierpont on lot 62. These were the first deaths. In March, 1811, Nathan and Oliver Cleland, brothers of John Cleland, Jr., and in the fall Samuel, another brother, with their father, John Cleland, settled on lot 54. In 1811 Moses Cleland was married to Sally Anderson by Rev. John Spencer. This was the first marriage. Joel Burnell, in 1811, settled upon lot 46, where he resided until his death. He was an associate judge, and father of Madison and Ransom Burnell, and father-in-law of Rev. H. H. Moore. Among other settlers in this part, who have left descendants here, were Freeman Ellis, Edward Dalrymple, Eliakim Barnum, Jacob Hall, James Cross, David Ames and Caleb Clark. Orton, son of Caleb, was surrogate of the county from 1848 to 1852, inclusive. John B. Cardot, from France, settled in this part of the town. He was followed by many other respectable families.

CHARLOTTE CENTER was first settled by Robert W. Seaver, a soldier of the Revolution. In the spring of 1809, he and Barna Edson selected 90 acres at the Center on lot 37. He died in Charlotte in 1836. The same spring William Devine settled upon the west part of lot 29, where he built the first building at the Center, a log house between the schoolhouse and the highway. Oliver Gilmour, Daniel Jackson and Aaron Seaver were early settlers; and, in the fall of 1826, Stephen Lyman, brother-in-law of Major Sinclair, settled near the Center; his son Perry resides at Sinclairville. In 1811 Barney Cole died and was buried at the Center. He was the first male who died in the town. At an early day a shop was built on Mill creek at the Center by Edward Landas, for wool-carding and cloth-dressing, which was later used as a pail and wood mill factory and turning shop. About 1817 the first sawmill was built there. In 1869 a steam mill was erected by Addison Lake and Edwin Tuttle. About 1851 Joseph Landas built and opened the first store at the Center; though others had, for brief periods, sold limited amounts of merchandise. In 1821 Nathan Lake and his brother,

Calvin, from New England settled east of the Center. Their brothers, Daniel B. and Luther Lake, in 1826 settled in what became "Lake Settlement." Freeman Lake came later. The Lake brothers, without exception, were men of character and intelligence. They and their descendants have been leading and influential citizens. Nathan Lake was the first supervisor, elected in 1830. Allen A. Stevens, son-in-law of Nathan Lake, Edwin F. Lake, son, and Horace B. Kimball, son-in-law of Daniel B. Lake, and Henry C. Lake have all been supervisors. Henry C. Lake, son of Calvin Lake and Sarah (Mather) Lake, and grandson of Henry Lake, a soldier of the Revolution, was born in Charlotte, May 30, 1823, was educated at the common school and Fredonia Academy, read law and taught school. He was a merchant and manufacturer at Charlotte Center, but since 1865 has resided at Fredonia. He was several years supervisor of Charlotte, also weigher, and for four years assistant surveyor of the port of New York. During two terms he was a member of assembly for Chautauqua county. In 1847 he married Margaret M. Ames. Their children are Clarence H., assistant cashier of the Chautauqua county National Bank and ex-sheriff, Nellie C. and Mary M.

Hugh Harper, of County Donegal, Ireland, in 1838 settled about a mile south of the Center. He married Nancy Wilson and had five sons and four daughters. He cleared up his farm and died aged 96, a respectable citizen. His son Blythe married Loise, daughter of John Mitchell, and settled upon the farm he now occupies. He has three children: Henry W., George W. and Lucy, wife of John J. Whatford. His son, Samuel Harper, occupies the old homestead. His brother William came from Ireland a few years after Hugh, and settled here. Then came other families from Ireland. They have numerous descendants. The population of Charlotte Center in 1875 was 120. July 4, 1876, Charlotte Center had one steam saw, shingle and grist mill, one steam cheesebox factory, turning, matching and planing shops, a general store, a grocery, a tin shop and a public hall, two blacksmith's shops, a cheese factory and a postoffice.

SINCLAIRVILLE was next settled. It derives its name from Major Samuel Sinclear. He belonged to a distinguished family of New Hampshire, was a near kinsman of Joseph Cilley, U. S. senator from New Hampshire, and of Jonathan Cilley, who, while a member of congress from Maine, was killed in the celebrated duel with Graves of Kentucky, and was a kinsman of Gov. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts. Major Sinclear was a soldier of the Revolution in the regiment of his uncle, Col. Joseph Cilley, a distinguished officer of that war. Mr. Sinclear was in the battles at Saratoga that immediately preceded the surrender of Burgoyne, in the battle of Monmouth and at Valley Forge. He served in the campaign against the Indians under Sullivan. Mr. Sinclear, having purchased lot 41, embracing the land where the village is situated, in November, 1809, commenced settlement by causing the body of a log

house to be built in the woods at the intersection of the roads now leading from Sinclairville to Charlotte Center and to Cherry Creek. In March, 1810, he, his son John and Wm. Berry and family, and Chauncey Andrus, arrived at this log house, the snow then lying deep over the ground. They occupied for two days and nights a wigwam made of poles and hemlock boughs, until their log house was completed. In the fall of 110 Mr. Sinclear cut a wagon road from Fredonia to Sinclairville, the first opened into the central part of the county. October 22, 1810, his family, which included his step-sons Obed and John M. Edson, arrived. During the summer of 1810 he erected a sawmill, and in the fall a frame dwelling, which was for many years the village tavern; and in 1811 a gristmill. Each of these buildings was the first of its kind erected in the central and eastern part of the county.

Dr. Orange Y. Campbell and Henry Sargent were the first physicians. Drs. Henry B. Hedges, J. E. Kimball, Gilbert Richmond and George S. Harrison at a later period, were for many years practicing physicians of Sinclairville, and widely known in their profession through the county.

Dr. George S. Harrison was born in Madison county in 1810. He came from Ohio in 1825 to this county, where for 44 years he practiced medicine. He was an excellent and popular physician, a man of ability and great force of character. He was an influential Democrat and for three years supervisor. Benjamin L. Harrison, his son, was born in Stockton, March 1, 1841. He attended Ellington academy and the University of Michigan, and studied medicine. He engaged in teaching in the south until 1861 when he returned north. He was subsequently in the service of the D. A. V. & P. R. R., and also engaged in farming. He has resided in Dunkirk and was an alderman of that city. He married Lucy, daughter of Abner Putnam. They have one son, Louis P., now of the Dunkirk locomotive works. George M., their eldest son, a promising young physician, died in 1887.

Charles Smith was the first shoemaker; Samuel Brunson the first blacksmith; Chester Wilson, father of W. Thomas Wilson, Esq., (long a justice of sessions), the first saddler and harness-maker. The first school was taught by William Gilmour in the winter of 1811-12 in the loghouse erected in 1809 by Mr. Sinclear.

Nathaniel Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Sinclairville from Madison county in 1814. His son Forbes, for many years a resident here, was a member of the legislature of 1844. Forbes and John M. Edson constructed the first tannery, and built a gristmill at Sinclairville early. Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel, married Sylvanus L. Henderson. Mr. Henderson was born in Halifax, Vt., March 2, 1793. He afterwards resided at Sackett's Harbor and served in the war of 1812. November 26, 1816, he settled at Sinclairville where he resided, a leading and respected citizen, until his decease April 6, 1870. Mrs. Henderson died March 3, 1891, aged

91, in full possession of her mental powers. Their son, W. W. Henderson, was formerly collector of the U. S. revenue for the 27th revenue district and a leading citizen of the county. Their daughter Julia, married Dr. G. S. Harrison. Dr. Henry Sargent was the earliest postmaster. The mails were at first carried from Ellicottville to Mayville by Sampson Crooker, the father of Hon. George A. S. Crooker, who went through once a week on foot. Wm. Heppner from Germany, settled in the village in 1853; his brother Ernest in 1854. They were followed by many industrious and worthy German families who have settled in the village and town.

The southeast part of the town was first settled by Lemah Cleveland on the farm of Richard Langworthy on lot 10. In 1814 Samuel T. Booth settled on the farm now owned by Thomas Spear, John Howard in 1817 on lot 1. Justus Torrey, from Genesee county, in 1819, settled on lot 18, on the farm now owned by his son, Sheldon Torrey. He chopped and cleared with his own hands several hundred acres of land, and during many years manufactured annually large quantities of maple sugar. Widow Lemira W. Camp, with her family, in March, 1819, settled upon 200 acres of land known as the Camp farm. She had been preceded by her son Samuel. Milo, Merlin, John, Wilson and Herman were sons of Mrs. Camp.

Among the early settlers in this part were also David Sheldon, John Luce and James Parsons, Robert R., Peter and Allen Robertson. The latter were well-known citizens and were sons of Philip Robertson, whose father came from Scotland to Saratoga during the Revolution, and settled near Philip Schuyler and was in his employ. Philip was named for him. Peter Robertson was a well-known early school teacher. Allen was born June 25, 1814, came to Charlotte after he was 21, and married Harriet, daughter of Justus Torrey, May 16, 1839. He died June 17, 1886. His children were Elsie and Nelson, who was born July 15, 1843, at Charlotte. Nelson married a daughter of Firman Torrey.

KENT STREET and adjacent territory was first settled by families principally from the south of England. Samuel Hurley was the pioneer. He came as early as 1817. Abraham Reynolds next came in 1818 direct from London. Twice he walked from Charlotte to New York. His daughters Mary and Elizabeth now reside in London. His son Henry is a merchant in Sinclairville. He was one of those who assisted to establish the Sinclairville Union School and Academy, was several years president of the board of trustees and three years supervisor. Robert Le Grys came in 1819; John Thorn in 1834; and in 1836 from Devonshire, John Reed, whose sons are John, now in Australia; William a farmer in Charlotte; and Richard a merchant of Sinclairville. Richard Brock and Thomas D. Spiking came later. The street leading north from the Center to Arkwright was also largely settled by Englishmen from Yorkshire. Thomas Pearson, Wm. Wright and their

families, and Thomas Dickenson came over together in a ship from Hull and settled on this street in 1828; and many of their descendants reside in town. William Hilton came in 1830; his son John has been a director of the Erie railway. These Englishmen, their descendants, and others who in later years came from that country, constitute a very large and substantial portion of the population.

Among the early settlers residing near Sinclairville and in the southwestern part were Ezra Richmond, Chauncey Andrus, Peter Warren, father of Judge Emory F. Warren, and William Brown. Upon the Owlsborough road Asa Dunbar, Philip Link, Henry Cipperly, William H. Gleason and Bela Tracy, brother of John Tracy, who was once lieutenant-governor of the state. James Williams was a well known resident of this part of the town. He was born of Quaker parentage at Newport, R. I., September 20, 1792, was a man of great reading and information, although entirely self-educated. He was early connected with an iron foundry in Pennsylvania, foreman in the New York State prison in New York city, a sailor on Cayuga lake and foreman of a cotton factory at Ithaca. In September, 1834, he settled in Charlotte and followed farming until 1863 when he removed to Sinclairville where he resided until his death, September 9, 1872. He married Esther, a sister of Bela and Ulysses Tracy, had nine children and has left many descendants. Mrs. Williams died in 1880, aged 84. Henry Sornberger was also an early settler in this part. He was born in Dutchess county, and was the son of Jonathan, a native of Holland. Henry married Clara Holmes of Dutchess county, and in 1822 came to Onondaga county, and in 1836 to Charlotte, where he died. He had nine children. Augustine W. Sornberger, his son, was born December 26, 1821. In 1847 he married first, Arminda Edson of Genesee county; second, Permillia Smith of Stockton, resides in Charlotte and has one son, George.

The northeast part of the town was the last settled. Alanson Straight was the first to begin improvements. He settled about 1832 upon the farm now owned by Byron Lewis. In 1832 Nelson Chase located on the farm which he owned at his decease, and the same year, Nathan Penhollow, upon the farm where he died. Calvin Abbey, Elijah Lewis, Wm. W. Rood, Neri Crampton, Daniel Hoisington, Henry Smith, Wm. Luce, G. R. Mathewson, Peter Odell, and Nelson Mansfield were early settlers there. John Wilkes, who came in 1851, built the first sawmill in 1865. Upon his farm the last bear was killed in the town. James Hopkins, Patrick Doran and Garrett Wheeler from the west of Ireland, came about 1840. Others from Ireland settled a little later. James Hopkins, son of Peter and Mary Hopkins, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, July 25, 1816. He received a good education. In 1837 he came to Canada, in 1839 to Lockport, N. Y., and later to Villenova, and soon after to this part of the town where he now resides. He married Mary Malony who died in 1864.

Although the town was organized in April, 1829, the first town-meeting was not held until March 2, 1830, when these officers were chosen : supervisor, Nathan Lake ; town clerk, Walter Chester ; justices of the peace, John M. Edson, Eldred Sampson, James S. Parkhurst ; collector, Barzillai Ellis ; assessors, Peter Warren, Bela Tracy, Spencer Clark ; overseers of the poor, Freeman Ellis, Abel Potter ; commissioners of highways, Bela B. Lord, R. W. Seaver, Charles Goodrich ; commissioners of schools, Bela B. Lord, Samuel T. Booth, Crocker Richardson ; constables, Amasa Dalrymple, Barzillai Ellis, Benjamin Fisher ; collector, Barzillai Ellis ; sealer, Oshea Webber.

The town for many years after it was organized thrived and increased in population. Such importance as Sinclairville has had as a village since it was settled has been chiefly due to the enterprise and character of its merchants. It is centrally situated in a good dairying country, at a fair distance from other villages, and has been many years the center of a considerable amount of trade. The first merchant was Abraham Winsor. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1778, married Sophia Bigelow, the sister of Fanny, the wife of Major Samuel Sinclear. He came from Madison county, and in 1813 built an ashery on Railroad avenue where the old millpond was afterwards made, and in 1815 built and opened a store on the same street in what is now the dwelling of Joseph Westley. In early years he transported down the Cassadaga in canoes the pot and pearl ashes manufactured from the ashes received for his goods, and thence down the Allegany to Pittsburgh, where he received in exchange flour, tobacco, nails and glass and other merchandise.

The progress of the settlement of the town and surrounding country was slow, however, until the completion of the Erie canal, and there was but little sale for goods until about 1824, when Walter Smith and George A. French, of Dunkirk, opened a store at Sinclairville, and considerable trade was the result. This, and the opening of the Erie canal, gave a new impetus to the settlement. Their store was built upon the corner of Main and Park streets, on the site of the Grange buildings. Joy Handy succeeded them. Levi Risley and Judge John M. Barbour were clerks in this store. In 1828 came Walter Chester & Co., Mr. TenEyck of Cazenovia, his partner, furnishing the capital. They occupied the building that had been occupied by Smith & French. Mr. Chester, in 1832, built a dwelling which was then the finest in town. This was owned by C. J. Allen at his decease. Mr. Chester was very successful, and made in trade at Sinclairville \$14,000. In 1835 he sold out and removed to Dunkirk. He was succeeded by Thomas J. Allen, and he by Bela Tracy. In 1843 Caleb J. Allen went into possession. The old familiar yellow store, that had stood so many years on the corner, was now divided into parts and moved to different places in the village, and a new store built in its place by Mr. Allen. He continued in trade until the fall of 1846, when he was succeeded by Alonzo Langworthy, who carried on exten-

sive and successful business until 1851, when Mr. Allen resumed trade here and Mr. Langworthy purchased the Methodist parsonage on the site of the drug store of John Bargar, and traded ten years. In 1862 he purchased the store on the corner of Mr. Allen and resumed trade there. The following conducted business there after Mr. Langworthy: Charles Danforth, Thompson & Chaffee, Thompson & Lapham, Alonzo Putnam and Putnam & Cummings.

The next store was erected by Perez Dewey at the corner of Main street and Edson's lane. Mr. Dewey was born in Westfield, Mass., December 18, 1792. He was early a peddler of small notions, which he carried in a tin trunk. When his business sufficiently improved he carried his wares in two hand trunks, then procured a horse and wagon, and added dry goods and tinware to his stock, and for many years made an annual circuit of the county. (See Judge L. Bugbee's article, page 305). At length Mr. Dewey established a sort of headquarters with Mr. Beebe near Cassadaga, where he shipped goods and replenished his stock. About 1830 he and Joseph Sinclair commenced trade in a building on Main street, afterwards known as the Hedges shoeshop. While thus engaged he built the substantial store (now Dennison's gristmill) which he occupied January, 1834. Here he did an extensive business, selling largely on credit. Mr. Dewey was a bachelor, devoted to his own affairs, and well known for his peculiarities. Although extremely economical, he was an honest man and a good and respected citizen. In the great storm of 1844, when the storehouses at Dunkirk were washed away, and the goods and merchandise scattered along the lake, a crate of undamaged crockery was rescued by Mr. Alton, which proved to be Mr. Dewey's, who opened it, divided it into two equal parts and told Mr. Alton to take his choice. In the spring of 1851, having become the most wealthy man in Sinclairville, he retired from active business. He died November 13, 1861. John Dewey, his nephew, who succeeded him, was born in Turin, Lewis county, June 4, 1820, came to Sinclairville May 14, 1838, and was in his uncle's employ 13 years. April 1, 1851, he went into trade at his uncle's stand and later in the Bennett block opposite the hotel. At the death of his uncle he was appointed his administrator. In 1870 he moved to a farm near Jamestown, and in 1874 to that city, where for the last 12 years he has been engaged in real estate, insurance and loan business. July 22, 1844, he married Minerva A. Ward. They had one son, Adelbert D. Dewey, born in Sinclairville, who has been an express and railroad station agent. The old Dewey stand has since been occupied by a drug store and later by a steam gristmill.

In 1845 Mr. Brown erected on the corner of Main and Lester streets, a store, the first brick building in Sinclairville. Nelson Mitchell laid the brick and built the store. Near it later he erected a dwelling. The first

firm to occupy the store was P. & J. Rathbone in 1845. They were succeeded by E. T. Brown & Co., (Henderson). Nelson Mitchell purchased Henderson's interest. This firm was followed by Mitchell, Brunson & Rathbone. John M. Brunson came next, then Nelson Mitchell, who was followed by Mitchell, Sheldon (R. E.) & Danforth (C. L.). Nelson Mitchell was next again in trade, then the firm of Putnam & Thompson. This was succeeded by Alonzo Putnam, and he by Edwin Williams, when, for about six months, Fred Trusler and D. B. Dorsett were in trade as Trusler & Co., after which Edwin Williams resumed trade and was the last occupant. Mr. Williams occupied the store in all about 13 years. He is son of James Williams, and was born in Charlotte in 1837, married Calista T., daughter of D. B. Dorsett. He first went into trade here in company with Royal E. Sheldon.

Among other well-known traders are Davis A. Havens, Job Smith, A. Z. Madison, David Forbes. R. E. Sheldon has been the leading merchant and business man of later years. He built the brick store now occupied by himself and his son, B. T. Sheldon. Of the hardware dealers Reed & Reynolds and John T. Spear & Co. have been the leading firms. W. H. Taylor and F. J. Trusler have been the leading grocers.

Samuel Sinclear and Jonathan Hedges were early inn keepers. Elias Wheeler, Jarvis B. Rice, Levi F. Harrison and Henry Sylvester were later ones, and Will H. Rice is the present hotel keeper. Stages were first run from Fredonia to Jamestown by Obed Edson, brother of John M. Edson, and by Reuben Scott about 1827. Subsequently the line was extended to Warren, Pa., by Obed Edson. In 1832 a schoolhouse was first built; schools having been previously kept in a schoolhouse built in 1816 in Gerry adjacent to Sinclairville. Early in 1849 Sinclairville was made a station on the telegraph line leading from Fredonia to Pittsburgh. This line was discontinued. In 1852 the Fredonia and Sinclairville plank road was constructed from Fredonia, through Sinclairville to Ellicott. It was built principally through the exertions of the people here. Perez Dewey was its largest stockholder and first president. Obed Edson surveyed the road. This plank road contributed largely to the growth of the village.

June 21, 1862, "Evergreen Cemetery" was organized. Owing to its favorable situation and the taste and good management of its board of trustees, it far excels any other in the county and is one of the most beautiful in western New York. Bernard W. Field was its first president and first superintendent. Through his skillful management and that of his successor, H. A. Kirk, it is finely adorned with choice evergreens. Mr. Field was born at Bernardston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1808. About the year 1833 he came to Gerry. In 1835 he married Sarah B. Cushman, who died August 5, 1870. In October, 1880, then residing here, he married Mrs. Welthy A. Lazell, the widow of Hiram E. Lazell and daughter of Chauncey and Lucy Winsor. Mrs.

Field died July 2, 1891, leaving two children, Laverne W. and Esther P. Lazell. Esther, June 27, 1888, married Charles E., son of B. F. Dennison. April 7, 1868, occurred the severest fire that has ever visited Sinclairville. Early in the morning the Bennett block was discovered to be on fire. Three stores comprising this block, the Sinclairville House, a dwelling-house and barn, a meat market and a shoe shop were burned and a harness shop was torn down.

The residents of Sinclairville have ever been distinguished for their intelligence and the measures they have taken for the improvement of the mind. In 1835 the Sinclairville circulating library was organized. It had 125 volumes of good books when books were scarce. In 1842 the Sinclairville Society of Science and Literature was established. It was provided with the leading American and foreign periodicals. For many years lyceums and free lecture courses have been maintained. February 6, 1870, the Sinclairville library was founded by Rev. E. P. McElroy. It has been liberally supported and well patronized. It has 1,340 well selected books. About 1885 the ladies organized a library of several hundred volumes. In 1881 a lecture course was organized and supplied for several years by the best talent and ablest lecturers. In 1881 a board of trade was organized which has been of great benefit. William H. Scott its president, and Richard Reed its secretary have been most efficient in its support.

The people of Charlotte were among the first to move in the construction of the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley & Pittsburgh railroad. (See page 533). T. D. Copp and Alonzo Langworthy of Sinclairville largely aided in effecting its construction. November 5, 1874, the Sinclairville Fair Ground Association was organized. In 1875 the population was 695. The country around the village is adapted to dairying and stock raising. Sinclairville has been prominently connected with these industries. For many years Friday has been the most important market day for butter and cheese in the county. The Sinclairville stock farm established by Bela B. Lord, a native of the village and son of Bela B. Lord, a well known early settler, has added much to the reputation of the place. Mr. Lord often visited Holland, Germany, Scotland, England and France, where he purchased Holstein cattle and French coach and Percheron horses. Frank E. Shaw, a nephew of "Josh Billings," and a native of the village established many years ago here a successful stock farm (principally for Jersey cattle) which was widely known. This also has been of benefit to the village and town. A grange has long been established in Sinclairville. Its flourishing condition is largely due to the energetic efforts of Mrs. Bela B. Lord.

The population of the village has not increased since the last census, but it has not deteriorated. Now it has a fine brick schoolhouse and a good school, is incorporated as a village, with streets and side walks in good repair,

has good protection against fire, water-works, a hook and ladder and a hose company and all the conveniences desirable for a small village. There are four churches : Congregational, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Episcopal. The Adventists hold regular meetings at Cook's Hall.

LAWYERS.—Albert Richmond, the first lawyer of Charlotte, born at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1807, was a man of native talent. He was admitted to the bar in the class with Horatio Seymour, came to Sinclairville in 1833 and was, one term, surrogate of the county. He died in 1878. E. B. Forbush commenced the practice of law in Sinclairville about 1836. He removed to Buffalo where he became a successful patent lawyer. He was killed in the railroad accident at Angola in 1867. S. Mervin Smith, an early lawyer, was in practice several years at Sinclairville. A. B. Fenner was located a short time at that place, about 1842. E. M. Peck, a man of ability, practised law 30 years in that village. E. H. Sears, afterwards judge of the supreme court of Iowa, was a lawyer at Sinclairville. Worthy Putman, the author of a well known book on elocution, and who, as county superintendent, rendered greater service to the schools of the county than any other person previous to his day, commenced the practice of law in Sinclairville. Later James A. Allen, Samuel T. Allen, C. F. Chapman and F. A. Teed were attorneys.

C. M. Reed, born in Sinclairville, educated at the Sinclairville Union School, read law with C. F. Chapman, graduated at the Albany Law University May, 1885, was admitted to the bar in April of the same year and is now holding his second term as special surrogate of the county.

Fred H. Sylvester was born in Sinclairville, educated at the Sinclairville Union School, read law with Obed Edson, won the Clinton scholarship and was graduated at the Buffalo Law School in May, 1890, and admitted to the bar in June of the same year.

Obed Edson has been for many years a practicing lawyer at Sinclairville.

William Thomas Wilson was born at Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., April 7, 1817, came to this county in 1828, read law with Gen. Charles H. S. Williams at Fredonia and at Forestville, was admitted to the old court of common pleas June 26, 1844, and to the supreme court of the state later. He began practice at Forestville and removed to Sinclairville, October, 1861, where he has continued to practice and is now one of the oldest members of the Chautauqua county bar. He has served five terms as justice of sessions and 28 years as justice of the peace. Madison Burnell, Ransom Burnell, Arthur C. Wade, John Woodward, and Stephen H. Allen, a justice of the supreme court of the state of Kansas, are lawyers who were natives of the town.

PHYSICIANS.—George F. Smith, son of Miles N. Smith, was born in Smithboro, Tioga county, May 29, 1862. His early years were spent in the oil country of Pennsylvania. In 1874 he came with his father's family to Charlotte, and was educated in the Sinclairville Union School. He studied

John M. Edson



medicine in that village, and graduated February 24, 1885, from the medical department of the University of Buffalo. He married Minnie F., daughter of D. B. Dorsett, May 14, 1885.

Franklin A. Stevens, son of Augustus M. and Rebecca (White) Stevens, was born October 26, 1863, at Fairbury, Livingston county, Ill., read medicine at Sinclairville with his cousin Dr. A. A. Stevens, Jr., in 1888, and was graduated at the University of Buffalo, March, 1890. Dr. A. A. Stevens, Jr., was born in Charlotte, February 21, 1848, was educated at the Fredonia and Jamestown Union Schools, and was graduated at the Buffalo Medical College, February, 1875, and was a successful physician. He died in September, 1893.

SUPERVISORS, from 1830 to 1894: Nathan Lake, 5 years; Bela Traey, 2 years; Samuel F. Forbush, 1832; John Chandler, 1836; Orton Clark, 8 years; Randolph W. Seaver, 3 years; Joseph E. Kimball, 1849; Orsamus White, 2 years; John M. Edson, 3 years; Daniel Arnold, 1855; Wm. M. Wagoner, 1856; Allen A. Stevens, 2 years; Henry C. Lake, 2 years; Timothy D. Copp, 2 years; Henry Reynolds, 3 years; Obed Edson, 3 years; George S. Harrison, 3 years; Horace E. Kimball, 3 years; Albert Richmond, 1875; William Reed, 2 years; C. F. Chapman, 3 years; Henry Sylvester, 4 years; Edwin F. Lake, 2 years; R. Corydon Seaver, 1889, and John A. Love, 4 years. Mr. Love, as a member of the standing committee of the board of supervisors, in 1894 visited various asylums in the state for the deaf and dumb, orphans, insane, blind and the feeble minded. John H. Dickie is the present supervisor, and is elected for two years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN M. EDSON.

John M. Edson is a descendant of the sixth generation from Samuel Edson, who was born in England in 1612, came over to Salem, Mass., in 1638 or 1639, and afterwards became an original proprietor and first settler of Bridgewater, Plymouth county, Mass. He was a member of the general court at Plymouth in 1676, and held other positions of public trust. His son Samuel, participated in the Indian wars against King Philip and was a member of the general court at Boston in 1697 and 1713. Obed Edson, the grandfather of John M. Edson, was an early settler of Richfield, Otsego county, N. Y.

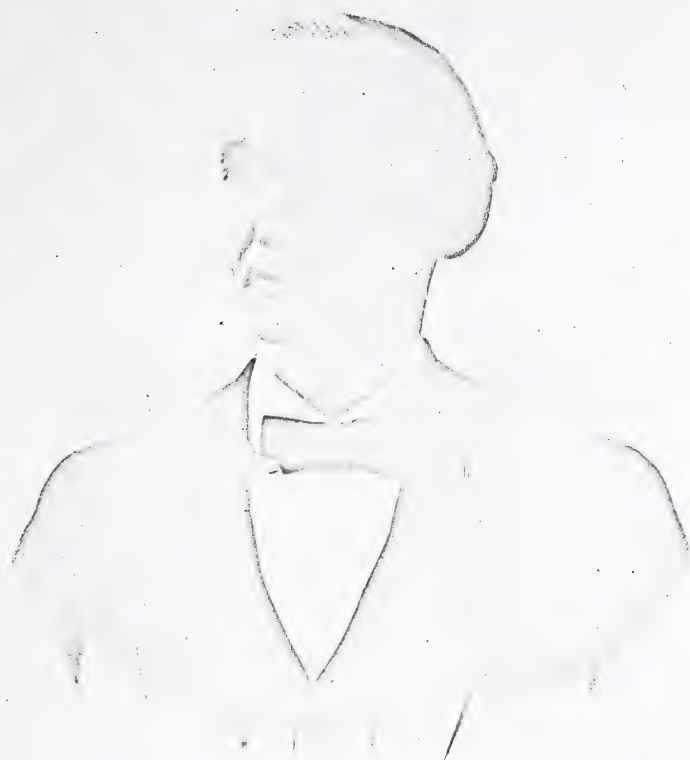
John M. Edson was born July 30, 1801, in Eaton, Madison county. When he was about three years of age his father, whose name was also Obed Edson, died. His mother who was Fanny, daughter of Elisha Bigelow of Connecticut, afterwards married Major Samuel Sinclear. Mr. Edson moved with his step-father's family to Sinclairville in 1810. There were no schools, few books, and for years but a single newspaper was received in the settlement. These limited facilities gave Mr. Edson but little opportunity to indulge a natural inclination for mental improvement; and he received but

a limited education, the deficiencies of which were supplied, in no inconsiderable degree, by a taste for reading. He took much interest in the science of astronomy, and more than 50 years ago in communications to newspapers attempted to show that the motions of the planets and comets were caused by electricity. When Lyell came to America in 1841, Mr. Edson became deeply interested in his letters on geology, and even then maintained views of the origin of the different forms of life quite similar to those afterwards explained by Darwin. Those who conversed with him never failed to be impressed with his large and original views, and to feel a sense of regret that a thorough education had been denied him. He was, however, familiar with the expedients required in a new country, where a rough and ready skill to meet the difficulties incident thereto was the quality most in requisition, and was much distinguished in his youth for his physical power and his accomplishments in athletic sports. When he was a young man the military spirit ran high in western New York. In the regiment organized in the central and eastern portion of the county, he filled most of the regimental offices from lieutenant to that of colonel, to which office he was appointed, May 22, 1830. Among other positions he held that of justice of the peace of Charlotte for 14 years. He served three years successively as its supervisor and one term as deputy U. S. marshal. April 17, 1843, he was appointed by Governor Bouck a judge of the court of common pleas, and served until July 1, 1847, when the court, as then organized, was abolished by the constitution of 1846. In politics he was always a Democrat. He was the first master of Sylvan Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., at Sinclairville, under the new charter granted subsequently to anti-masonry. He died August 21, 1885.

In 1831 he married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan and Ursula Alverson. She was born at Halifax, Vt., June 3, 1804, and came with her mother to Gerry to reside with her uncle, Wm. Alverson, in 1821, and died December 10, 1881. They had two children: 1. Obed, (see sketch); 2. Fanny Ursula, born June 4, 1834, married Henry, son of Melzer Sylvester. They reside in Sinclairville. Their children are Anna G., born Jan. 5, 1856, married Charles Dingley; Emily A., born Nov. 22, 1857, married Herbert L. Hunt; Katie, born Nov. 20, 1863, died August 18, 1864; and Frederic H., born Sept. 22, 1867.

HON. OBED EDSON.

Hon. Obed Edson, son of John M. Edson, was born in Sinclairville, February 18, 1832. He was brought up on a farm, and received his education at the common schools and Fredonia Academy. He taught country schools several terms during his minority, in 1851 began to study law in the office of Hon. E. H. Sears, in 1853 attended Albany Law University, was admitted to the bar at Albany April 8, 1853, and has since followed his profession at



Obed Edson

Sinclairville. He began practice as partner of Judge E. F. Warren, and for a year or more was a partner of C. F. Chapman. He has at intervals followed civil engineering. The year before the Erie railroad was completed to Dunkirk, when eighteen years of age, he served as chainman in its survey. He afterwards assisted in the survey of railroads in New York and Pennsylvania, and in 1867 was engaged in locating the line of the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburgh railroad in this state. He took an early and active part in effecting the organization of the company and in promoting the building of the road.

Mr. Edson has been supervisor of his native town several terms, and has held other official positions in the town and county. In 1874 he was elected to the assembly, and is the only Democrat ever chosen to that position in the second assembly district. When in the legislature he sustained Governor Tilden in his attack upon the "canal ring," was chairman of the committee upon the "petition of aliens," drew, introduced and secured the passage of several bills, among them a general act for the incorporation of library societies. He has been the candidate of his party for county judge, district attorney and other positions, and in 1893 was candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention of the state of New York for the counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany, but was unsuccessful, as the Republican majority is very large in his congressional and senatorial district in which he was a candidate. He was active in effecting the organization of Sinclairville Union Free School district, and in promoting the erection of the school building, and was for many years a member of the board of education. He has also been a member of the village board of trustees, and for many years a trustee of Evergreen Cemetery, and also of Sinclairville Library Association, organizations which he has always been active to promote.

Mr. Edson has been a contributor to "Our Continent," "The Chautauquan," and other magazines, generally upon historical subjects. He first gathered and collated the facts respecting the expedition of Col. Daniel Broadhead, sent by Gen. Washington against the Indians of the upper Alleghany river during the Revolution to operate in conjunction with General Sullivan. He prepared a full history of this expedition published as the leading article in the November number of the "Magazine of American History" for 1879. He is one of the founders of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science and has made many original contributions to it, usually of a historical, geological or archeological nature. He has lectured before the Chautauqua Assembly, and is the author of several local histories including important portions of "Young's History of Chautauqua County." He is also the author of the general history of Chautauqua county and of several of the town histories in this volume.

Mr. Edson was married May 11, 1859, to Emily A. Allen, daughter of

Hon. Caleb J. and Emily E. (Haley) Allen. She was born in New London, Conn., November 27, 1835. Her father was mayor and postmaster of New London, and in 1837 state senator. His brother, Thomas J. Allen, at that time was member of assembly for Chautauqua county, and his brother, Samuel T. Allen, about the same time was a delegate from the jurisdiction of Viesca to the convention called for organizing a provisional government for Texas, then in revolt against Mexico, and was one of the committee of twelve that drafted the Texan declaration of independence. Mrs. Edson is sister of James A. Allen, a well-known lawyer of Buffalo, of Samuel T. Allen, an officer in the civil war and a lawyer of Holden, Missouri, and of Stephen H. Allen, a lawyer residing at Topeka, and one of the three judges of the supreme court of Kansas. Her brother, Caleb J. Allen, a lawyer of Iowa, enlisted in the 4th Iowa cavalry in the civil war and served two years, but died before the close of the war from hardships suffered in confederate prisons.

The children of Obed and Emily A. Edson were all born at Sinclairville, and are: 1. Fanny A., born April 28, 1860, married John A. Love, who has been a banker at Sinclairville. (Their children are Allen J., born August 23, 1885, and Nellie E., born January 2, 1887). 2. John M. Edson, born September 29, 1861, married Alma B., daughter of William and Hannah Green, lives at New Whatcom, Washington, and is a printer and publisher. (They have one child, Arthur A., born November 2, 1892). 3. Samuel A., born September 15, 1863, died November 16, 1872. 4. Mary U., born September 11, 1865, died November 27, 1872. 5. Hannah, born February 15, 1869, died December 10, 1881. 6. Walter H., born January 8, 1874, now a student in Cornell University. 7. Ellen E., born April 21, 1875, died March 31, 1887. 8. Allen O., born September 3, 1880, died January 16, 1882.

Mr. Edson is a scientific and historical investigator. No man in the county is so well informed in its geologic, pre-historic and historic development and progress. He is, with all his erudition, a kindly, modest gentleman, who possesses many friends, won by his merits and genial nature. Mrs. Edson, an educated lady of refinement, is a valuable helpmeet to her husband, and presides over their hospitable home with cordiality and grace.

GERRY.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

BY HON. OBED EDSON.

GERRY was formed from Pomfret June 1, 1812. Ellington, including Cherry Creek, was taken off in 1824, and Charlotte in 1829. It was named from Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a vice-president. It lies southeast of the center of the county, is bounded north by Charlotte, east by Ellington, south by Ellicott, west by Ellery and Stockton, and comprises township 3, range 11, and contains 36 square miles. The highest hills are in the northeastern and southwestern sections, their summits being 400 feet above the Cassadaga valley and 1,700 feet above the ocean. The wide and fertile Cassadaga valley extends from the northwest part southeasterly to its southern boundry, and averages two miles wide. Through it runs the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley & Pittsburgh railroad, built in 1871. Gerry station is 722 feet and Sinclairville station 757 feet above Lake Erie. Cassadaga creek, a large, slow, crooked stream, flowing southerly through the valley is the principal water course. The other streams are Mill creek which empties into the Cassadaga in the northwestern part of the town. E. A. Ross says: "Mill creek takes its source by two branches, one from Arkwright and one from Cherry Creek, and flows southwesterly through Charlotte and part of Gerry. The lower mill on this stream was located half way between the Cassadaga and Sinclairville, and was built by John McAllister on land later owned by his son James." (See pages 665 to 667). Hatch creek rises in the northeastern part, flows southwesterly through the village of Gerry and empties into the Cassadaga. Folsom creek rises in the northeastern part, flows nearly south into Ellicott and into the Cassadaga. The town is well adapted to grazing and dairying, and the valley is adapted to the raising of corn and other grains. The soil of the uplands is clay loam, that of the valleys sandy loam.

Long before any white men visited Gerry it was inhabited by another race. Abundant evidence exists that the Eries, and perhaps their predecessors, inhabited the hillsides and borders of the Cassadaga valley and other parts of the town. (See Chapter IV). The Eries were exterminated by the Iroquois in 1655. For nearly a century and a half Gerry remained a wilderness, undisturbed by human beings, except when wandering Senecas passed

through the territory or temporarily camped thereon. There is some reason, however, to believe that the French made some use of Cassadaga creek before the French and Indian war. The first white men whom we know to have visited the town were the surveyors who run the township lines for the Holland Land Company. John Elliott, of Delaware county, Pa., surveyor, with Azariah Winshall, Thomas Kennedy, chainbearers, Peter Douglas, Jesse Clarkson, axemen, James Kennedy, Griffith Jones, flagmen, William Harlan and Thomas Wright, pack-horsemen, ran the town's west boundary in July, 1798, finishing on the 11th. The north line was surveyed July 20, 21 and 22, 1798, by a party under Aaron Oakford, surveyor, and the eastern boundary was also surveyed in July, 1798, by a party under Wareham Shepard. The land was not surveyed into lots and offered for sale, until, in 1808, the surveyors again entered the dense forest of the town and resumed their labors. They penetrated every part, measured and marked the section lines, and ascertained the amount of land in each, and by fall the land was ready for market.

The pioneers of Gerry came principally from the Green Mountain state. Of the present citizens, a much greater portion are Vermonters or descendants of Vermonters, than in any other town in the county. The first settlement was made in 1810. Amos Atkins, from Vermont, came to Chautauqua lake in 1808. While connected with a surveying party he selected two lots in Gerry, one for himself and the other for his brother-in-law, Stephen Jones. Jones journeyed from Vermont and brought his household goods upon an ox cart. He was furnished with eggs by his hen, which had a nest in the cart. He first came to Chautauqua lake, thence, probably, to William Barrows, who had settled on Cassadaga creek in the northeast corner of Gerry in the previous October, at the Red Bird. After some difficulty in crossing Cassadaga creek he arrived at lot 47, the land selected for him by Atkins. It was about a mile south of Sinclairville. There he built a log house, the first habitation erected in the town. The nearest dwellings were the log house built by Sinclair at Sinclairville and that of Barrows at the Red Bird. Jones's farm included the Indian village and burial place. The first birth of a white person occurred in the Jones family. Atkins, in the same year, built a log house on the northeast part of lot 55, a few rods from Jones's log dwelling, upon the farm now owned by B. F. Dennison. In 1815 his wife, Clarinda, died, the first death in the town. Atkins was supervisor of Gerry. The same year William and James Gilmour, from Madison county, built a log house and settled upon the farm of Fordyce Sylvester near Sinclairville station. James Gilmour soon moved west. Melzer Sylvester, brother-in-law of the Gilmours, came from near Sinclairville, and took up his residence upon Railroad avenue, not far from the station. Hugh B. Patterson, brother-in-law of Sylvester and the Gilmours, came from Canadaway in the spring of 1811,

took up 62 acres near the station, and built a house on Railroad avenue, which in October was burned with his household goods. The next day his neighbors erected another house. Mr. Patterson was born in Washington county in 1787, and was for many years supervisor of Gerry. During the early settlement he was a leading and influential citizen. He afterwards moved to Wisconsin.

During 1811 the "old Chautauqua road," from Mayville to Ellicottville, was cut through the northern part of the town. John West, Peter Barnhart and Dexter Barnes cut this part of the road one rod wide, and cleared it of small trees and fallen ones for \$10 per mile. They began July 4, 1811, at the 14th mile stake east of the courthouse. This stood near the house of Amos Atkins (the Love stand) in Gerry. They were about three months in cutting the road 21 miles to the Cattaraugus line. The party took with them a yoke of oxen, and, to provide fresh milk, a cow and a young calf. The calf was taken along to keep the cow from wandering away. September 1, 1814, the same parties and others began work upon this road and continued until cold weather. They resumed work September 1, 1815. Bridges were built and the road otherwise improved. It was regarded as an improvement of great importance. It became the route by which, to some extent, the settlers came in from the east, and communication was had with the Genesee country. The present road from Sinclairville by the station across Cassadaga creek, was laid out about 1811 by Major Sinclear and Hugh B. Patterson. It was continued along the line between Gerry and Ellery to Jamestown, and was the first means of direct highway communication that Jamestown had with Sinclairville and the northern towns. Elijah Haswell, a son-in-law of Major Sinclear, settled on this road, and a little later, Cornelius De Long, who built a house where James McAllister afterward resided. De Long was wounded December, 1813, at the battle of Buffalo and was taken in charge by his comrade, Elisha Tower of Ellery, and well cared for by him at the cabin of a settler. De Long unexpectedly recovered, returned to Gerry, later moved west, received a captain's commission and participated in the Black Hawk war in 1832. Jesse Dexter early settled on the farm of John Almy, on this road at the town line. Zaccheus Norton in 1813, and David Cobb and Abel White also settled early on this road. Abel was father of Orsamus A. White, later supervisor of Charlotte, and school commissioner. John Love, who had been living in Ellery, purchased about 1812 the land owned by Amos Atkins on the old Chautauqua road, and kept an inn there for many years. He was well-known and died on his farm. Ichabod Russell, Abner Comstock and Seth Grover were also early settlers on this road. Capt. Abner Dingley in May or June, 1816, settled on lot 48 in the southern limits of Sinclairville.

Prior to 1815 no person had entered the unbroken wilderness that covered

all of the southern, central and eastern portions, and comprising almost the entire town, to make a settlement. Here a deep forest of deciduous trees covered the hills and dark evergreens grew densely in the valleys and high lands. William Alverson, a native of Vermont, was the first to penetrate its shades to make a home. In the spring of 1812 he journeyed on horseback from Columbus, Chenango county, to the residence of Major Sinclear. He selected land on lot 44, (the farm owned by Marvin Wilson at his decease), about one mile north of Gerry village, and in 1815 purchased and settled upon it. He died June 11, 1828, aged 48. Hezekiah Myers and Hezekiah Catlin came with him to Gerry, and Porter Phelps in the spring of 1815. These were all original Vermonters. Myers settled upon the Aaron Van Vleck farm on lot 44; Phelps upon the farm formerly owned by Henry Gates on lot 43. Dexter and Nathan Hatch, who came soon after, settled near the sawmill east of Gerry village.

Solomon Fessenden, a brother of Reuben, born in Vermont in 1788, in 1815 settled on lot 35, east of Gerry village. He married Clarissa Shepardson in 1811. In 1852 he moved to Wisconsin. These were the first settlers in this part, so long known as "Vermont Settlement." A road was soon laid out from Sinclairville to that section. In the spring of 1816 Calvin Cutting, from Windham county, Vt., came, built a log house, and settled on lot 45. In 1832 he opened an inn at this place, long known as the Cutting stand. John Matthews also came from Vermont in 1816, and settled about one mile southeast from Gerry village. The eastern, southern and central portions of the town were now rapidly settled, and almost all of the settlers were from Vermont. Brattleboro, Gilford, Halifax and other towns of Windham county contributing the largest number. The present citizens have good reason to be proud of such a hardy and worthy ancestry.

In 1816 Wm. Olney built a log house upon the little hill southeast of the store of J. K. Wilson in Gerry village. This commenced a settlement. In 1817 James Bucklin, whose wife was Martha Aldrich, came from Windham county, Vt., and bought 240 acres at Gerry, including the house and claim of Olney. In 1820 he kept the first inn. The settlement for many years bore the name of Bucklin's Corners, then Vermont and finally Gerry. The sons of James Bucklin who came with him were: Willard, James, and Lovel. Willard passed most of his life in Gerry. For 30 years he held almost uninterruptedly the office of justice of the peace, and he was supervisor eight years. He died January 1, 1869. James Bucklin, also, was a supervisor and a justice. He now resides in the west. Betsey, daughter of James Bucklin, married Paul Starr, born April, 1, 1797, in Guilford and died in Gerry, December 24, 1873. He came to Gerry in May, 1817. He chopped and cleared over 100 acres. In 1817 Sylvanus Eaton, father of Walter, Lyman, Pearl and Harry, settled north of Gerry village, John McCullough near Sin-

clairville, and Robert Lenox in the southwestern part. Lenox was born in the north of Ireland, came to Gerry from Yates county and died in 1839. He was the father of Robert, John and William Lenox. Henry Shaw also settled in this part about the same time.

About 1818 John Hines and Wm. Newton settled in the southwestern part, and in 1819 erected there the first sawmill, and in 1822 a gristmill on the Cassadaga. Garner Salisbury came in 1818 or 1819 and was the first miller. Elder Jonathan Wilson, born in Coleraine, Mass., settled in Gerry village in 1816. Wm. R. Wilson, his son, came with him to Gerry; he passed his life on the farm where he first settled. He has been a justice of the peace and supervisor. Gilbert Strong from Chenango county in 1818 bought the land where Hezekiah Myers had settled, and lived there until his decease at the age of 91. He has many descendants. His sons Horace, Gilbert, David, Jason and Onan were well known citizens. During the spring of 1818 Alva Eaton was killed by a falling tree. Wm. M. Waggoner, from Saratoga county, in the spring of 1819 settled on the town line between Charlotte and Gerry where he resided many years. He has been supervisor in both towns. John McAllister from Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1819 settled upon the farm later owned by his son James on the street leading southwesterly from Sinclairville past the railroad station, and lived there until his death at 90. He owned a large estate, and was founder of the Baptist church at Sinclairville. His grandson, Gen. John M. Schofield was once secretary of war, and was born in Gerry near Sinclairville station.

Isaac Cobb, from Franklin county, Vt., settled early upon lot 26. His sons Freeman, Isaac, John and Roland also became residents of the town. Roland was for many years largely engaged in lumbering; built the store and house now owned by S. E. Palmer in 1837 and was in trade there two years. Howard B. Blodgett, in 1826, opened the first store at Gerry. Norman Guernsey succeeded Blodgett in 1832. Roland Cobb bought out Guernsey, and in 1838 Sidney E. Palmer bought out Cobb and has since continued in trade at his corner store. About the time Mr. Palmer went into business, Nathan Cheney and William Story were in trade upon the opposite corner. Levi Cowden, Henry Warner, Elisha Baker, Stoddard Cannon, James Alverson, Benj. and Jeremiah Matthews, Stephen Pratt, Skelton Palmetter, Nehemiah Horton, Garner Salisbury, Jesse Walker, Henry Kirk, Wm. Mellen, Joel Ward, Jephtha L. Heminger, David Ostrander, Benjamin and Joseph Wheat, Mr. Rugg, Dr. Fargo, Ammi and James Chipman, Abiel Robbins, Benj. Wait, Paul Starr, Wm. Shepardson, Capt. Dingley, Mr. Stearns, Pliny Shepardson, were all early settlers. Some of them have many descendants.

The first town meeting in Gerry, as at present constituted, was held at the house of Calvin Cutting, May 2, 1830. The officers chosen were: Supervisor, Hugh B. Patterson; town clerk, Howard B. Blodgett; assessors, Wm.

Mellen, Wm. M. Wagoner, Calvin Smith ; com'rs. of highways, Wm. Mellen, Jr., Willard Bucklin, Horace Strong ; com'rs. of schools, Benj. Tuttle, Jr., James Schofield, Nathan Hatch ; inspectors of schools, Wm. Mellen, Jr., James Bucklin, Jr., Samuel J. Goodrich ; overseers of poor, Wm. Gilmour, Gilbert Strong ; collector, Wm. Gilmour ; justices, Leander Mellen, Hugh B. Patterson ; sealer, Nehemiah Horton ; poundmaster, David Cobb.

Stages were first run through the town in 1827 by Obed Edson and Reuben Scott. In 1852 the Fredonia and Sinclairville plank road was built through the village of Gerry.

Sidney E. Palmer, son of Elijah Palmer, was born in Columbus, Chenango county, September 29, 1811. He married Hannah Pamela, daughter of Nathaniel Spurr of Columbus, in April, 1837. She was born in 1817. Mr. Palmer and his wife came to Gerry in the fall of 1838, and he established himself in trade as a merchant by buying the store of Roland Cobb at Gerry village. He has lived in the same house and continued in trade at Gerry since. He was appointed postmaster at Gerry to succeed Charles Ward in 1839, and has held the position 55 years. He has been five years supervisor of Gerry, and in 1859 was elected member of assembly. The children of Sidney E. and H. Pamela Palmer are : 1, Hoyt G., who married Sarah, daughter of Walter Smith, and died in Dunkirk ; 2, Arthur L. of Kansas ; 3, Cecelia E., died aged 10 ; 4, Herbert S., lives in Gerry ; 5, Lucius C., died aged 37 ; 6, Julia E., died aged 3 ; 7, Sidney Frank of Kansas ; 8, Everett L. of Illinois.

Porter Phelps was born at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1790. He married Jerusha Hatch in 1813, came to Gerry in the spring of 1815, built a house, returned to Vermont, and in December brought his wife and child to Gerry with an ox team. His possessions then consisted of an ox team, a cow and \$2.50. In 1826 he moved to Arkwright and lived there until his death in March, 1855. Mrs. Phelps died March, 1844, aged 46 years. Their children were Caroline (Phelps) Eaton, Mila (Phelps) Turner, Lawson, Barna W., Leander S., Orlando S., Horatio J. and Helen J. (Phelps) Loper. In 1845 Porter Phelps married, second, Hannah J. Simons, widow of Dolph Simons. Leander Phelps married Elizabeth Wilcox. She died in 1854 leaving two children, Emma J. and Ella E. Leander, in 1855, married Sarah M. Smith. Their children are Harry L., Danville T. and May L. Leander has been supervisor of Arkwright two years and four years loan commissioner. He has been sheriff, and ten years keeper and general manager of the county almshouse.

Reuben Fessenden was born at Halifax, Vt., Dec. 12, 1786, and married Lucretia Fisher in 1810. His father, Solomon Fessenden, was born January 15, 1762, married Elizabeth Tucker January 17, 1786, and died in 1811. Reuben was in the battle of Plattsburgh in the last war with England, came

to Gerry in 1815, built a house on lot 46, upon the highway between Gerry and Sinclairville, and returned to Vermont. He journeyed both ways on foot. In 1816 he came to Gerry with his family and two yokes of oxen, arriving October 9. Reuben died Sept. 13, 1866. Mrs. Fessenden died July 2, 1865. Their children were Norman B., Albro H., James, Emeline L., Elinor, who married Edward Partridge, and Betsey Ann, who married Truman B. Cook. Albro H., married Emeline Atkins. She was born Dec. 9, 1817, at Jericho, Vt. Ralph C. Fessenden of Gerry is their only son.

Calvin Cutting, son of Jonah and Sarah Cutting, was born in Guilford, Vt., June 6, 1796. He married in 1815 Polly Walworth. She was born May 13, 1797, in Franklin county, Mass. Mr. Cutting came to Gerry in the spring of 1816. He bought land, built a small log house on lot 45, on what is now the main highway between Gerry village and Sinclairville. In 1832 he completed a large addition to his frame building and opened an inn which was known as the Cutting stand, and the opening ball held on the 14th of July, 1832, was attended from far and wide. Mr. Cutting died Nov. 16, 1832, and his wife died September 26, 1853. Their children were: 1, Lewis, who married Susan B. Richmond March 7, 1847. Children: Mary L., Charles R., Henry B., Clara A., William G., Benjamin W., Harriett A., Fred L.; 2, Lucius C., married Eunice Salisbury. He died in 1891; 3, Jonah E., married Mila Wilson. Children: Calvin, Rebecca, Ceylon and Lucien. 4, Sarah, married Chester Wilson, died in May, 1855; 5, Lurissa G., married William Wilson; 6, Laura, who died in 1861.

Freeman Cobb, son of Isaac, was born in Bakersfield, Vt., in 1796, in 1818 settled on lot 18, east of Gerry village, where he resided until his death, May 17, 1877. He married Rebecca Bucklin in 1821. Isaac, the father, and Isaac, John and Roland, brothers of Freeman, were all early settlers. Isaac Cobb, son of Freeman, born in Gerry, April 29, 1826, was married April 11, 1847, to Nancy A., daughter of David Tucker. She was born in Poland, Dec. 9, 1826. Isaac Cobb settled upon lot 19. His children are Eugene M., who in 1871 married Lottie, daughter of Arkinzo Norton, and Viola E., who in 1873 married J. Dell Woods.

George W. Sinclear, son of Samuel and Fanny Sinclear, was born in Sinclairville, July 4, 1811, and was the first child born in that village. In his early years he was an owner and operator of the gristmill in Sinclairville. March 1, 1849, he purchased the farm of Mark Crawford in Gerry about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile southeast of Sinclairville upon which he resided many years. He married Charlotte Sylvester. They have had two children, 1., George, who married Roxy Wright, and resides at Luddington, Mich. 2., Mary (dec.), who married George S. Wheeler. Her children were Harry and Mary.

Zaccheus H. Norton, born in Rhode Island; married Sylvia Thompson of Vermont, at Geneseo, and came to Gerry in 1813, and first settled near

Sinclairville station. During the season of scarcity he walked to Hamburg, 40 miles, for a peck of corn carrying his rifle. He was a skilled hunter and a successful trapper. His sons were Alonzo, Alphonz, Lorenzo, Arkinzo, Almonzo, Horatio, Ozro and Pizarro. His daughters were Julenia, Cyrena, Birthena.

Alexis Wright was born in Chester, Vt., in 1802. His father, Phineas Wright, was born at Hinsdale, N. H., January 1, 1779, and died aged over 91 years. He was twice married and was the father of 26 children, 23 of whom were living at his decease and all married. He had 90 grandchildren, 74 of whom were living when he died. None of his descendants were in any way deformed and all were active and intelligent. Alexis, in early life, removed with his parents to Sand Lake, N. Y., and married Martha Dingman in 1832. She was born in Greenbush, N. Y., in 1814. He came to Westfield in 1837, and to Gerry in 1847. Of his nine children, seven are living: Jacob, Joseph, Hattie (Mrs. David Horton), Sophia (Mrs. David Rider), Hiram, Roxana (Mrs. George Sinclear), and Lewis.

William H. Scott was born July 23, 1833. His father, Rev. John Scott, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, January 11, 1793, of Scotch Presbyterian parentage and was driven from Scotland in the Catholic persecution. In 1819 he emigrated to New Brunswick and afterwards to the United States, where he was a Methodist preacher. He married August 31, 1828, Elzaide, daughter of William Hunt who first settled on the Chautauqua Assembly grounds. She was born in Washington county, November 6, 1802. William H. Scott married Sarah, daughter of John Beck. She was born in Birmingham, Pa., August 16, 1836. Their children are J. Frank, a merchant of Portland; Martha J., who married Harlow Terry of Gerry, and William C., professor of music in Sharon, Pa. For three years William H. Scott has been supervisor of Gerry. Principally through his efforts a board of trade was established in Sinclairville in 1881 and he has ever been its president.

Jarvis K. Wilson was born in Gerry. His grandfather, Rev. Jonathan Wilson, was born in Coleraine, Mass., April 12, 1777, and came to this county August, 1818, as a missionary of the Shaftsbury, Vt., Baptist Board of Missions. He organized a number of churches in the county, and, during his ministry of 58 years, baptized by immersion 1,392 persons and preached about 9,000 sermons. He died May 3, 1868. His father, William R. Wilson, born February 23, 1801, came to Gerry in 1818, married Rebecca Fisher, born June 7, 1799, and served his town as supervisor and in other offices for many years. Jarvis K. was born in Gerry, married Cordelia M., daughter of Edward Partridge, has long been engaged in merchandising in Gerry, has served three terms as supervisor and many years as a justice of the peace.

Caleb Matthews, born in Windham county, Vt., married Margaret Van Salisbury in 1808, and in 1821 settled on lot 28, about two miles northeast

of Gerry village. His father, Benjamin, served on a privateer during the Revolution, assisted in the capture of several vessels, and received a pension. Caleb had lived in Albany, and was fireman on the Robert Fulton, the first steamboat. He was the early potter of the county. In 1822 he commenced the manufacture of stone ware, obtaining the clay from lot 20. He burned the first kiln in 1822. In 1823 he built a frame factory 26x32 feet for that purpose, and pursued the business for several years. He has ten children. His oldest child, Betsey, born in 1811, married Joel Robbins and lives in Gerry. Her son, Martin Robbins, married Lana Wait, was a member of the 49th N. Y. regiment during the civil war, and resides in Gerry. Joseph Matthews, son of Caleb, lives in Minnesota; Hudson in Sinclairville; Benjamin and Andrew J. were soldiers in the civil war. Andrew J. was a member of the 49th N. Y. regiment, participated in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, and was severely wounded at Spottsylvania. He married Belinda Day, and has been for many years a justice of the peace of Gerry.

Levi Terry, son of Levi Terry, was born in Connecticut, August 21, 1809. When young he became a resident of Lewis county, where he married Eliza Wright. In 1842 they moved to Gerry. They had previously learned the art of making cheese, then little understood in this county. In 1845 he placed upon his farm 25 or 30 cows, and commenced the manufacture of cheese. He manufactured 7,000 or 8,000 pounds, which he sold to Timothy D. Copp of Sinclairville for 5 or 5½ cents a pound, delivered at Dunkirk. It was transported to New York by the canal, and was the first shipment of a dairy cheese from the county. Mr. Terry resides upon the farm he first purchased. Mrs. Terry is dead. Their children are Robert, Levi, Jay, Franklin H., Louisa, Emily, Flora, Alice, George, Duane, who lives upon the old homestead, William and Eva V. Robert married Mattie, daughter of Allen Bagg, and resides in Ellington. They have one son, Allen Bagg.

David Ostrander and sons Harry and Orry, in 1828, came from Tompkins county to Gerry on a prospecting tour. His sons remained. In the fall of 1830 David came with his family and settled about 1¾ miles east of Gerry village, and resided there until his death, February 24, 1860, aged 79. He had nine children and has many descendants in Gerry. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Cooper, died October 8, 1849, aged 63. Harry, his son, married Melinda Button, and died September 12, 1867, aged 60. They had five children. Jerome, another son, married Clarissa Wait. He died in Tioga county. William, born October 4, 1818, married Sabina Matthews. They had six children. Alanson was born in 1825 and married Abigail Lasure. David, the youngest son of David Ostrander, Sr., was born February 20, 1829. He married Antoinette, daughter of Dr. Samuel Fargo, one of the first physicians of the town. He has three children: Egbert, married Celestia John-

son and resides in Ellery, Obed E., married Edith Brown, is a farmer and resides in Gerry. Charles, the youngest son of David also resides here.

Gilbert Strong, Sr., was born about 1769. He came here from Chenango county, and settled upon the Sinclairville and Gerry highway in 1818. He died June 12, 1861, aged 91. His wife, Rachel, died Oct. 2, 1849, aged 79. Horace Strong, his son, born Dec. 6, 1791, in Connecticut, married Polly Carter December 24, 1817, at Columbus, N. Y., came to Gerry with an ox team in 1820 and was three weeks on the way. He died in Gerry February 3, 1872. Mrs. Strong died in November, 1875. Their children were Eliza, William, Miranda, John, Electa, Abigail, William, Lavina, Horace, Jr., and Henry. John Strong was born March 1, 1825, married Emily Wilson. Their children are Burdette, who married Mary Gardner, and Nellie A., who married George E. Griffith. David Strong, son of Gilbert, born in April, 1801, came here about 1818. He married Miss Clark. Their only living child is Caroline who married Charles Walkup. His second wife was Sophia McCullough. Their children are: 1, Walter E., who married a Wicks. He was a soldier in the civil war and was wounded; 2, Mahala, married Wallace Olmstead; 3, Pamelia, married Joel G. Damon; 4, Amanda, married Martin Heath; 5, Ann Eliza, married Percy Ely; 6, Warren E., married Mary Hunt and resides in Gerry. David Strong, died October 22, 1874.

Walter Cummings was born in Hancock, N. H., September 4, 1836. He is a descendant of Lieut. John Cummings of Dunstable, Mass., a soldier of the Revolution. David Cummings, father of Walter and son of Asahel, was born in Hancock, N. H., February 7, 1804, married first Eunice Priest, and second, Hannah Dodge. Their children are Eunice Malvina, who married Charles Phillips; David Hamilton, who, while acting as engineer, was lost off Long Point on the propeller Jersey City, November 24, 1860; Frances M., who married B. M. Schofield; Jane W. (dec.); Mary H., who married Charles A. Arnold, and Walter, who married Delia M. (dec.), daughter of John M. Brunson, March 22, 1863. Walter many years ago became a resident of Gerry. His son, John H., is a merchant of Sinclairville.

James Bates, son of James, was born in Chesterfield, Mass., April 9, 1801. In 1815 he came with his father's family to Ellington. They were among the first settlers. (See page 266). About 1825 he married Sally Grover. In 1840 he moved to Gerry and became a well known citizen. He died December 12, 1891. Mrs. Bates died March 4, 1870. Their children were Rensselaer, (dec.), and James M., who for many years was a farmer in Gerry, and is now a merchant of Sinclairville. James M. was born in Ellington, September 24, 1831, married Melissa Andrus.

Samuel Sinclear, son of Major Sinclear, born August 14, 1801, in Eaton, settled in Gerry in 1819, married Martha, daughter of James and Martha Bucklin. Their children were: 1, Sophia, married Charles P. Ward;

2, Samuel, once partner with Horace Greeley in the *New York Tribune*, married Charlotte A. Perry, (dec.) 3, Sally, died young; 4, Nancy, married Isaiah Cobb, died May 14, 1887; 5, Major, married Amanda G. Moore; 6, Elisha W., married, first, Anna Pattee, second, Martha Geary; he died in 1890; 7, Martha M., married Theodore B. Cobb.

B. Franklin Dennison was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, November 13, 1825. His father, Charles G. Dennison, born in Berlin in 1799, settled in Ellery in 1836. B. Franklin is an extensive farmer and cattle dealer. He resides in Sinclairville but owns large tracts of land and farms in Gerry. In 1874 he purchased the Love stand. He married E. Minerva, daughter of Elisha Tower. Their children are: 1, Charles E., born July 9, 1863, married Esther, daughter of Hiram E. and Wealthy Ann Lazell, born February 30, 1866, and resides in Sinclairville; 2, Frank T., born August 29, 1866, married Kate E., daughter of Kirk Hopkins. She died March 27, 1893.

Garner Salisbury, born in Guilford, Vt., June 27, 1776, married Huldah Newton of Brattleboro, Vt., came to Gerry in 1819, settled in the southwestern part near Miller's Corners, and was the first miller of Gerry. His children were: 1, Clark; 2, Bernice, married Walter Eaton; 3, Sophia; 4, Newton, born in Brattleboro, Vt., April 20, 1808, married Julia A. Wheat, April 12, 1856. Their children are Orson N., born in Gerry November, 22, 1857, married Lucy Smith, August 31, 1881, and Julia Bernice, born in Gerry June 2, 1862. 5, Anner, married Henry Shaw; 6, Garner; 7, Victor P., married Almira Wolcott of Otsego county, and died at the age of 77; his son, W. L. Salisbury, married Kate Hollenbeck; 8, Huldah, married Lorenzo Eldridge.

John Love was born January 29, 1789. He married Mary S. Ward. In 1812 he purchased the farm in Gerry settled by Amos Atkins, and erected an inn there which he kept for 30 years and for four years the hotel in Sinclairville. He died March 18, 1857. His father, John Love, Sr., was born in Connecticut in 1769, came to Ellery to reside in February, 1811, and died in Illinois. Joy Love is the only living child of John Love, Jr. John A., son of Joy and Rosina Love, married Fanny A., daughter of Hon. Obed Edson.

John McCullough was born in Bennington, Vt., June 8, 1788, and died in Gerry, June 17, 1874. He came to Otsego when young and was married to Cynthia St. John. In 1812 he moved to Ontario county, and in 1817 to Arkwright and to Gerry. Later he purchased a farm two miles south of Sinclairville, which he owned many years. For 16 years he was a justice of the peace in Gerry. His children were Martin, Lucy (Mrs. Samuel Mount), Sophia (Mrs. David Strong), and Thomas, the father of Cynthia J., who married Emery Bargar, and the grandfather of J. M. C. Bargar, druggist of Sinclairville.

John M. Anderson and his family were the first Swedes to settle in Sinclairville. Mr. Anderson and his family which included his step-children, John H., Augustus, and Ida Swanson, came to Jamestown in May, 1871, to Sin-

clairville in 1872. John H. Swanson for 17 years was in the employment of E. F. Patterson, station agent at Sinclairville, as an express agent. He is now engaged in merchandising in Sinclairville. Many Swedes have bought farms and have become permanent residents of Gerry and are among the most industrious and respectable of its citizens. August Hanson came from Sweden about 1871 and several years after settled about a mile east of Gerry. A. M. Anderson bought a farm near Towerville and now resides there. Carlson became a resident north of Gerry village, and John Carlson, in the employ of the D. A. V. & P. R. R., was a resident of Sinclairville in Gerry.

Sinclairville station is in the village of Sinclairville. A little more than one-third of the corporate limits of the village and much the smaller proportion of its population lies in Gerry.

Gerry village is not incorporated, but is a prosperous little village containing about 250 inhabitants. Its principal manufacturing establishment is the prominent one owned by the Strong veneering company. Large amounts of timber adapted to the manufacture of veneers once grew in localities in this county near Charlotte and Gerry, and at an early period many engaged in this manufacture. Philip Edgerton of Sinclairville, Greenlief & Cole, Leffingwell, Colton, Lewis and Jonah Cutting, and John Strong at Gerry. T. D. Copp made voyages to London, as also did Wm. S. Fish later, to sell veneers. John Strong and his son Burdette commenced business Jan. 1, 1893, in a new mill at Gerry, which had two cutting veneer mills with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day. August 28, 1893, this mill was destroyed by fire. The value of the property was \$25,000, insured for \$5,000. They immediately erected a new iron-clad mill at Gerry, 40 by 80 feet, three stories high, with a cutting machine that weighs 18 tons and will cut an eight-foot log. 20 men are employed, and over \$25,000 worth of veneers manufactured annually. The timber comes from New York, Michigan, Tennessee and Pennsylvania. Curly walnut, birch, maple, ash, sycamore and mahogany are used. A. J. Peterson's steam sawmill at Gerry village has all modern improvements, employs 15 men, and manufactures 25,000 feet of lumber per day. William and Addison Murch own the sawmill at the east side of the village. The basket factory of E. P. Stearns is also an important industry. It was formerly owned by George Noble, who for several years extensively manufactured grape baskets. One season, besides his factory at Gerry, he had others at Brocton, Portland and Ashville, at which he manufactured 1,000,000 grape baskets. The Gerry creamery, owned by E. P. Stearns, and the Starr factory, owned by Marcus Pelton, are butter and cheese factories of Gerry village. Jarvis K. Wilson, R. D. Mehan and S. E. Palmer are merchants, and M. W. Cowden the physician of the village. The town in 1890 had a population of 1,088, a decrease of 87 in ten years.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Gerry was the first religious associa-

tion, and was formed in or about 1819 by Elder Jonathan Wilson. The society was subsequently legally organized, and December 12, 1828, a deed was executed by the Holland Land Company of 100 acres on lot 53 of land appropriated to religious purposes, to James Schofield, William Alverson and Stoddard Cannon, Methodist members, as trustees. In or soon after 1829, with the proceeds of the sale of a portion of it, a meetinghouse was built. It stood upon the west side of the highway, about two miles south of Sinclairville. It was the first church built in Gerry and in the Cassadaga valley, and was one of the first Methodist meetinghouses in the county. For years it was the only church in Gerry. It was a center of Methodism and was fondly regarded by the early Methodists. Often was it a scene of religious revivals and its vicinity the place of holding many a camp meeting. Adjacent to it a public burying place was set apart from this tract of land. The old church has long since passed away, as have the earnest and faithful fathers of the little society that built it. They sleep in the burial place near the spot where the church so dear to them was reared. Of the builders of this church and early members of this society, whose influence was long felt in Gerry, are buried James R. Alverson, his wife, Damaris, his brother, William, James Heath and Gilbert Strong, aged 92. Here are buried other pioneers of Gerry: John McCullough, James Langworthy, Robert Lenox, David Strong, David Cowden and Susannah Woods, died June 15, 1873, aged 100 years, 8 months and 22 days. The church was merged in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sinclairville. The meetinghouse went into disuse and was accidentally destroyed by fire.

The First Baptist Church of Gerry was formed by Rev. Jonathan Wilson about 1820. It was composed chiefly of members from the Stockton church. They held meetings in Jerry Abbey's log house at "The Huddle," a small cluster of log houses near the old Cutting stand. This church organization has ceased to exist.

Methodist Protestant Church.—The first society of this church was organized at the schoolhouse in district No. 4 in Poland in May, 1839, by Rev. James Covell. The second one was organized in district No. 11, (Millers settlement), in Poland in 1840 by Rev. O. C. Payne. The third society was organized by Rev. James Covell at Bucklin's Corners April 15, 1840. The fourth society was organized by Rev. Joseph Parkyn in district No. 2 in Gerry, December 28, 1840, and included the country around the early Methodist Episcopal meetinghouse. The first regularly appointed preachers to the Chautauqua circuit sent by the Genesee conference, held at Elba, October 7, 1840, was Rev. Joseph Parkyn, superintendent, and Rev. E. A. Wheat, assistant. Their successors have been William Emmons, Elisha Brownson, Alanson Kingsley, Randolph Pennell, Lewis Sweetland, O. C. Payne, John W. Davis, Wm. H. Farnham, Isaac Fister, S. M. Short, A. O. Hutchinson,

C. K. Akley, H. L. Bowen, Charles Hundson, in 1882 when the Free Methodist class had been organized at Gerry by withdrawing members. The Kennedy class of Methodist Protestants was about this time separated from Gerry, making Gerry a station to which Rev. F. N. Foster was appointed and served six years, supplying Kennedy also for three years. He was succeeded by Rev. C. C. Reynolds, A. L. Stinard, S. E. Matthews. In September, 1862, Rev. D. S. Skillman was appointed and continues pastor.

The Free Methodist Church of Gerry was organized in 1880. In 1883 an excellent church building was erected on a lot donated by N. J. Wilson at Gerry village. Among those who contributed largely were N. J. Wilson, John Strong, L. R. Barmore, Walter A. Sellew, Jarvis K. Wilson, Joseph Trusler, H. N. Sealy and others. Of the ministers who have served this church are those who stand high in the councils of the church at large, among whom are: J. H. Harmon, Walter A. Sellew, B. R. Jones, editor of the denominational paper, Prof. D. S. Warner, principal of Spring Arbor Seminary, Mich., J. S. McGeary, a prominent member of the Genesee conference, and others. An excellent parsonage is connected with the church. A fine toned bell from the McShane bell foundry of Baltimore, a gift from N. J. Wilson, hangs in the belfry. To the Free Methodist church and the public spirit of the citizens of Gerry the county is indebted for a valuable benevolent institution. *Gerry Seminary* was founded by Walter A. Sellew. The grounds were donated and purchased by the citizens and others in 1884. The buildings were put up and owned by Rev. W. A. Sellew. For four years it was used as a school under the control of the owner. 80 pupils were in attendance in one year and five teachers employed. It was maintained by the income and the subscription of friends. The seminary property in 1888 consisted of about eight acres of land, a frame two-story building with stone basement 40x50 feet, and out-buildings, the cost of which was \$7,200. This property was purchased that year for the "orphanage and home for the maintenance of indigent persons and orphan children," without distinction as to religion or nationality, to be under the control of the Free Methodists. Walter A. Sellew made a generous donation of \$5,700 in the purchase. The institution was placed under the charge of Rev. and Mrs. O. O. Bacon. The first inmate was received June 3, 1889. September 1, 1893, there were 33 inmates supported by the institution, of whom 17 were children, nine aged persons, five workers and two boarders. In 1890, at a cost of \$1,500, ten acres of land was added to the property.

SUPERVISORS.—Samuel Sinclear, 6 years; Amos Atkins, 1814; Selah Pickett, 1817; Joel Burnell, 2 years; Hugh B. Patterson, 11 years; Nathan Lake, 1829; James Scofield, 1831; Samuel Fargo, 1836; Willard Bucklin, 8 years; Wm. M. Waggoner, 2 years; William Bliss, 2 years; Wm. R. Wilson, 2 years; Sidney E. Palmer, 5 years; Wm. Mellen, 1856; James Bucklin, 6 years; Lyman Eaton, 1853; Samuel Griffith, 2 years; Robert Lenox, 1860; Galusha Beardsly, 6 years; George A. Aldrich, 2 years; B. F. Dennison, 2 years; William H. Scott, 3 years; Jarvis K. Wilson, 3 years; John F. Phelps, 1879; Charles A. Tracy, 9 years; Henry Starr, 5 years.

STOCKTON.

CHAPTER LXXV.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

BY DELOSS PUTNAM.

DURING the winter of 1809 young Jonathan Bugbee left the paternal fireside in Madison county, and with a light axe and trusty fowling piece, made a tour of inspection, alone and on foot, to the wilderness of central Chautauqua. After a careful inspection of the country, in which he was finally aided by the advice and guidance of a friendly member of a surveying party, he selected a claim at what is now known as Centralia, in the south part of Stockton. Remaining a few days to begin a clearing and gather material for a log house, he returned to Batavia on his way home, and received an "article" which would entitle him to a deed of 205 acres of land at \$2.50 per acre, if that price should be paid within a specified time. In the winter of 1811 young Bugbee returned to his little clearing, accompanied by his parents and two brothers, Wyman and Simeon. In the meantime, (1810,) John West, Bela Todd and Joseph Green from Herkimer county, had started clearings a half mile west of Bugbee's, while two miles still further west, David Waterbury, Shadrick Scofield and Henry Walker from Saratoga county, had formed a settlement. These were soon followed by several others, and in 1814 a log schoolhouse was built near the present structure at Denton's Corners, that bears the inscription: "Stockton School District No. 1." Dexter Barnes built a log blacksmith shop in that vicinity, and supplied with axes the various settlers for several miles around. Henry Walker, (who finally located midway between the two neighborhoods), became a justice of the peace by appointment of the governor, and on court occasions appeared in the dignity of official robes, consisting of a dark mantle and treble capes. At the former settlement, to accommodate the many seekers after land, Bela Todd started a log tavern in 1814, Dr. E. P. Steadman attended to calls in his profession, and Lewis Bump (late unknown) opened a small store, receiving supplies by way of Tinkertown, (now Dewittville). John West and Martha Barnhart were united in marriage at the house of Samuel Waterbury, December 31, 1812, being the first white couple married in Stockton. Mr. West finally opened a log tavern, and subsequently

a frame hotel, which he conducted about 25 years. In 1815 a Baptist church was organized at the log schoolhouse with Rev. Asa Turner pastor. Rev. Joseph Bailey organized a "Christian" church a little later, in the neighborhood further east. Two miles southeast of Bugbee's, (now South Stockton,) Abel Brunson from Chenango county, settled in April, 1811, and Resolved W. Fenner moved from Madison county to that vicinity soon after.

In the spring of 1811 Benjamin Miller journeyed from Oneida county and entered a claim two miles south of Bear lake, a little east of the creek. Before dark on the day of arrival a temporary abode was completed for the safety and comfort of his family. Abel Thompson, also from Oneida county, erected the first dwelling at what was early known as Bear-creek corners. Among those that soon followed were Eaton Ford, Samuel Crissey, Gould Crissey, Christopher Smith, John Mitchell, Levi C. Miller and Truman Todd; including also Hiram Lazell, shoemaker, Carlton Jones, physician, and a Mr. Hines, carpenter. A store was opened by James Haywood in 1817. A Baptist church was organized there in 1817 by Revs. Joy Handy and Asa Turner. In 1818 Hiram Lazell and Elijah Nelson added to the place a much needed sawmill, and a year later a gristmill. Calvin Warren secured land contiguous to Bear lake outlet in the spring of 1816, and in its improvements was assisted by two sons, Chauncey and Marcius, who also enjoyed its benefits. Much of this property is now owned by L. C. Warren, a grandson of Calvin. Othello Church settled at the outlet of Cassadaga lake early in 1812, followed soon after by Ichabod Fisher, Elmer Wood, Nehemiah Woodcock, Nathaniel Smith, Abner Putnam, Philip Phillips and others, all from eastern counties in this state, except one or two families said to have come from New England. A few of them settled west of Cassadaga creek, on lands extending upon the hills. In 1816 the business places of Cassadaga included Ichabod Fisher, tavern keeper, Henry L. Walker, store keeper, Grove Page, physician, and Ammi Richard, shoemaker. James Beebe was the first postmaster, (date unknown). The Baptist church was the first religious society there, and was organized December 1, 1833. Thus is found previous to 1817 business centers in various parts of the present town, and many log cabins, each cozy dwelling insuring a temporary home for the welcome friends that followed. In 1816 Capt. Andrew Putnam and wife made a visit to their daughter, the wife of Jonathan Bugbee, and were so well pleased with the country that their possessions in Madison county were disposed of, and in February, 1817, they moved upon lands half-a-mile east of the present Centralia. When, in 1821, Stockton was organized into a town, he alone of its citizens enjoyed the happy ownership of a deed.

The first postoffice in town was established in 1820, with Ebenezer Tyler postmaster. It was christened Oregon (now Centralia), and Sampson Crooker carried the mail each way once a week between Ellicottville and

Mayville. From the difficulty experienced in crossing the largest streams, he at first made the journey on foot, but soon managed to get through on horseback.

During the war of 1812-14, about one dozen of the young men of these settlements were called to assist in the defense of Buffalo. After the burning of that town they all happily returned, Comfort Morgan with a bullet in his leg, while the hat of Wyman Bugbee was punctured by the missile intended for its wearer.

The wedding tours of our first settlers were enjoyed on plain sleds propelled by ox teams. If elegance and luxury were lacking, beauty and hope and intelligence were not, and the worthy bride in the homespun gown may have been just as happy as the jeweled brides are now. The log cabins were generally 16x20 feet, with a great open fire at one end of the only room, that room serving as a kitchen, pantry, parlor and bedroom, with space allotted for loom, spinning-wheel, distaff, and, finally, the cradle. At dusk the little flocks of sheep were driven where the wolves would not get them, (See page 281). If the stock of venison got low, the careful marksman placed a fresh deer where the panthers would not find it. Then, when the great fire illuminated the apartment, if a few neighbors called, the fiddle was put in tune, and the merry dancers enjoyed the space that somehow was provided. The energies of the hardy woodsmen were chiefly required in preparing habitations, clearing lands, fitting patches of ground for crops of grain, and protecting the fields and sheep from destructive wild beasts. Little time could at first be spared for making roads, and directions were indicated between points by means of "blazed trees." But in 1811, to facilitate business and travel, the Holland Land Company began the opening of a primitive highway from Mayville eastward to the Genesee river, and its course was through the south part of Stockton. This soon resulted in considerable travel along the line, and afforded business for many taverns. Among those who early entertained sojourners within the present boundaries of the town, were Abel Brunson, Jonathan Bugbee, Bela Todd, John West, James Colby, James Dyer, and Henry K. Gravit. Some of the log taverns were in a few years replaced by commodious frame buildings that afforded excellent hotel accommodations to those going west, until the tide of travel was diverted elsewhere by the introduction of railways.

In 1824 Dr. Waterman Ellsworth located at Delanti. He was the first postmaster at that place, and for many years enjoyed a wide range of practice. At that central point had rapidly developed a thriving village with various designations by which it was known, none of which were acceptable to the residents. To arrive at a fair conclusion the village citizens united in a meeting early in January, 1833, and, with Amon Crane chairman and Milton Smith secretary, after considerable discussion, unanimously voted to

accept the name "Delanti," suggested by Miss Loraine Danforth, a popular teacher of the village school. But as the postoffice continued under the name applied to the town, the beautiful choice arrived at by the founders of that village may soon be unknown, save in local history. In the brief details presented, little mention is made where the most credit belongs. The faithful help-meets who shared the privations, concealed their tears, and ever weary with toil, gave aid to the sick and hope to the desponding, let them in the mind of the reader be associated as ready co-workers in bringing about the improvements now enjoyed. And now, turning over the years that have brought fame to many sons of the honored pioneers, we find essentially a dairy town with fertile fields, beautiful homes, thriving villages and charming summer resorts. A railway crossing the town affords two excellent stations, with a third almost touching the line. Six postoffices, viz.: Stockton, Cassadaga, South Stockton, Centralia, Burnham and Moons, each supplied with twelve mails per week, afford evidence of intelligence that is in line with the enterprise that preceded the present inhabitants.

Stockton was set off from Chautauqua, February 9, 1821. It has an area of 29,037 acres. The first townmeeting was held April 3, 1821. The officers elected were: Calvin Warren, supervisor; John Curtis, town clerk; John Tyler, Hiram Lazell and Ebenezer Smith, Jr., assessors; Joseph Sacket, and John Newbre, overseers of poor; Levi C. Miller, Salmon Tyler and David Sacket, highway commissioners; Hiram Lazell, collector; Lewis C. Todd, Calvin Tyler and Ebenezer Smith, Jr., school commissioners; Newell Putnam and Hiram Lazell, constables. This town has many butter and cheese factories, and is a leading dairy town of the county. A factory is located at Centralia, one at Moon's, one at Cassadaga and one near Delanti. A leading factory is about two miles west of Delanti, which for 12 years has been conducted by Silas W. Lewis. He is son of Jacob Lewis, who was born in Marcellus, Onondaga county, August 16, 1798. He came to this county in 1830.

Lumbering on the Cassadaga was an early industry. E. A. Ross says that "The mill on the Cassadaga at South Stockton was built by R. W. Fenner in 1824; it was later owned by Forbes Johnson. In 1827 a gristmill was built by Johnson & Fenner, which is still owned by members of the Johnson family. I think that this is the only instance of a grist or sawmill owned or operated at the present time by descendants of the pioneer owner. The next and last mill on the Cassadaga from which lumber was run to southern markets was built by Bela Todd about 1829, and sold to Charles D. Cooper, who built a carding and cloth-dressing establishment. A sawmill is still there.

* * * A gristmill and sawmill were built at the foot of Bear lake

(Delanti) by John Hines, Hiram Lazelle and Elijah Nelson about 1818. * * * Any who have seen the upper Cassadaga creek about and above South Stockton would wonder how a lumber raft could ever be run down that small stream. When I give for the benefit of the uninitiated the size of a raft they may be still more surprised. The usual size of a five-platform piece was 16 feet wide, and the length of five 16-foot boards, from 70 to 80 feet. These rafts were from 15 to 20 courses deep, and were rigged with an oar or sweep on each end to guide the raft. This was a pretty large raft to run out of so small a stream. They were run in single rafts to the mouth of the Cassadaga where two were coupled together lengthwise, in which shape they were run into the Allegany fleet."

A large and rich deposit of shell marl underlies the bed of the ancient Cassadaga lake, embracing the Cassadaga lakes and surrounding swamps and marshes. Analysis shows it nearly pure carbonate of lime, almost identical with the English chalk cliffs from which the celebrated Portland cement is made. From this marl was made a dark colored lime which furnished the pioneer cabins with their plastering, and the church in Cassadaga was plastered with it. The Chautauqua Cement company was organized about 1890, a large acreage was purchased, and a manufactory, embracing a large mill, compounding rooms, laboratory, and kiln, has been built adjoining the D. A. V. & P. R. R., near Cassadaga station.

Bear lake, on the north border of the town, is one of the sources of Cassadaga creek, and is noted for the number and quality of its fish, as well as the beauty of surrounding scenery. Its outlet flows southeasterly through the town, passing through Delanti and South Stockton. The section of Cassadaga lakes has been widely known and visited as a place of incomparable beauty, differing much from many of the other noted resorts, but with a witching charm peculiar to itself.

Cassadaga village possesses a splendid graded school, good churches, several business houses, and is a beautiful restful summer resort. It lies on the borders of Cassadaga lake, near Cassadaga station, on the D. A. V. & P. R. R. One of the most extensive industries is the basket factory of C. V. Beebe & Co., where 1,000,000 grape baskets can be made annually. Asa Burnham, who claims to have made the first factory cheese produced in western New York and was once a noted "King of the turf," is a resident here. Knott & Hill have a steam mill where they make sash, doors, veranda posts, etc., and do custom turning. E. Woods & Son have a feed mill on Jamestown street, and deal in flour, meal, grain, etc. Mr. Woods is postmaster at Burnham postoffice, Cassadaga station. L. M. Smith and A. P. Cushman conduct merchandising, E. P. Straight owns and operates the Cassadaga creamery, also one at South Pomfret, and one at Laona. H. Burnham has a saw and planing mill and a cheese box factory at the station, the Todd Sanitarium is

near Lily Dale on the edge of the town, and other industries might be classed as belonging to Cassadaga. (See page 313).

CHURCHES.—The Baptists were early here. Many belonged to a church near Chautauqua lake formed in 1808. The first services were held by Rev. Joy Handy in March, 1814, at Jonathan Bugbee's house. The church above mentioned was formed into two in 1817, one of which in April, 1821, became the Baptist Church of Stockton, and in October, 1821, the First Baptist Congregational Society was incorporated, and received the grant of 50 acres of land offered to each of the first two churches by the Holland Land Company. The settlers in Bear Creek valley held meetings in 1815, and March 12, 1817, organized at Delanti the "Third Baptist Church of Chautauqua." Cassadaga Baptist church was organized May 8, 1834. These societies have done good work in the Master's cause. A Congregational church was organized as early as 1815. The Methodists had foothold here about 1825 and have held meetings continuously since. The church at Oregon was organized in 1839 or 1840. The Christian church at Delanti was formed in 1825. There are representatives of other denominations residing here. The Universalists and United Brethren have had societies here since 1850.

CASSADAGA LAKE FREE ASSOCIATION.—"Lily Dale" is the name of the grounds of this association. These grounds are in Stockton and beautifully situated on a tract of land called "The Island," and which was once actually an island. The waters which surrounded it have now diminished to four beautiful lakes, connected by narrow channels, usually called the Lower, Middle, Upper and Mud lakes. Lily Dale is, perhaps, the most important assembling place in the United States of those who believe in the possibility of intercourse with the invisible world. The large summer gathering here of people from distant parts of the country, the pleasant scenery and fine grounds, the singular and unique program of entertainments, each year improving in its intellectual quality, all contribute to make Lily Dale a place of unusual interest. Some of the many spiritualist camping grounds have had longer existence than Lily Dale, but none have more legitimate claim to hold the leading place, for, in its immediate vicinity, in the little village of Laona, occurred nearly the earliest movement in the history of Spiritualism. To this movement Lily Dale owes its origin. Before the "Rochester knockings," and as early as the winter of 1844-5, Dr. Moran lectured to the people of Laona upon mesmerism and animal magnetism, and a number of the citizens had given their attention to these and kindred subjects, until their minds had become ripe to receive Spiritualism. Among those were William Johnson and Jeremiah F. Carter. Mr. Carter and Miss C. A. Ramsdell became well-known mesmeric "subjects," and the latter a "medium," before spiritualism was known. In 1850, two years after "spirit rappings" began in the Fox family, Miss Harriet M. Doolittle of Laona produced spirit raps, was controlled

to write, and entered into the clairvoyant trance. A little later there were many other mediums and believers at Laona, and it became a stronghold. For a quarter of a century meetings were held there, and undiminished interest taken. The "Laona Free Association," composed of Free Thinkers and Spiritualists, was organized soon after 1850, and the church of the Christian denomination purchased for their meetings which they made free to every belief. Among the early speakers were William Denton, who lectured upon geology, Andrew Jackson Davis, Elizabeth Lowe (Watson), Cora L. V. Scott (Richmond), Lyman C. Howe and others.

The Spiritualists of Laona and vicinity began to hold picnics at Willard Alden's grove upon the Cassadaga lakes nearly twenty-five years ago and Sunday, June 15, 1873, Alden's grove, Lyman C. Howe being the speaker, was dedicated to their use. Jeremiah F. Carter was the first to suggest the holding of camp-meetings. The first one held commenced Tuesday, September 11, 1877, and closed the following Sunday. The average attendance at the meetings was about 100 and 400 on Sunday. Lectures were delivered by Mrs. Watson, Lyman C. Howe and others. Camp-meetings were held until 1880. In 1879 an association was organized with A. S. Cobb as president; O. G. Chase, vice-president; Thomas J. Skidmore, treasurer; Joe W. Rood, secretary; which purchased from John and M. Fisher most of the present grounds, which were dedicated June 15, 1880. Mrs. E. L. Watson delivered the address. During the summer a two-story hotel and the first cottage (the Sage cottage) were erected and soon followed by others. August 7, the hotel was opened and the first meeting held, addressed by O. P. Kellog, Mrs. Amelia H. Colby and others. The new organization, named by Mrs. Colby "The Cassadaga Lake Free Association" has now continued with great success for 14 years. Thousands of people annually assemble there, many from great distances, and the fame of Cassadaga or "Lily Dale" has spread far and wide. Thomas J. Skidmore succeeded Mr. Cobb as president. The present board of trustees are Hon. A. Gaston, president; A. E. Gaston, secretary; T. J. Skidmore, treasurer; Maj. M. R. Rouse, H. W. Richardson, D. B. Merritt, Mrs. A. L. Pettingill and Mrs. M. H. Skidmore. In 1887 18 acres were added to the grounds and Lily Dale was set off as a new school district. In 1891 there were 125 cottages, the association property was valued at \$32,000 and the entire property at \$100,000. In 1893 the number of cottages was 215 and forty or more families were making it their permanent home. It has a good physician, water works, electric lights and all the conveniences of a modern town. Besides lectures, there are a children's lyceum, a class in physical culture and elocution, a class in spiritual science, a dancing academy and a library founded by Mrs. M. H. Skidmore. Excellent vocal and instrumental music have always been provided. Damon's band of Dunkirk and the Northwestern orchestra of Meadville, Pa., have been in

attendance for several seasons, and Belle Cole and other fine singers have delighted large audiences. Among the many speakers these have occupied the platform: Hon. A. B. French, Hon. Warren Chase, Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, Mrs. R. S. Lillie, O. P. Kellog, Hudson Tuttle, Prof. Bradford, Mrs. Clara Watson, Samuel Watson, Miss Jennie B. Hagan, George W. Taylor, A. B. Richmond, Rev. Anna Shaw, Susan B. Anthony, Hon. Sidney Dean and ex-Gov. John P. St. John. He who has attended the meetings at Lily Dale, whatever belief he may entertain respecting the truth of the opinions promulgated, cannot but be impressed with the sincerity and ability with which the speakers maintain their faith.

SOMETHING ABOUT SOME OF THE PEOPLE.—Jonathan Bugbee, Jr., son of Jonathan and Mary (Dean) Bugbee, was born in Woodstock, Conn., May 11, 1789. He was a pioneer settler of Stockton, and for many years a tavern-keeper. He had two sons and six daughters. Judge L. Bugbee, his second son, was born in Stockton, February 10, 1818, and lived on the old homestead. His father died in 1829, and Judge remained with his mother, assisting in the support of the family. He availed himself, however, of his opportunities for education, and when 17 taught school; when 22 he was elected commissioner of common schools, and when that office was abolished, he was appointed superintendent of schools, holding the office several years, also that of justice of the peace. He was for some time deputy collector of internal revenue. Mr. Bugbee was one of the founders and original members of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science and its treasurer until his death June 9, 1888. His paper, "Pioneer Homes in Chautauqua County," read before the society, is a most valuable acquisition to this work as being the most graphic pen picture written of early times. He also wrote an admirable history of Stockton, which should be published as a volume. Judge L. Bugbee married Mary Ann Flagg. Their children were Florence E., (dec.) who married Walter B. Horton, and J. Eugene.

John West, born in New Hampshire, February 5, 1790, came in May, 1811, to Chautauqua with his foster father, Philo Hopson, and assisted him in building a log cabin on the site of the brick blacksmith shop at Hartfield; this was the first building in that place. He afterwards assisted Hopson and William Bateman to build a sawmill on the inlet, which sawed boards the same season. In 1811 he and Dexter Barnes helped clear the land of the county poorhouse farm, and soon after he assisted to cut a road for the Holland Land Company from Gerry into Cattaraugus county. Mr. West married Martha Barnhart. Their children were Hiram, Katherine (married Samuel Bradt), Lewis, Clark (born May 27, 1819, married Jane F. Rolph), Henrietta (married Monroe Pierce), David, William, John, Eliza (married Samuel Ames), Martha (married Hiram Morse).

Walter Perrin, born in Woodstock, Conn., May 19, 1806, came to Chau-

tauqua in 1831, remained until fall, then went to Woodstock, married Lucy Dorsett November 22, 1831, immediately returned and settled upon his farm near Centralia, where he resided until his death, June 5, 1880. Mrs. Perrin died April 2, 1891, aged 85. Of six children two lived to manhood. Cassius B., born April 26, 1845, married Lucy, daughter of Samuel Crissey; she died January 12, 1891, leaving one daughter, Edith Fenn; Mr. Perrin owns and occupies the old homestead; Dwight Perrin, born July 13, 1847, resides in Jamestown.

Sawyer Phillips, son of Philip Phillips, born in Ashfield, Mass., in 1791, came to Stockton in 1815 with Aaron Smith and Daniel Whitman. They made this journey on foot. They went east and the next spring returned with two ox teams, bringing their parents and their families. Sawyer Phillips, in 1818, married Jane, daughter of Benjamin Parker of Ellery. Their children, all born on the old homestead near Cassadaga now owned by Allen Putnam, were: 1, Alonzo, born in 1821, died in 1826; 2, Thomas D., born in 1822, married Loretta Hartford. Their children were Sawyer, Charles and Mary. His wife died in 1847 and he married Sybil Fisher. He practiced dentistry in Cassadaga until his death in 1893; 3, Williston, born in 1824, died in Cassadaga. His daughter, Winifred, married Hon. John S. Lambert; 4, Alonzo P., married Fidelia, daughter of Elijah Woods. He is a physician and fruit raiser, and resides at Fredonia; 5, William W., born in 1828, resides near Cassadaga; 6, Charles, born in 1830, resides in Cassadaga; 7, Sawyer, born in 1831, died in 1854; 8, Joshua, born in 1833, died in 1834; 9, Philip, born in Stockton in 1834, married Olive M. Clark of Ohio. He is a well-known author and singer of sacred music. (See page 377); 10, Rosina, born in 1836, married Milton C. Beebe in 1862, a well-known architect; 11, Alphonzo R., died in infancy; 12, George H.; 13, Barney.

Calvin Warren, one of the earliest settlers and the first supervisor, settled 1½ miles north of Delanti. His son Chauncey was born in Windham county, Conn., in 1802, married Sally Knowlton in 1823. He succeeded to his father's farm. He was six years supervisor of Stockton, and an esteemed citizen. He left three sons: 1, Amos K., distinguished for his energy and business ability. He was the pioneer of Stockton to apply improved implements and machinery to agriculture. In 1864 he was elected sheriff and removed to Mayville. He was active in the construction of the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh railroad. His chief work was his service in connection with Bishop Vincent in making Chautauqua lake a popular resort and watering place, and in building up the Chautauqua Assembly grounds. In 1845 he married Helen A. Moore. Their only child, Sarah D., died young. Mr. Warren died June 19, 1883. 2, J. Webb Warren, born in 1830, in 1852 married Myra A. Grant. They have one son, Chauncey G. 3, Lucian C. Warren, born May

2, 1833, studied law with Hon. Austin Smith and at the Albany law school, was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1856, and practiced in Stockton. He has been supervisor seven years. Chiefly through his efforts while on the board of supervisors was the care of the poor made a town instead of a county charge. He was also a member of the commission whose report was decisive in the celebrated case of the appeal of the town of Ellery from its assessments. In 1860 he married Mary A., daughter of Jason Crissey. They had four children: Miner S., Minnie D., Archie D. and Lucian J. The eldest died at the age of ten years.

Chauncey Goodrich, born in Middlebury, Vt., December 17, 1803, in 1822 settled on lot 22, about two miles southwest of Delanti. He married Phebe Rogers of Stockton. Mr. Goodrich died in 1893. "He was prompt and honest in all his dealings with his fellow men." Mrs. Goodrich died in 1880 aged 75. Their children were Betsey Ann, who married John E. Hassett, Milo, married Emily Babcock, Henry R., married Martha Geer, Ellen, married Henry Q. Ames of Sherman, Alice M., married Levi N. Flint. Corydon Goodrich, the youngest son, was born in Stockton December 15, 1838. In his early life he was engaged as an oil operator, and afterwards was in the U. S. service in the civil war. He returned to Stockton from the west in 1877, and has since resided upon and owned the old homestead and followed dairying. December 15, 1861, he married Nancy Ann King of Union City, Pa. Their children are Henry C., who married Ida, daughter of Charles Briggs, and Chauncey G., who married Myrtie Woodcock. A son, DeForest, died aged twelve years.

Abner Putman, born in Buckland, Mass., July 28, 1794, was the son of Lieut. William Putnam, and a descendant of John Putman, born in England in 1582. He married Vesta Mallory, April 28, 1818, and soon after started with his wife and household goods for the Holland Purchase. He went with an ox team and was six weeks performing the journey, arriving at Stockton June 18, 1818. He settled on Cassadaga creek south of the lake, where he lived until his death; August 27, 1862. Mrs. Putman died May 18, 1872. Their sons were: Elisha, William M., Richmond, Allen, Edwin, Corydon. Allen Putman, son of Abner, was born April 3, 1824. He began teaching when 18 and was successful. About 1850 he purchased the Phillips farm near Cassadaga, upon which he has since resided. June 20, 1849, he married Martha A. Walker. She died July 8, 1859. September 19, 1860, he married Marilla R. Smith. She died April 19, 1866. April 20, 1869, he married Amelia M. Wood. His surviving children are Virginia, Estella, Clayton S. and Clesson A. Edwin Putnam, son of Abner, born in Stockton, March 24, 1828, married Harriet, daughter of Rev. Arah Irons. Mr. and Mrs. Putman are both dead. Their children are William A., (see page 597), and Mary Elvira, who was born February 20, 1857, and October 28, 1880, married

William H., son of Luther D. Roberts, who lived on Harmon Hill in Pomfret, and grandson of William S. Roberts, who was born in Binghamton, Vt., came to Pomfret in 1815, and assisted in clearing off the park in Fredonia. He died in Michigan.

Harlow Crissey was born in December, 1802. His grandfather, John Crissey, was born in Massachusetts in 1700 and married Martha Davenport in July, 1731. They had six sons, three of whom came in 1815. Among them was Samuel, the father of Harlow. Samuel, born March 2, 1771, married Lucy Grosvenor of Fairfax, Vt., and settled on lot 39, north of Delanti, where he resided until his death March 1, 1848. He was one of the founders of the Delanti Baptist church and served it occasionally as a preacher. Harlow Crissey came with his father. He taught school a few years and then became a successful farmer. He has been supervisor and justice of the peace. He married Anna, a daughter of Samuel Shepard. Their children were: 1, Newton, born April 6, 1828, married Cynthia R. Miller, has been a farmer, is now a resident of Jamestown and has been several terms supervisor of Stockton; 2, Samuel S., married Mary A. Leonard and resides in Fredonia; 3, Seward M., born April 9, 1839, married Lucy Wood and is a farmer; 4, Elverton B., born June 23, 1843, married Mary Langworthy and is a banker at Jamestown. Harlow Crissey died in 1892. Mrs. Anna (Shepard) Crissey died in August, 1894. "She had been a member of the Baptist church in Stockton 68 years, always active, gifted and faithful."

LAWYERS.—Lucian C. Warren. (See sketch.) C. Frank Chapman was born at Woodstock, Windham county, Conn., February 10, 1851. He received his legal education at the law department of Union University at Albany, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in April, 1876. Upon his return from Albany he and Hon. Obed Edson formed the firm of Edson & Chapman with offices at Sinclairville. This firm continued two years. Mr. Chapman then practiced in Sinclairville until September, 1891, when he removed to his farm in Stockton, which town he has represented several terms on the board of Supervisors. F. A. Teed is given as a lawyer in the calendar.

SUPERVISORS.—1821-2, Calvin Warren; 1823-4-5, Henry Walker; 1826, Calvin Warren; 1827, W. Ellsworth; 1828, Aaron Lyon; 1829-30, Hiram Lazell; 1831-2, W. Ellsworth; 1833, John Grant; 1834, A. Lyon; 1835, John Grant; 1836-7, Calvin Smith; 1838-9, Chauncey Warren; 1840-1, Delos Beebe; 1842, Philip Lazell; 1843-4, Thomas Rolph; 1845, Chauncey Warren; 1846, Eleazer Flagg, Jr.; 1847, Chauncey Warren; 1848-9-50-1-2-3, Milton Smith; 1854, George S. Harrison; 1855, Judge L. Bugbee; 1856, Ebenezer Moon; 1857-8, W. P. Burdick; 1859, Judge L. Bugbee; 1860-1, Philip Lazell; 1862-3, Merrill Crissey; 1864-5, Harlow Crissey; 1866-7, Eliphalet Mitchell; 1868-9, Chauncey Warren; 1870-1, Walker Parkhurst; 1872-3, Joseph E. Batchellor; 1874-5-6-7-8-9, Lucian C. Warren; 1880-1, Charles W. Chapman; 1882-3, Jay A. Flagg; 1884, Darius G. Pickett; 1885, P. M. Miller; 1886-7-8-9, Newton Crissey; 1890, Lucian C. Warren; 1891, Charles D. Payne; 1892-3-4, C. Frank Chapman.

VILLENOVA.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

BY WM. S. BLAISDELL.

VILLENOVA (new village) is an agricultural town containing 22,826 acres, and was originally the south part of Hanover, from which it was set off January 24, 1823, and it now comprises township 5, range 10. The surface, broken and hilly in the north part, allows the formation of small streams, which, with the outlets of Mud lake and East Mud lake, blend in the waters of the two branches of Conewango creek that unite near the southeast corner. Villenova shares with Arkwright in the possession of Mud lake, while, near the Hanover line, East Mud lake is all within this town. The highest summit attains an altitude of 1,400 feet above tide water. The land is well adapted to dairying. Large quantities of apples were raised. In the southern part the land is rolling, and the soil throughout the town is a clay and gravelly loam. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1893 was \$446,360, with a total tax of \$3,955.46. The waters of the streams has in past years furnished power for several pioneer grist and sawmills. The population has maintained more steadiness than most farming towns away from railroad lines during the many changes of the last 60 years, being in 1835, 1,453; 1845, 1,531; 1855, 1,413; 1865, 1,505; 1875, 1,438; 1880, 1,446; 1892, 1,182.

The settlement was commenced early and by settlers who imparted a healthy tone to the character of the town, and whose influence has been strongly felt for good down to the present. They were Christian people, exemplary and conscientious, of good New England stock. John Kent, a native of Royalton, Vt., came from Cortland county, and purchased lands in 1809 and aided Daniel Whipple to secure his location. Mr. Kent remained, and in the spring of 1810 Daniel Whipple, John and Eli Arnold, natives of Great Barrington, Mass., brought their families. Kent settled on lot 2, Whipple on lot 3, Arnold on lot 19. William and Benjamin Barrows and Roderick Wells came in 1811. Near the same time came Charles Mather, Captain Sweet and Nathaniel Bowen. Bowen went as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was killed in the battle of Buffalo in 1813. Ezra Puffer came in 1812 from Sudbury, Mass. He was a man of some culture, a lover of books, and a practical surveyor. He laid out most of the roads, run out

many of the lines, was the first justice of the peace and drew most of the legal papers in the town for years. After over 30 years residence here he moved to Indiana. Villeroy Balcom, also from Sudbury, Mass., and Ezra Corbett from Mendon, Mass., came in 1815. William Pierce came in 1815 and settled on lot 19. Eldad Corbett, Jr., settled on lot 11 in June, 1815. Charles Wright came in 1816. He came from Herkimer county. He had four brothers, two of whom, Augustin and Lewis, settled respectively on lots 52 and 20 in 1817, and two, Daniel and Sylvanus, settled in 1818 on lot 20. All of the Wrights save Lewis have descendants in the county. The business center later called Villenova, was formed at the crossing of the roads on lot 19 near the line of lot 20, and took the name of Wright's corners, and was quite a place of trade. The first store was established here in 1828 by Grover & Norris, and the first inn in 1829 by V. Balcom. Balcom was the first postmaster, also justice and supervisor.

Other early settlers were: James Congdon on lot 44, in 1817 with sons Amos, Ichabod, Lewis; Auren G. Smith and brother came in 1819, bought lot 43 and first developed the power at Hamlet, building a sawmill there, later known as Orton's mills; P. T. Judd on lot 27; Asahel Hills located first on lot 52, later on 36; John Spencer on lot 43; Allen L. Brunson came in 1838 from Cherry Creek. He was constable for 23 years; Jesse Goldthwait settled on lot 4; Gamaliel Collins, for many years a justice, settled on lot 22; Alexander Gillett was early on lot 16; George Wilson, a wagon-maker, settled at Hamlet early. He was "justice" many years; John Flucker settled on lot 5; Noah Strong bought lot 64 in 1822 and made it his home for life; Samuel Geer early settled on lot 48, which he bought in 1825; John Stillwell settled on lot 63 in 1827; John Pope early on lot 56; John Ferry on lot 54; Isaac Covey, and sons Hoel, Dr. Medad S., Henry and George settled early on lot 53; John Hamlin on lot 38, O. S. Harmon also on 38, Daniel Ball also on lot 38.

John Eastman settled on lot 39, William Burke on lot 31, David Crowell on lot 36. The Crowells were a numerous family. Solomon and Abraham, brothers of David, also lived in the center of the town. Isaac and Joseph Cummings settled on lot 37. Benjamin Vincent, a blacksmith, settled early in the south part of the town. Mark Markham settled on lot 25, and John Denison on the same lot. George B. Aldrich settled first on lot 51, afterwards on lot 25. William J. Straight settled on lot 58 in 1822 and died there in 1893. Thomas Howard settled on lot 50, bought in December, 1828. Daniel Ruttenbur was early on lot 41. James Cook settled about 1830 on lot 19, bought by Ezra Puffer in 1809. Paul Cushman was early on lot 18, and Isaac Phillips on lot 41.

In 1828 the Holland Land Company sold all the lands then held by it in ranges 10 and 11, and in township 1, range 12 (excepting the town of Gerry)

to the Cherry Valley Company, composed of James O. Morse, Levi Beardsley, and Alvin Stewart. 5,246 acres were in Villenova. John and John P. Kent, and John Dighton cut a road through the virgin forest from Kent's mill, Villenova, to Kennedyville through Cherry Creek on contract for the Holland Land Company. They were paid ten dollars a mile. The road followed the Indian trail down the Conewango. The Kents also cut a road from Kent's mill southwest to Sinclairville soon after 1812. Gardner Crandall and Isaac Curtis settled on this road in 1816. The first birth was that of Electa, daughter of Daniel Whipple, May 5, 1812. The first marriage was James Maffitt to Mary Dighton. The first school was taught by a Mrs. Battles in 1815 in her dwelling near Wright's Corners. Hamlet, on the west branch of Conewango creek, is the principal business center, and has been for 40 years. In 1870 it contained 2 churches, a hotel, four stores, a cheese factory, a saw-mill, blacksmith, wagon and shoe shops. The first store was kept by Daniel Cross and Asahel Goodyear. The first mill here was built by Auren G. and Nathaniel Smith, and a gristmill was commenced by Stephen Landers and completed by Crowell & Shephard. Kent's mill in early days was said to be the head of navigation of the Conewango. Its busy days are long since over. The mill has gone and "a rural quiet fills the air." Nathan Worden built a sawmill a mile and a half from Hamlet, and for many years a sawmill and gristmill have been operated there, Eri M. Sanderson and son, Horace, being the latest proprietors.

Nathaniel Warner, a native of Connecticut, was born July 4, 1767, and was married July 4, 1790, to Lucinda Avery, who was born in November, 1771, in Stonington. They removed from Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., to Villenova with their family, and settled on lot 35, near Hamlet, bought in 1820, where he resided until his death in 1847. Their children were: Reuben, Judah, who settled on lot 44, where he died August 3, 1832, Obadiah, Dema, Nathaniel, Jr., Jeremiah, Abigail, Lucinda, Reuben. Obadiah Warner was born in Litchfield, N. Y., May 19, 1795, and married February 6, 1821, Rebecca Nunn, who was born April 13, 1799, at Stonington, Conn. He removed to this town in 1822, and resided at Hamlet. His children were: Harriet, George, Mariett, Charles O., Jerome, Lucinda, Samuel N., Lura A., Polly, Polly A. Among the numerous descendants of the worthy pioneer, Nathaniel Warner, is George W. Warner, a farmer at Hamlet.

Austin Pierce, a native of Vermont, removed with his father in 1810 to Pitcher, Chenango county, N. Y., where he studied medicine with Dr. David McWhorter, attended lectures at Fairfield, N. Y., and was licensed as a physician by the Herkimer County Medical Society in 1829. He located the same year in Villenova, where he remained until his death.

John Dye, from Chenango county, made his home in Villenova when it was a small settlement. He located on lot 20; here he built his dwelling,

cleared and cultivated his land. He was married twice and had a family of fourteen sons and four daughters. He resided here until his death, and left numerous descendants in the town and county. His sons were John, Avery, Asa, Harry, George, Elias, Daniel, Ledyard, Joseph, Lafayette, Abel, Thomas, A. Jackson and Elisha. A. Jackson Dye married Hulda Wright. Their children were Nancy, Glen, Edward, Alice and Nelson. Mr. Dye is a farmer at Villenova.

Elisha Searl, a native of Massachusetts, came from Madison county to Villenova in 1832, and located on lot 22 where he died in 1852. His children were Nelson, Wellington, who settled on lot 23, Nathan, Frederick, Tyler H., Alvira (Mrs. Benjamin Vincent) and Emeline (Mrs. Chauncey R. Smith). Tyler H. Searl, a lifelong farmer on the old homestead, was born in Massachusetts in 1822. He has been prominent in town affairs, having been superintendent of schools, supervisor of his town for many years, and held other offices. He married Jane Ostrom. His son, William E., adopted merchandising as his business, and Fred E. followed the vocation of his father and grandfather.

CHURCHES.—*Methodism.* In 1810 ten members forming an entire class consisting of the families of John Kent, John Arnold and Eli Arnold settled at Villenova. John and Eli Arnold were local preachers of this denomination. The same year they sent a delegate to the Genesee conference, then holding its session in a barn at Lyons, asking for preaching. Three preachers were sent, "Billy" Brown was one. He was a peculiar man, remarkable for his great faith, and gift in prayer, and his fancy for odd passages in Scripture. There is no authentic account of his labors. Elijah Metcalf, another, had no defined territory, or did not keep to its lines, preaching as far away as Warren, Pa. From this time Methodism had a home in Villenova. John Arnold's wife died in 1813, and he joined the Genesee conference and devoted his life to the ministry. Eli Arnold was a local preacher for over 60 years, and "was highly esteemed for his exemplary Christian life." Roderick Wells, another early settler, was noted for his piety and Christian zeal. Nearly all of the pioneers of the town were Christians, and held religious meetings in private houses, generally at Daniel Whipple's. In 1812 the Methodists formed the first church here.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hamlet originated in the formation of a class December 25, 1823, by Elder Daniel Prosser. The class consisted of Polly Smith, Obadiah Warner, Rebecca Warner, Taylor Judd, Polly Judd, Lewis Barmore, Maria Barmore, Diadema Warner, Lura Nunn, Polly Baker, Hiram Kingsley, Milton Foot, Lois Foot and Brinty Congdon. A class had been previously formed at Wright's corners, which was merged in the society at Hamlet. Among the early circuit preachers were John P. Kent, John Buel, Richard Wright, James Ayres. Their meetings were first held in

dwellings and barns. A house of worship was built in 1836. Present minister, Rev. Mr. Elkins.

A Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized in 1858, with 20 members, by Rev. Mr. Sibley, the first pastor.

The Freewill Baptist Church was organized in 1826 by Rev. Thomas Grinnell, with these members: Enos Bronson and wife, Judah Warner and wife, Russell O. Smith and wife, Mrs. Stevens and Amy Blackmar. The first house of worship was built in 1839. The first parsonage was built in 1867. Rev. Washington Shepard was one of the early pastors, serving the church for many years, and was a highly respected and worthy servant of the Lord. Rev. George E. Ford is the present pastor.

The first townmeeting in Villenova was held in the year 1823. These officers were elected: Supervisor, Ezra Puffer; town clerk, Milton Foot; assessors, Daniel Wright, Isaiah Martin, Villeroy Balcom; collector, Charles Wright; overseers of poor, Alvah Simons, Nathaniel Warner; com'rs. of highways, Nathaniel Smith, Stephen P. Kinsley; constables, Auren G. Smith, Charles Wright; com'rs. of schools, Daniel Wright, Alvah Simons, John Weaver; inspectors of schools, Hiram Kinsley, Ezra Puffer, Milton Foot.

SUPERVISORS.—1823-24, Ezra Puffer; 1825-26-27-28-29-30, Villeroy Balcom; 1831, Daniel Wright; 1832, Villeroy Balcom; 1833, Henry Allen; 1834-35-36, Austin Pierce; 1837, John C. Dibble; 1838, Luthur Pierce; 1839, Austin Pierce; 1840, Nathan Gurney; 1841, Daniel Wright; 1842-43, Joseph G. Hopkins; 1844, Nathan Gurney; 1845-46-47, George Hopkins; 1848, Villeroy Balcom; 1849, Austin Pierce; 1850-51, Timothy G. Walker; 1852, Martin Crowell; 1853, Hiram Cornell; 1854-55, Martin Crowell; 1856-57, James Wright; 1858-59-60-61-62, Martin Crowell; 1863, Horace Burgess; 1864, M. S. Corey; 1865-66-67, Martin Crowell; 1868-69, Tyler H. Searl; 1870, Horatio G. Pope; 1871, Rollin L. Shepard; 1872-73, Tyler H. Searl; 1874, Julius A. Terry; 1875-76, David S. Bennett; 1877, Rollin L. Shepard; 1878, Tyler H. Searl; 1879, Manley M. Sessions; 1880, Tyler H. Searl; 1881, Eugene A. Dye; 1882, Horace Sanderson; 1883-84-85-86, Hamilton B. Parker; 1887, William E. Judd; 1888-89, Frank M. Waite; 1890-91, Hamilton B. Parker; 1892-93, Austin P. Jay; 1894, Albert H. Libbey.

CHERRY CREEK.

BY WM. S. BLAISDELL.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

CHERRY CREEK was formed from Ellington May 4, 1829, and comprises township 4, range 10, of the Holland Company's surveys. In the east part are several swamps. The soil is clay and gravelly loam. Conewango creek passes southerly through the town, nearly to its east border, and receives the waters of Cherry creek about a mile southeasterly from the village of Cherry Creek. The surface is hilly in the west and northwest and rolling in the south. Cherry Creek village is a little east of the center of the town; has one postoffice. Its population is about 800.

The first settlement in the town was made by Joseph M. Kent on lot 9, in the spring of 1815. He was a native of Royalton, Vt., and, after having resided successively in Herkimer and Onondaga counties, removed to Gerry, (now Cherry Creek). He came with a wife and seven children, one of whom Ara W., resides in town. (See page 249). Mr. Kent, his son George, Nancy, his eldest daughter, and John P. Kent, a nephew, cleared the first land cleared in the town, and raised from it the first crop of potatoes in the town the same year. The next spring, destitute of provisions and money, he felled a pine tree, the stump of which still remains, and made from the trunk a canoe 60 feet in length, launched it in Conewango river, put into it about 1,500 pounds of maple sugar and some black salts, and ran it down to Pittsburgh. He there exchanged his cargo for flour, pork, salt, and with the help of his son, George, pushed his vessel with pike poles back to Cherry Creek, having been absent three weeks. The family during his absence subsisted chiefly on sugar and milk. Joshua Bentley, Jr., was the second settler. He settled on lot 15, September 1, 1815. He had located in Ellery about 1808. He was one of the surveyors that ran the lines in this part of the county prior to its settlement. The center of the township was found in the survey to be on a little island in the stream, where there was a small, red-cherry tree. Mr. Bentley cut it down, made a stake of it, drove it down and named the stream "Cherry creek," which gave the name to the town. Mr. Bentley enjoyed forest life and scenery. After several years of "life in the woods," it was suddenly embittered by a most distressing bereavement. (See page 285).

Cherry Creek's first road was cut out by John Kent, brother of Joseph

M., one of the first purchasers of land in Villenova. In the spring of 1810 he built his house on the old Indian camping grounds, at the headwaters of the Conewango. He also built the first sawmill and gristmill in the eastern part of the county. The Indian trail from the Cattaraugus reservation to the Allegany passed down the Conewango valley its entire length through Villenova, Cherry Creek, Ellington, Poland, Pine Grove and North Warren, Pa. Where this trail crossed the farm now owned by W. S. Blaisdell, were two large springs where the Indians had a camp with a stone fireplace. This camp was almost continuously occupied by parties of Indians, who stopped to fish and hunt as they passed either north or south.

John P. Kent, a son, and John Dighton, in the summer of 1812, cut out the first road through the heavy forest from Kent's mill in Villenova, 16 miles through Cherry Creek to Kennedyville, for which they received from the Holland Company ten dollars per mile. This road followed the line of the Conewango valley on the Indian trail running on the west side of the village, Mrs. Robertson's residence and G. Frank Lapham's residence stand squarely on the old track; thence southeasterly near the Ira Bassett place. The present traveled north and south road is on higher land. This road crosses the old road near Kilbourn's mill, intersecting it again at the Bassett place. Three years later they cut out another road across the town to Sinclairville, branching off from the old road on lot 16 in Cherry Creek, taking a southwesterly line, passing the homes of Gardner Crandall and Isaac Curtis on lot 23. At that time they were the only residents in town on this road. Mr. Kent desired straight roads if they did run across lots, hence this road was cut out over the highest hills and deepest valleys, from near where Geo. B. Tanner settled in 1824, over the highest hill in town to the John D. Mount farm and the Myron Field farm into Charlotte, then down the hill to Sinclairville, here intersecting a road leading to Charlotte Center. This has been known as the old Kent road, and is now called Kent street by Sinclairville people.

Gardner Crandall and Isaac Curtis had each purchased 100 acres on lot 23, and Mr. Crandall built a log house 26x20, and in the spring of 1816 both families moved into it and lived there until Mr. Curtis could build. Mr. Crandall lived many years in Cherry Creek, and became the father of 22 children by two wives. Isaac Curtis and his family are all gone except a distant relative who now owns the farm. Stephen Curtis, a brother of Isaac, settled on adjoining land, and left two sons, Henry L. and John H. Curtis. James Marks, the next purchaser of land in Cherry Creek, (his deed calling for 160 acres in the south part of lot 20, bearing date October 20, 1815), built his modest 18x18 log house covered with bark and without any floor, and moved in, his furniture consisting of an axe, a gun and a baking "kittle." This was the first house built in the now incorporated village of Cherry

Creek. His house soon after became unoccupied, and remained so until about 1824; it was then fitted up for a schoolhouse for the first school taught in the village. Its teacher, Angeline Pickering, became the wife of John Babcock and settled in Busti.

In May, 1816, Barber Babcock on lot 19, Ely D. Pendleton on lot 20, and Reuben Cheney lot 18, became settlers of Cherry Creek, lived here many years, raised families, cleared up farms and made homes. In June, 1817, Elam Edson, William Weaver on lot 18, Rufus Hitchcock and Hiram Hill on lot 49, John Smith lot 17, Henry Babcock lot 20, Nathaniel Gibbs, Jr., lot 11, Eliphalet W. Wilcox lot 17, Robert Page lot 28, were settlers. Daniel Hadley from Vermont came with his family to this county November 9, 1817. Three of his sons settled in Cherry Creek, Niles and Alvah on parts of lot 41, John P. on lot 27 near the village. He married the daughter of Robert James, also an early settler. Three sons survive him: Almanson, George and Darius. He took an active part in laying out and cutting out early roads in Cherry Creek, and in getting the town set off from Ellington in 1829. He also frequently served in town offices, and was town clerk at the time of his death. He held the militia offices from corporal to major.

In the southwest part of the town lived Alvah Hadley, whose son, Ozro A., was for a time acting governor of Arkansas, and Niles Hadley, who lived and died on his early purchased home. Two sons, Daniel and Joseph, remain on the old homestead. Also settled here Mr. Ward and his sons, William, On, and Ai; Hudson Smith, John Howard, Nathaniel Dunham, Arthur Hines, Addison Phillips, John Luce, Reuben A. Bullock, Myron Field, Horatio Hill. Joseph Price on lot 42, had 3 sons: John, Lawrence and David. Abraham T. Andrus settled where John D. Mount now lives. In the northwest part were: John Bartlett, Ira B. Tanner, Alvah Bannister, Elkanah Steward, Oliver Carpenter, Anson Newton, Wilbur Burdick, John Essex, J. Richardson, Eben Abbey, Putnam Farrington, a general in the war of 1812, one of whose sons, Tompkins, remains on the old homestead. Ora Parks, who settled in 1824 on lot 37 three miles in the woods from neighbors, cleared his farm, raised a large family. Enos A. Brownson came from Connecticut and settled on lot 56 near the north line in 1825, where he died in 1858. His sons were William, Horace, Allen L., Monson M.

In a little settlement at Shattuck's schoolhouse was made the first attempt at a village in the town in the spring of 1820 on lot 34. Here settled Robert James, Montgomery Evans, Norton Still, David Myers, Horatio Hill, Demas Stone, Robert James, Jr., and Randall Spencer, who held the first Methodist classmeetings in his house for a number of years. A burying ground was soon laid out. Pliny Shattuck opened a blacksmith shop here in 1831.* The hopes of having a village at this point were soon blasted.

*His grandson, Jerome B. Shattuck, built the first silo in this section in 1890. Several years ago he com-

George H. Frost, from Rensselaer county, came in 1823, and built the second house in what is now the village of Cherry Creek on the south part of lot 20, (land taken up by James Marks in 1815). Mr. Frost became the first settler with a family in the village, kept the first tavern, and was the first postmaster. He afterward kept a store, later lived on a farm, but returned to the village and died in 1873. He had been for several years supervisor. His children were George N., who was supervisor for years; Charles (dec.); Ishun; Selina; Fidelia (dec.); Eliza; Mary; Emeline; Lillis; Isadore; Helen.

William Green, Almeron Bly, Elam Edson, Ira Bassett, John Bovee, Rolins Kilbourn, Harvey James, Aaron Bartlett, John P. Hadley, Thomas Berry, Cyrus Thatcher and Alfred Goodrich were early settlers in the village. In the vicinity of the village were Michael Page, Eddy Weatherly, Jotham Godfrey, Stephen Blaisdell, Julius Gibbs, Henry Babcock, William Kilbourn, and Thomas Carter, who established a tannery with a shoe shop. In the central part, Robert James settled in 1820 on lot 36 and died there. Of his sons, Robert J., was supervisor in 1831 and 1832, Jonathan was a physician. Thomas Mount brought a wife and 14 children from New Jersey. Of them, Ezekiel, John, Hezekiah, Furman, Samuel and Rebecca, (Mrs. A. F. Robbins) reside here. Anthony Morian settled on lot 44 in 1835 and now resides in the village.

In the southeast part Wanton King settled on lot 9 in 1820. His sons are Thomas, Ward, Obadiah. On lot 18 Josiah Crum settled. His three daughters live in the village. Eason Matteson located on lot 18 in 1820. His sons John and James live in the village, Almanson in Chicago. In the south part the early settlers were: Daniel Waggoner, Isaac C. Brown, William S. Bullock, Moses Ells, Clark Losee, George W. Hitchcock. Job Eddy settled on lot 23 in the northeast part in 1820. Thomas Wilcox from Hanover was an early settler, first on lot 17 in 1819, on lot 21 in 1824, and on lot 24 in 1829, where he died. He was noted for his industry and for clearing much land. His sons were Daniel, Erastus, Alfred and Harlow. A daughter lives in the village. James Carr settled in 1823 on lot 15, land bought of Joshua Bentley, Jr., and afterwards kept store in the village. He was supervisor of Ellington in 1828 and 1829, and the first supervisor of Cherry Creek. He had one son, Andrew, J. Wm. G. Carr came in October, 1829, with wife and two children, and settled on lot 15. Jairus Nash from Stephentown, an early school teacher, settled on lot 23. His son, William, resides on the homestead. Jared Ingalls located on all of lot 22 in 1825, and built a sawmill. Daniel B. Parsons, from Madison county, settled in 1850 on lot 23, where he died. Both he and his son, Reuben W., have been super-

mened winter dairying and now milks 40 Jersey and high grade cows, uses the separator process, and his butter brings a high price. In 1893 the state commissioners of exhibits at the Chicago Exposition selected him as one whose products would properly represent New York. His butter took second place among 153 exhibits, was awarded two premiums, and stood 98 in a scale of 100.

visors. William Weaver in 1817 settled on lot 18; a few years after on lot 14, where he died. On Powers hill George Sheffield settled on lot 29. His sons were: Aaron, Hiram, Alanson and Judson. Daniel Powers, a son-in-law, from whom the hill takes its name, settled on the same lot, 29.

The first birth in town was that of Lydia, daughter of Joseph M. and Patty Kent, in 1816. She married Hon. C. B. Green of Ellington. The first marriage was James Battles to Rachel, daughter of Daniel Hadley, June 6, 1819. The first death was that of Rufus Hitchcock in 1820. He fell from the roof of his house just as he had completed it and fractured his skull. The first school taught was by Reuben Cheney in the south part of the town. The first merchant in Cherry Creek was Seth Grover, who started in trade in 1831. He had in connection with his store an ashery and a pearling oven. Later, Cyrus Thatcher and Geo. H. Frost were in trade. Present merchants: O. E. Parsons and F. J. Shattuck & Co., drugs and medicines, M. Allen and F. F. Green, I. S. Benton, granite and marble works, and others.

Richard A. Hall was born in Cherry Creek May 12, 1864. His parents were Artimas and Elmira Hall. He was educated at the Fredonia Normal School and read law with Hon. George H. Frost and admitted to the bar at Buffalo June 5, 1889. He practiced law at Sherman, and November, 1890, he located at Cherry Creek.

G. Frank Lapham is engaged in insurance business.

The first resident physician, Horace Morgan, came in 1829. He was followed by Oliver B. Main, Edwin G. Bly, T. G. Walker and others. Among the early tailors were Jonathan Greenman and Russell Bartlett. Present one, Alfred A. Knapp. The first sawmill was built by Wm. Kilbourn in 1824 on Cherry creek near the village; he attached the next year a shop for making spinning-wheels, chairs, etc., to his mill. The second sawmill was built by Robert James and Wm. Green in 1833. The first gristmill was built by Hull Nickerson in 1828 near the site of Price's sawmill. It had one run of stones, and was used only for corn. In 1848 Joseph Kent built a gristmill with all modern appliances, with three runs of stones for grinding all kinds of grain. This mill was burned in 1869, and rebuilt in 1870 by Silas Vinton.

Immediately under the grocery store of George W. Brown a large spring bubbles up. In the early days of settlement this was much larger than now and overflowed quite an area of land. The deer found some attractive quality in the water not present in any other spring, and resorted here often and in numbers. This gave it the name of "The Deer Lick" by which it was long known.

Stephen Blaisdell was born in Gilford, N. H., August 7, 1786. When he was about 20 he made a public profession of religion, soon after commenced preaching, and traveled extensively in the New England states. He married

in Templeton, Mass., in 1810, Bathsheba Aldrich, born in March, 1788. He removed to Leyden, Vt. In March, 1824, he settled in Ellington, (then Gerry), on lot 29. In April, 1827, he removed to lot 28 in Cherry Creek. He was connected with the Christian denomination and was ordained to the ministry in 1808. His children were: Sarah Ann, (dec.); Eliza, (dec.); Amanda L., (dec.); William S., Bogardus A., (dec.); Napoleon L. Stephen Blaisdell died September 9, 1854.

Horatio Hill was born in Vermont in 1808. He settled here in 1817. He married Seviah Weatherly. He died in 1888. Their children were: Nelson H., Lucinda, Josephine, Austin O., Orseba, Nora L., Orton, Orin and Mary. Austin O. died in the late war.

Joseph Kent was born January 22, 1814, in Cortland county. He was brought here when three years old, and lived in Cherry Creek 70 years, and for much of that time was the "lumber king of the upper Conewango." He married, 1st, November 20, 1837, Maria Vedder. George A. S. Kent was their son. Mr. Kent married, 2d, in November, 1839, Rachel E. Vedder. They had two children, Mariam and Emory. This old pioneer, lumberman and farmer lived long and usefully, dying in 1887.

Charles A. Spencer, born in Oneida county, June 30, 1810, located here in 1833 as a tanner, at which trade he labored 15 years. He has filled very acceptably important offices, supervisor, superintendent of the county poor for 21 years, and justice of the peace 25 years. A genial old gentleman, at an advanced age and under the misfortune of loss of sight, he still keeps interest in affairs and a bright and cheerful heart. He married Selina, daughter of Geo. H. Frost, in 1840. They had two daughters, Frances, (Mrs. Melvin M. Mount), and Adelaide, (Mrs. Darwin M. Saunders).

CHURCHES.—*Methodist Episcopal Church*.—A class was formed as early as 1817. Among its members were Joseph M. and Patty Kent, Reuben Cheney, Barber Babcock and John Smith. Meetings were at first held at Mr. Kent's house. They were afterwards held at Randall Spencer's, two miles west of the village. Among the early class leaders were Randall Spencer and Robert James, Jr. The church was fully organized with seven members in 1857 by Rev. O. L. Mead. The first church property was bought in 1859. The present pastor is Rev. H. H. Clare.

A Christian Church was organized March 23, 1839. Seth S. Chase was chosen ruling elder, and Sullivan Gardner deacon and clerk. The members at organization were: Seth S. Chase, Sullivan Gardner, Putnam Farrington, Warren Skeels, Fanny Chase, Sally Carr, Lepha and Mary Weaver, Lucy Grover, Betsey King, Bathsheba Blaisdell, Harriet James. The church has no meetinghouse.

The Freewill Baptist Church was formed in 1826 by Rev. Thomas Grinnell, and is said to have been the earliest religious organization in the town,

and was composed of John P. Hadley and wife, Jotham Godfrey and wife, Betsey Hardy and Mrs. Gardner Crandall. The church built its first meeting-house in 1845. Rev. G. B. Southwick is pastor.

The First Baptist Church was formed February 5, 1831, as the "Branch Church of the Conewango Church." The constituent members were: Ira B. Tanner and wife, John Essex, Almeron Bly and wife, Samuel and Lydia Hodges, Covell and Carlana Nickerson, Daniel Osborne, Mercy Babcock, Betsey Matterson. In October Jared and Abigail Ingalls became members. In 1832 to form an independent church letters of admission were obtained from the Conewango church, and October 26, 1832, a council constituted "The First Baptist church of Cherry Creek." In January, 1833, the church elected Jarius Nash deacon, and Covell Nickerson clerk. Their first church edifice was dedicated January 11, 1849. Their first pastor was Rev. James Bennett; the present is Rev. Mr. Hankinson.

Cherry Creek Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 387.—In June, 1855, a dispensation was granted on petition of D. B. Parsons, John L. Safford, Curtis C. Denison, John Hubbard, Versal Farrington, together with these appointed officers: Wm. S. Blaisdell, W. M.; Alvah Billings, S. W.; Oliver B. Main, J. W.; George B. Aldrich, treasurer; George Hopkins, secretary. A charter was granted in June, 1856, with the above named officers. John O'Neal and R. W. Parsons became members while the lodge was under dispensation. Since 1856 its membership has increased to upwards of 100. Wm. S. Blaisdell was elected the first master, and was continued by reelection for seven years. October 10, 1856, the lodge occupied new lodge rooms, and September 16, 1891, the fine Masonic Hall in the Benton-Wilcox block was dedicated.

The Cherry Creek Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted April 6, 1852, David S. Forbes installing officer. Its first officers were John T. Clark, N. G.; Anthony Morian, V. G.; Silas Vinton, S.; O. C. Chase, T.; R. N. Tanner, P. S. Meetings for a while were suspended, but for some time great activity has been manifested and the lodge has a membership of about a hundred.

The Cherry Creek News, a Republican paper, bright, breezy and able, was established in 1880 by Charles J. Shultz.

The first townmeeting in Cherry Creek, after its organization in 1829, was held at the hotel of George H. Frost in March, 1830. James Carr was elected supervisor and Robert James town clerk. SUPERVISORS.—James Carr, 1830-33-36-40-46-52; Robert James, Jr., 1831-32; George H. Frost, 1834-35; Oliver Carpenter, 1837; Horace Bronson, 1838; Wm. G. Carr, 1839; Wm. Kilbourn, 1841-42-43; Archibald F. Robbins, 1844; Oliver B. Main, 1845-49-50; Charles A. Spencer, 1847-48; Joseph Kent, 1851-56; Daniel B. Parsons, 1853-54; Silas Vinton, 1855-59-60-68-71; Horatio Hill, 1857-58-64; Reuben W. Parsons, 1861-63-65; Anthony Morian, 1862-67; George N. Frost, 1866-69-72-73-75-77; Welcome C. Carpenter, 1870; Harry Billings, 1874; Wm. S. Blaisdell, 1878-79; James Richardson, 1880; S. A. Ferrin, 1881-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-91-92; W. F. Stetson, 1889; W. I. Phillips, 1890; R. A. Hall, 1893-94.

The officers of the village are: President, C. A. Mount; trustees, Isaac Benton, Wales Shepardson, H. C. Mount; street commissioner, H. P. Smith; clerk, Leroy Martin.

ELLINGTON.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

BY HON. THEODORE A. CASE.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

THE question as to who was the first actual settler in this town, as its boundaries are at present constituted, seems to be a matter of some little doubt, but the best of authorities agree that the first opening in the forest was made in the northeast part of the town on lot 7, and Joshua Bentley, Jr., is credited as being the first actual settler, although it is claimed and probably justly, that another party made a clearing and erected a cabin near the same locality a year or two in advance of Bentley, but remained only a short time. Mr. Bentley it appears belonged to a party of surveyors and originally came from Stephentown, Rensselaer county, this state, and in 1813, with the help of his wife, erected a rude log cabin on the east part of the lot above named, just west of the present site of Conewango Valley. His father, Joshua Bentley, settled on lot 15 in the present town of Cherry Creek about the same time. The father two years later articed a part of lot 16 in Ellington on the line of the "old Chautauqua road," erected a log house, and in it kept the first tavern ever kept in town. The descendants of the Bentleys became very numerous and many families of them still continue to reside in that part of the town and in the adjoining town of Cherry Creek. In April, 1815, Wyman Bugbee, a native of Connecticut, settled on lot 29 about one-half mile west of the present village of Ellington in the Clear creek valley, and in the same spring James Bates of Massachusetts settled on lot 48, erecting a log house which he converted into a tavern. In 1816 Samuel McConnell and Simon Lawrence settled in the town; the former came from Cayuga county and located on lot 47; the latter came with his family from Rutland county, Vermont, with an ox team, the journey occupying six weeks. He settled on lot 38, just west of Bugbee's, and after providing a shelter for his family proceeded to clear the the side-hill back of his house where he planted the first orchard in town; many of the trees are still standing. Simon Lawrence, Jr., born in 1817, still occupies the premises and was the first white male child born in the town. Benjamin Follet settled on lot 40 in 1816, and in the following year Ward King arrived from Massachusetts and

located on the northeast part of lot 16, and three years later built the first gristmill in the town. He fashioned the stones obtained from a neighboring quarry, using bleached factory cloth for the bolt, bringing the water to his mill through logs hewn for the purpose.

In 1818 Abner Bates settled on lots 48 and 50, Reuben Penhollow on lot 39, and Charles Thatcher on lot 64; the two former came from Massachusetts. In 1819 Ebenezer Green of Pittsfield, Mass., arrived after a journey of 30 days with an ox team and settled on lot 20, erecting the first cabin on the site of the present village of Ellington, and the same year made maple sugar on the site now used for the village park. In the years 1820-1 Rolli Rublee settled on lot 12, Harwood Boyden on lot 21, and Hiram Putman on lot 4. In 1822 the population was increased; among the new settlers were Enos Bush lot 1, Samuel Newton lot 46, Gardner Bentley and Benjamin Carr lot 16, James Leach lot 18, Amos Leach lot 11, Benjamin Livermore lot 1, Henry Abbey lot 32, Nathan Brown lot 37, David Gates lot 11, Henry Day lot 24, Seymour Saxton lot 18, Jeremiah West and John Leach lot 10, Z. L. Bemus lot 1, Ira Gates lot 13, and others. For several years following settlements were made in all parts of the town, but were generally on the line of the "old Chautauqua road" and along what is known as the county line road following the Conewango valley. Few settled in the Clear creek valley below the present village by reason of its being reserved. The first settlers were largely Vermont and Massachusetts people, who, in most every instance, drove through with ox teams bringing with them all their earthly possessions. To build up a home in the forest might have had its charms, but few at this day realize its toils and privations.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.—The first need of the early settler was a shelter for his family and something to eat and wear. To supply the first, Simon Lawrence as early as 1820 built the first sawmill, which was located on the bank of Clear creek on lot 30, and about the same time Ward King constructed the first gristmill, called in those days "Corn Cracker." Later, Elisha and Levi Beardsley built on Clear creek on lot 29, about one mile east of Lawrence's sawmill, another gristmill, and subsequently another was built on the same stream near Simon Lawrence's, by Henry Wheeler. Sawmills were afterwards built by Benj. Vail, John Stafford, Ira Day, A. Porter and Jonathan Slater, at different points in the town. In 1828 Elijah and Elliot Mason built and operated the first tannery, which subsequently became the property of Philip M. Smith, who conducted the business for several years. This was located near Clear Creek village. The next tannery was built a little later by Seth Hussey near Beardsley's gristmill in the village. This was subsequently operated by R. W. Gates, Lewis Leet and Harvey Nye. Enoch Jenkins also built a tannery in the village in 1830 which he managed for several years. About the latter date Lockwood & Co., started a cloth-

dressing establishment on Clear creek a little west of the village which later became the property of Alvah Bates and Joseph B. Nessel, who removed the business to the lower part of the village, and for many years followed wool-carding and cloth-dressing. The first store seems to have been established by Camp, Colvill & Holbrook in the loghouse erected by Joshua Bentley, and used by him for a hotel. This was near the site of "Old's Corners," now Conewango Valley, on lot 7 on the "old Chautauqua road." Not long afterwards Ruggles & Ingersoll opened a store at the village of Clear Creek. The first store in Ellington village was started by Benj. Vail of Genesee county, and conducted by Elisha and Levi Beardsley, who were succeeded about the year 1830 by George J. Phippany, from Genesee county, N. Y. The first tavern was kept by Joshua Bentley, the next by James Bates in the northeast part of the town. He was succeeded in the same place by Alamanson Hadley and Henry McConnell. Benj. Follet, who settled on lot 40, also kept tavern and was succeeded by Widow French. Jeremiah Baldwin kept the first tavern in the village in 1828 in a log house. A tavern was also kept at Clear Creek by Stephen Nichols about the year 1826, in a frame house built by him for that purpose. The same year David Clark opened a blacksmith shop at Clear Creek. He was the first blacksmith in town.

Ellington was taken from Gerry April 1, 1824, and the first townmeeting for the election of officers was held in the north part of the town at the dwelling house of Lucretia French, March 1, 1825. The officers elected were: Supervisor, James Thatcher; town clerk, C. H. Nicholson; assessors, Robert James, Jr., John Leach, Charles Thatcher; overseers of the poor, Alamanson Hadley, Reuben Penhollow, Ward King; com'rs. of highway, Robert James, Ira L. Gates, Henry McConnell; constables, Geo. H. Frost, Alamanson Hadley, Benj. Livermore; com'rs. of schools, David C. Spear, Cornelius H. Nicholson, Parley Eaton; inspectors of schools, C. H. Nicholson, David C. Spear, Parley Eaton; sealer, John P. Hadley; pound keepers, Benj. Ellsworth, Montgomery Evans, Nathan Brown; fence viewers, Daniel C. Green, Nathan Brown, Reuben Penhollow.

SUPERVISORS.—James Thatcher, 1825; Cornelius H. Nicholson, 1826-27; James Carr, 1828-29; Gideon Evans, 1830; John Woodward, Jr., 1831-34-38-40; Benj. Barnard, 1835-36-37; George J. Phippany, 1841-42-43-47; Janis B. Reed, 1844-45-46; John F. Farman, 1848-49-50-51-52-53-58-59-60; Mason D. Hatch, 1855; Chas. B. Green, 1856-57-61; John Farman, 1862-63; Samuel Griffith, 1864-65-72-73; George Waith, 1866-67; Philip M. Smith, 1868-69; Carey Briggs, 1870-71; Theo. A. Case, 1874-75-84-86-87-88; Olvin Putnam, 1876-77-78-79-80-81; Austin H. Stafford, 1882-83; Ernest F. Rowley, 1889-90; Sardius Frisbee, 1891-92-93-94.

John Woodward, Jr., was elected member of assembly from the second assembly district of Chautauqua county in the year 1835; David H. Tread-

way in 1848; Dr. Jeremiah Ellsworth in 1852-53; Charles B. Green in 1858, and Theo. A. Case in 1876-77. Andrew P. White was elected school commissioner in 1860, Byron Ellsworth county treasurer in 1863, and Austin H. Stafford county clerk in 1885. The first postoffice was established on lot 40 in the north part of the town, in the log house owned by Benj. Follet, on the old Chautauqua road, in the year 1816 or 1817, and Lucretia French was the first postmaster. The post route ran from Ellicottville to Mayville. The first mail was carried through on foot by Samson Crooker and Robert Guy, suspended from a pole carried on their shoulders. The former was the father of the late Hon. Geo. A. S. Crooker of Conewango. Later on Sam'l McConnell carried the mail on horseback once a week each way. The postoffice was finally removed to the house of Vinal Bates, and subsequently to Ellington Center.

For Indian war see page 343.

There are numerous and prosperous enterprises in the town. One of the more important ones is the lumbering business of C. Hidecker & Son. Mr. Hidecker came to this county in 1855 and was long a lumberman in Poland. He then established a plant at Conewango Valley, which now consists of a large steam saw and planing-mill and a well stocked lumber yard. Mr. Hidecker is son of Andrew Hidecker of Windham, Greene county, where he was born November 29, 1831. He married a daughter of Josiah Crumb of Cherry Creek. Their son, Carver, is connected with his father in business. Fred S. Day also owns a sawmill and conducts an extensive business in lumbering. A steam sawmill was erected recently at Ellington Center by C. J. Main and others. William Clapp has been engaged in lumbering for years.

S. C. Rowley & Son are extensive manufacturers and operators in cheese. They own the cheese factory at Clear Creek, a factory at Daniel Hadley's, one at Kennedy, one at Ellington Center and one at Poland. Their output is a large one and the quality is said to be excellent.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in 1826 with 50 members by Rev. John P. Kent, first pastor. A church was built in 1842.

The Freewill Baptist Church was organized in 1829 by Rev. Amos C. Andrus. Among the early members were Julius Dewey, John R. Felt, Joseph Seekins, Adolphus Howard, Jeremiah Baldwin, Comfort Carpenter, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Wheeler and their wives, Daniel Hadley and one Wheeler. Rev. Francis B. Tanner, the first pastor, held that relation for 20 years. He superintended the building of the church in 1840.

The Christian Church was formed July 13, 1823, with Ira, Noel C., Clarissa and Polly Gates, Simon Lawrence, Seth S. Chase (deacon), Freeman

Walden and Elisha Bearsdley (elders) as early members. Rev. Freeman Walden was the first preacher. A church edifice was built in 1833.

The Congregational Church was organized February 4, 1828, by Rev. William J. Wilcox, first pastor, with 10 members: James, Nancy, and Josiah D. Bates, Benjamin and Calista Ellsworth, Israel Carpenter, Aaron Merrill, Lucretia French, Harriet Spear, Polly Landon. Otis Page (deacon), William and Sarah Ware, Daniel and Jane Bush, Timothy Gross, Warren Mansfield, Mrs. A. B. Farman, Elizabeth Altenburg, and Elizabeth Vader, became members in 1828. A church seating 250 was built in 1842, costing \$1,500. It was enlarged in 1872 at a cost of \$3,000.

POLAND.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

POLAND is a southeastern town, and comprises township 2, range 10. It is moderately hilly and is traversed by the Conewango and Cassadaga creeks, both large and crooked streams, which unite near the southern boundary. Extensive valleys border these creeks. Kennedy is the principal village. Poland Center and Clark's Corners, formerly known as Mud Creek, are small hamlets. Levant and Waterboro were once small places of some account. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad passes through the town in a southwesterly and northeasterly direction. The Buffalo & Southwestern railroad runs parallel to it the whole distance. The Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburgh railroad crosses the southwestern part of the town. Poland was formed from Ellicott April 9, 1832. The first town-meeting was opened at the house of A. McGlashen and closed at the house of S. R. Gleason on Tuesday, March 5, 1833. Nathaniel Fenton was elected the first supervisor; Nelson Rowe, town clerk; Emory F. Warren, Henry M. Connell, Samuel Hitchcock and Melancthon Smith, justices. The population of Poland in 1835, by the next census after it was organized, was 916. In 1880 it had increased to 1,539, and in 1890 to 1,608. Kennedy village in 1890 had a population of 514.

Poland was originally covered by dense pine forests. The original pines were gigantic. Lewis Hall, of Jamestown, tells that a chainman of his Uncle Cheney of Kiantone, an early surveyor, related to him that Mr. Cheney on his way from Kiantone to Kennedy used to stretch his chain each time on a

fallen pine in Poland that measured 268 feet in length. Mr. Daniel Griswold gives these figures of the product of 600 acres on lot 21 in Salamanca as an evidence of the enormous yield of these early forests. This tract averaged 5 trees of white pine to the acre and produced over 6,500,000 feet of lumber, while the hemlock made fully twice that quantity, making the average product per acre over 33,000 feet. E. A. Ross, in his paper on early lumbering, says: When we come to make an estimate of the amount of lumber made on the Cassadaga and its tributaries you can form some idea of the vast amount of lumber made on the upper Allegany. As I make about 18 mills putting lumber out of the Cassadaga, and allowing 200,000 for the smaller, and 500,000 for the larger, as the annual product of these mills, we have a total of about 5,000,000 feet, which would make 275 to 300 rafts, requiring 550 or 600 men to run them to the mouth of the creek and half that number from there to the Allegany. When all these men were mustered into service, and put on their line of march, or drift, it took about all of the resources of the inhabitants along the streams to furnish them with food and lodging.

Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy in 1805 commenced building a mill at Kennedyville to manufacture lumber for transportation down the river. This was the first work begun of the settlement of Poland and the southern towns. (See page 177). Dr. Kennedy was a resident of Meadville. He married Jane I., daughter of Andrew Ellicott, and niece of Joseph Ellicott, the general agent of the Holland Land Company, and he consequently stood in close relationship to the company. Dr. Kennedy erected a double sawmill at Kennedyville, and subsequently, in a leanto addition, a gristmill with one run of stone made of common rock. The undertaking required considerable financial ability and much enterprise to send a force of men into the depths of the unbroken forest, and to furnish supplies for his workmen and material for his mill. These he was compelled to transport up the Allegany and Conewango in keelboats. In the letters from Dr. Kennedy to Joseph Ellicott while prosecuting this work are contained many interesting particulars of this early enterprise, and of the operations occurring in this remote region. August 3, 1804, Dr. Kennedy wrote to Mr. Ellicott: "The sawmill on the Conewango branch will be going up this fall. The timber is all prepared for the frame and mill, and the hands will return there in a few days, they having been home to their harvesting. We have been looking for you at this place." September 19, 1804, he wrote that his milldam at the Conewango will be large and expensive, and is 20 rods long, between 8 and 9 feet high. Under date of November 24, 1805, after mentioning that a mail is established between Amsterdam (Buffalo) and Erie, he says: "It is my intention to say that boats of 25 or 30 tons may be navigated from the state of New York by way of Conewango creek, the Allegany and the Ohio, and then

to New Orleans, where, if I am correctly informed, I will find a good market for pine boards at \$25 and \$30 per M."

Dr. Kennedy refers also in this letter to measures contemplated to render the shipping of salt practicable over the Conewango and the outlet of Chautauqua lake. These are among the earliest suggestions relating to the transportation of salt through the county. "There are two men at this place who are largely engaged in the salt trade. I have mentioned to them the route through the Chautauqua outlet and the east branch of the Conewango. They are anxious to know whether you will aid in clearing the navigation of one or both these streams. I was at Chautauqua last summer and thought that \$360 or \$400 would make the outlet navigable for boats to carry 150 to 200 barrels of salt to the Cassadaga; from thence there will be no difficulty." He says further that he has "ordered drift wood to be cut on the Conewango. A short distance above my dam dead water commences and continues for two days' paddle in the canoes, possibly up to the Susquehanna road; from thence to the mouth of the Cattaraugus it is said to be but 16 miles. The price of transporation of a barrel of salt across is \$2.50." In a letter dated May 12, 1807, Dr. Kennedy says: "Should you come to my mill I think you would best procure an Indian to conduct you, as you may possible mistake and take the path to Cassadaga lake. You will be able to reach the mill in less than a day from the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek." From Meadville he writes September 29, 1807: "I have completed a handsome bridge at Conewango, 182 feet long, handsomely framed and of the best material, and a barn 40x32 feet. Work has built a good house 20x30 feet. Lamberton has been surveying. Mr. Work wishes me to inform you that he wishes to commence his location on the northeast side of the outlet, adjoining Wilson, and on the other side as low down as opposite Culbertson, 60 or 100 rods from the mouth of the Cassadaga, which will probably join the lot on which Fenton (Governor Fenton's father) lives, and to extend up that side 6 or 8 lots." While the mills were being built Edward Shillitto and his family resided there and boarded Kennedy's hands. He was the first settler of Poland having a family. The hands were merely transient workmen. Dr. Kennedy was never a resident of the town but lived at Meadville until his death in 1813.

Edward Work, between whom and Dr. Kennedy there existed a strong friendship and intimate business relations, superintended the running of much of the first lumber manufactured at this mill. At Pittsburgh the lumber was placed upon flat-bottomed boats, mostly made at Kennedy's mills, and run to New Orleans. The sale of the boards the first year was made by Mr. Work. In 1808 Mr. Work built sawmills on the outlet of Chautauqua lake near the eastern boundary of Poland. When his mill was completed he "ran boards from his mill to New Orleans in the manner he had done from

Kennedy's mills. A change however had taken place in the navigation of the Mississippi. When his boats arrived at Natchez he added to his lading bales of cotton to the extent of the capacity of his boat, receiving a dollar per bale for freight to New Orleans for that carried under deck, and seventy-five cents for that on deck. The empty boats were sold at New Orleans for lumber for more than their cost. Work furnished boards at his mill for seventy-five cents a hundred feet to finish the log houses of early settlers, and his little gristmill with common rock stones made excellent flour from good grain. When at home he was usually his own miller."

In 1804 Messrs Kennedy and Work purchased of the Holland Land Company land on both sides of the Cassadaga below Dexterville, also a tract of valuable timber land east of the Cassadaga and Levant and along the Kennedy road. In 1808 they made an important improvement in Poland by opening a road from Kennedy's mills to Work's mills, and building the first bridge across the Cassadaga. It was erected about one-fourth of a mile above the present village of Levant. The road thus made extended the most of the way north of the present road to Kennedy and over much more hilly ground. It passed by the former residence of Woodley W. Chandler and crossed Cheney's brook half a mile north of N. E. Cheney's residence and Eliakim Crosby's early tavern, and intersected the present road near Kennedy. All of these improvements were made in Poland before any assault was begun upon the forest of pines that stood tall and dense upon the site of Jamestown. Upon the division of the lands owned by Kennedy and Work after their decease, the heirs of Kennedy took the lands lying east of the Cassadaga. The mill property at Kennedy was sold by them in 1831 to Richard P. Marvin of Jamestown, and his brother Erastus of Dryden. Erastus came to Kennedy and soon their father followed him. In 1832 Erastus and his father died. R. P. Marvin soon sold the plant to Guy C. Irvine* and Robert Falconer, who built a gristmill there. It was subsequently rebuilt by Jones & Stilwell. "It next passed into the hands of Seth W. Chandler, who sold it to Daniel Griswold and Wm. T. Falconer, who rebuilt it in 1866, and sold it January 1, 1871, to Wellington H. Griffith. It was burned within a year and a new one was erected on the same site by Mr. Griffith."

Robert Falconer, of Sugar Grove, Pa., was the owner of a large tract of land in Poland. His son, W. T. Falconer, was a merchant, lumber dealer and one of the most influential citizens of the town. He was born in Sugar Grove April 1, 1824, and came to Poland about 1850. He was married September 26, 1867, to Miss Jenny Daily of Brocton. He has been supervisor five years.

The mills of Kennedy and the lumber business first attracted settlers to

*In a letter to Daniel Griswold, dated at Oshkosh, Wis., November 28, 1893, Hon. Philetus Sawyer, late U. S. senator from Wisconsin, says: "I went there (Kennedyville) in the fall of 1839. I worked in my father's blacksmith shop during the winter, and in the large mill owned by Guy Irvine a while in the spring, and went with the lumber down the river."

Poland. Of the early purchases in 1808, Gideon Gilson bought land on lot 51, James Culbertson on lot 58; in 1809 Stephen Hadley bought land on lot 59, and John Owen on lot 57; in 1810 John Brown on lot 57, Colt and Marlin on lot 42. These lands were all in the southwest part of Poland. In October, 1813, Nathan Lasall bought lands near the center of the town, on lots 37 and 45 at and near Poland Center. In 1814 Aaron Forbes took up land on lot 57, James Hall on lot 54, Ebenezer Cheney on lot 58, and James Herriott on lot 34. The same year Ira Owen bought lands at Clark's Corners, and Ethan Owen near him on lot 21. In 1816 Elias Tracy took up lands on lot 49 and in 1817 lands on lot 41, Nicholas Dolloff on lot 33 and Aaron Taylor on lot 26. Not all of these settled in Poland in the year of their purchase. Aaron Forbes, however, settled on lot 57 in the southwest part of the town, where he resided at his death. Ezra Smith also settled on lot 57. He was born in Burlington, Otsego county, in 1832, married Hannah Peck, of Ellicott, January 21, 1839. Mrs. Smith was born September 14, 1810. Asa and Esther Smith, the parents of Ezra Smith, were born in Haddam, Conn. The former died in 1856; the latter at the age of 102 years and 4 months. Of Ezra's children were: William, Irwin, Emily, (who became the wife of Samuel Halladay, and after her death, her sister Matilda became his second wife; Frances, the wife of T. F. VanDusen, of Jamestown; and Minerva, Mrs. A. D. Hunt. Among the early settlers in the southwest part were Luther Lydell, from Otsego county, who settled about 1830 on lot 59, where he died. Elias Tracy settled on lot 49. His sons were Wayne, Elias and Hatch. Hannah, one of his daughters married William H. Fenton of Dexterville. Joshua Woodard, from Otsego county, came about 1816 with his sons, Reuben, Royal, Lewis, Pierce and Hiram. Pierce Woodard was four years supervisor. Ira Kimball was also an early settler who did good work in developing the town. B. B. Kimball is his son.

Horace Hartson settled in the western part of the town, on lot 60 near Levant. He resided with his son William in Poland until his decease. Orsell H., Chancellor and George were sons of William.

For the brick industry of Levant see page 665. Ephraim L. Nickerson who lives between Poland Center and Levant has also manufactured brick with profit.

In the northwestern part of the town Amos Fuller settled upon lot 46. He was the father of Arad and Danforth Fuller. Jeremiah Hotchkiss, about 1830, settled on lot 55. Elihu Gifford settled on lot 55. David Tucker, from Oneida county, early settled on lot 48. He married Miss Montgomery. His daughter, Nancy A., married Isaac Cobb of Gerry. Mr. Tucker was several years supervisor of Poland. He died in Cattaraugus county, July 28, 1894.

In the northern part of the town Eliab Wheelock, from Oneida county, settled on lot 39. He had sons: William, Orrin E. and Horace F. Norton

B. Bill was a native of New England, came from Genesee county about 1830, and settled on lot 46 and died there. His daughter, Emily, married Harvey Forbes and died in Poland. Malvina married Arad Fuller. Ruth married Darius Wyman. Amos married Artemisia Smith and lived on the homestead of his father. Julia married Emory Woodard, and Mary, Miles Tracy.

In the central part of the town Charles F. Wolcott settled on lot 37. Ebenezer Cheney came to Poland about 1830 and settled on lot thirty-seven. His son, Nelson E., married Hannah Merrill of Carroll. Of their children Emory was a physician. Nelson also was educated as a physician. Newell was a captain in the 9th cavalry and served three years in the late war. He has been supervisor of Poland two years and in 1886 was member of assembly for the second assembly district of Chautauqua county. Addison H. Phillips settled on lot 28.

In the eastern part of the town Amasa Ives, from Madison county, settled on lot 3. Obediah Jenks, from Essex county, settled on lot 20. A sawmill was built at Mud Creek, now Clark's Corners, by Isaac Young about 1820, and afterward sold by him to Daniel Wheeler and by him to Henry N. Hunt and by Hunt to Albert Russell and afterward discontinued. Joseph Clark, a well known early settler, for many years kept a tavern near this sawmill on Mud creek. John Miller, about 1831, settled on lot 5. Henry Nelson Hunt was born in Rutland county, Vermont, March 5, 1808, and was the son of Elnathan Hunt and Sybil Lincoln. His father moved to Genesee county when Henry was but three years old, and died there at the age of seventy-three. In 1835 Henry Hunt married Cynthia, the daughter of Amasa Ives, and soon after moved to Poland. Mrs. Hunt died June 12, 1856. Their children were: Edwin R., who served his country during the late war and died in 1888; Celia (Mrs. Joseph L. Clark), resides at Cherry Creek; Evrington; Lucretia (Mrs. Joel B. Clark); Henry Alton; Coralinn (Mrs. David J. Clark); Cynthia (Mrs. Clarence Shulters), resides in Poland; and Charles. January 11, 1857, H. N. Hunt married Harriet A., daughter of Chester Crofoot. Their children are Alva N., who died October 22, 1889, aged thirty; Herbert L., is a practicing attorney in Jamestown; H. Francis Hunt the youngest resides in Poland. H. N. Hunt was engaged extensively in the lumber business for a number of years, but has applied his attention to farming during the last twenty years. He served as supervisor of the town two terms, and held the office of justice of the peace for a number of terms.

In the southeastern part of the town Elihu Barber settled on lot 3. At an early day a sawmill and gristmill was built in the northeastern part of the town at Waterboro. The gristmill was burned and the sawmill went into disuse. Josiah Miles and Daniel Wheeler built a sawmill near Conewango which was rebuilt and owned by Charles Clark. John Merrill built a sawmill on Mud creek on lot 3. Nicholas Dolloff built a sawmill on the Cone-

wango in the southern part of the town which is operated at present.

Dr. Samuel Foote, brother of Judge E. T. Foote, is said to have been the first physician in Poland, and Dr. Nelson Rowe to have come next. Dr. Wm. Smith came about 1840, and died at Kennedy. His son, Sumner A., was a druggist and postmaster at Kennedy, and served three years in the late war. His son Henry died in the late war. Three other sons reside in the town. Later physicians were Drs. James H. Monroe, Ingraham, J. W. Button and Early. The citizens of the town, during late years, have been increased by many good and respectable people from Sweden.

George W. Stilson is a son of Benoni Stilson, who was born in 1791 in Connecticut, and came to Jamestown about 1828, married Hannah Brown, formerly of New Hampshire, March 3, 1831. He worked at building and painting in Jamestown until within a few years of his death. Of his children five are now living: Mary A., (Mrs. W. F. Hale) of Ellery, Geo. W., of Poland, Amos C., of Bradford, Pa., Henry H. and Elias B., of Jamestown. Benoni Stilson died October, 1857. Hannah Stilson died March 31, 1857. George W. Stilson married a daughter of Ichabod Sparks, who was born March 29, 1807, in Argyle, Washington county, and came to this county about 1830, married Katherine Bain from Argyle, Washington county, November 10, 1831, and settled in Carroll at the head of Frew Run, cleared the land and made a home. Of their 6 children three are now living: Elizabeth, (Mrs. G. W. Stilson), of Poland, Sarah J., (Mrs. E. B. Stilson), of Jamestown, and Robert I. Sparks, of Larned, Kansas. Ichabod Sparks died May 13, 1853. ¹¹ Katharine Sparks died April 2, 1858.

CHURCHES.—*The Kennedy Baptist Church* was organized January 30, 1836, with 22 members. Rev. B. Braman was first pastor. A meetinghouse was built in 1868.

The Methodist Protestants were here early. In May, 1839, Rev. James Covell organized a society at the schoolhouse in district No. 4, and the next year Rev. O. C. Payne from Fredonia formed one in district No. 11. For a time they were very flourishing.

Poland Free Church at Kennedy, organized in 1856, built a church the next year.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church at Levant was early organized by Rev. Emory Jones. A church was built in 1872.

SUPERVISORS.—Nathaniel Fenton, 1833; Sumner Allen, 1834-5-6-7-8-9-40-1-2-6-64; W. W. Chandler, 1843-4; Henry N. Hunt, 1845-54-5; David Tucker, 1847-8; Pierce Woodard, 1849-50-7-8; Eliakim Crosby, 1851-2; M. W. Smith, 1853; Galusha M. Wait, 1856; Wm. M. Falconer, 1859-60-1-2-3; Daniel Griswold, 1865-6-7-8; Harvey S. Elkins, 1869-70-1-2; Josiah H. Monroe, 1873-4-7-8-9-80-1-2; Amos Bill*, 1875-6-83; Ira C. Nichols, 1884-6-7-8-90-2-3; Lyman F. Weeden, 1891; Newell Cheney, 1885-9; E. F. Rowley, 1894

Of these supervisors, the first, Nathaniel Fenton, was born in New England

*Mr. Bill is commissioner of highways.

in 1763, came to Poland about 1823. Fanny, one of his daughters, married Gen. Horace Allen, and Fluvanna married Sumner Allen. Sumner Allen was born in Otsego county, February 3, 1804, and came to Poland in 1818. He was the son of Phineas Allen and brother of Gen. Horace Allen. Woodley W. Chandler was born in Virginia, February 14, 1800. He resided successively in Tennessee, New Orleans and Cincinnati and early came to Poland. He married Phebe, the daughter of Abraham Winsor. He died April 22, 1854. Eliakim Crosby was born in Oneida county, removed to Poland in 1829 and settled on lot 37, at Poland Center, where he kept a public house. He held nearly every town office. Harvey S. Elkins was born in Poland, Nov. 26, 1835. He was a merchant of Kennedy for 5 years. He has been superintendent of the poor of the county and supervisor of Poland four years. His first wife was Maria Nichols. After her death he married Jennie Stratton. Daniel Griswold was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1830, came to Poland in 1831 or 1832. In 1868 he married Martha, daughter of John Townsend. He is an extensive lumberman, and has been supervisor of Poland and Ellicott and Jamestown, and is president of Chautauqua County National Bank.

CARROLL

CHAPTER LXXX.

CARROLL was formed from Ellicott, March 25, 1825, and Kiantone was set off November 16, 1853. Carroll is in the southeast corner of the county, and contains 20,658 acres. The surface is rolling in the south and southwest parts with soil of a gravelly loam; broken and hilly in the east and northeast with a clay loam soil. The highest summits rise 1,400 feet above tide water. The principal stream is the Conewango, which enters the town from the north on lot 48, and meanders in a southwesterly course into Kiantone, then running south along the west line, it flows nearly southeasterly, forming the boundary between Carroll and Kiantone to the state line. Case run in the north part, and Frew's run, flowing northwest and west, and emptying into the Conewango west of Frewsburg, through which it flows, are the principal tributaries of the Conewango. The town was given its name in honor of Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. The D. A. V. & P. R. R. crosses the west side of the town.

The first settlers were John Frew on lot 61, and Thomas Russell on wes

half of lot 53, at the mouth of Frew's run in the spring of 1809. John Frew paid \$2.25 an acre for all this land, built a log cabin, and put in crops in 1810. A few months later George W. Fenton sold his farm on Chadakoin river and located on lot 52, south of and adjoining the lands of Frew and Russell. (See pages 200 and 201). Frew and Russell built a sawmill in 1810 and commenced sawing the next spring. This mill formed the nucleus of a brisk manufacturing center. They ran the boards they sawed in 1811 to Pittsburgh. James Frew was connected with them in the building of the mill, and purchased Russell's interest in 1814. In 1817 with their father, Hugh Frew, they built an "overshot" gristmill, using the gearing and stones of their father's old mill in Farmington, Pa. They cleared up good farms and prospered. George W. Fenton developed a large farm and raised excellent crops, which readily sold at high prices. He opened the first store in Frewsburg. Other settlers soon came. John Tyler was on lot 51 by June, 1808. (His son Hamilton, born in 1810 was the first white child born in the present town). Isaac Walton on lot 41, and Charles Boyles on lot 42 in the summer of 1809. (The first marriage of the town was William Boyles to Jerusha Walton in 1811). Young says that Benjamin Covell, born in Harwich, Mass., in 1761, was at the taking of Burgoyne, at Sullivan's defeat, and at the battle of Monmouth. He married Sibyl Durkee, and removed in 1810 with a large family to Carroll, where he died Nov. 27, 1822. At that time all of his sons and daughters, his brother Seth and nephew Simeon, were living near him, and the settlement was called "Coveltown." They "were active in getting the first bridge built across the Conewango at Coveltown." Benj. Covell took up in December, 1810, lot 2, T. 1, R. 11, in Kiantone. They went in canoes to Warren to trade, and to Work's mill with "grists." The early settlers were mostly from eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who came up the Sinemahoning and across to the Allegany near Olean, and then down the river. Lumbering commenced early, and a transient population came to work in the woods, in the mills and in rafting, sometimes bringing a family. There was boating on the Conewango and traveling on lands by prospective land buyers and others, and taverns were demanded. John Myers opened one in 1814 on the Conewango about a mile from Frewsburg, and the same year William Sears one on lot 11, (Kiantone). In 1816 John Owen opened one at Fentonville, and also kept a ferry. In the rafting seasons these were centers of great mirth and enjoyment, the raftsmen more than filled the houses, and would quarrel for the privilege of lying on the bar-room floor in order to hear Owen tell his stories, and in the morning would declare themselves "thoroughly rested and refreshed, and that his stories would soften the hardest plank on the Conewango."

No more magnificent forest of white pine existed in the United States than that which threw its mighty shadows over primitive Carroll. It was filled

with game that made it a paradise for hunters. "The whole section looked like a beet bed, so thick were the trees." (See page 176.) Perhaps no other township in the county has had so many sawmills in operation at the same time as Carroll. Within about a mile above Fentonville in 1854, were the mills of L. Forbush, D. Wiltsie, J. Brokaw, another one and S. Smith's mill. On Frew's run was Frew's sawmill. Above this were James Wheeler's, Otis Moore's, Job Toby's, John Myers, Jr.'s, John Townsend's, Henry Bennett's, James Frew's, N. Gavitt's, Cowan's, and others. On Case run were the mills of Smith Cass, D. Harrington, G. W. Fenton, Jr., J. & C. Pope, Charles Pope; and on its branches the mills of A. Comstock and L. Cowan. There was also a steam sawmill owned by Franklin Baker.

John Frew was a valuable citizen. He assisted Edward Work to build his sawmill at Work's Mills in 1808, and the first lumber was cut by Frew. It was plank for eight flat boats which Frew built, and took to Mayville for salt which he run to Pittsburgh. "The same John Frew brought on his back from Dunkirk a bushel-and-a-half bag of salt for the settlers who were in perishing need of it. It was this same John Frew, who, in 1813, killed the last deer killed at the great deer lick in the four corners of Main and Third streets of Jamestown." He was supervisor from 1816 to 1822, and was selected for higher offices but would not accept them. He had sound judgment, strict integrity, and was the active man of the community. He died in 1865 aged 76. His brother James was a quiet, unostentatious man of great worth. He was a good marksman and hunter, and a good mechanic. In 1812 he served with General Harrison's Indian campaign. He married Rebecca, daughter of Josiah H. Wheeler, and was accidentally killed August 24, 1834, at the age of 43, at a "raising." His sons were John H., Miles, Josiah, Jefferson, David, (who lived to a good old age and had the respect of all). John and James Frew were sons of Hugh and Mary (Russell) Frew, native of County Down, Ireland. Hugh was a miller and came to Frewsburg in 1817 to operate the new gristmill. He died in 1831 aged 73.

George W. Fenton, son of Roswell Fenton, was born in Hanover, N. H., December 20, 1783. In 1804 he went to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Louisville. Returning to Pittsburgh Mr. Fenton made canoe trips for several years with goods and provisions up the Allegany river and to French Creek. In the winter of 1805-6 he taught the first school ever taught at Warren, became acquainted with John Owen and family, and, November 2, 1806, married Elsie Owen. The next spring (1807) they settled near Levant, one of the first three families of Ellicott. Joseph Ellicott, who came in 1807 to survey the township into lots, engaged Mr. Fenton to help him survey Carroll. While earning good wages he gained thorough knowledge of the town. Selling his Levant home to John Arthur he purchased 627 acres, and made a permanent residence here in 1809, and died March 3, 1860. His children were:

Roswell O., born September 6, 1807; he was the first white child born in Chautauqua south of the ridge; George W.; William H. H.; John F.; Reuben E. (See page 453).

John Owen was a native of Windsor, Conn., and a soldier of the old French war and the Revolution. He came from the Susquehanna valley to Warren in 1806, and, in 1808, located on lot 57, town 2, range 10, in Poland. In 1816 he sold his farm and located in Carroll on lot 41 where he resided 27 years. He kept a tavern which was on the road that crossed the Conewango at the state line. He also kept a ferry. Many a man has laughed at the old man's stories and jokes till his sides were sore. He had a kind of stutter which added to the point of his jokes. His teeth were all double ones. He claimed that in his early days he never found but one man that got the better of him in a fair "stand-up" fight. Owen served with the English in the attack on Quebec in the old French war, and was under Col. Ethan Allen May 10, 1775, at the surrender of Ticonderoga. He died in Carroll February 6, 1843, aged 107 years, 10 months, 8 days. Ira Owen came with his father John to the Conewango and settled east of him. He was with the Chautauqua militia at the battle of Buffalo, and was both a brave soldier and an excellent marksman. While formed in line several of his company had been shot by some foe in their rear; presently the third man to his right was shot. Mr. Owen turned partially around and discovered an Indian lowering his rifle from the head of a flour barrel 80 yards distant. Drawing his rifle to his face when the Indian's head appeared in view the dusky intruder fell back to trouble them no more. On the retreat from Black Rock he killed a pursuing Indian who was trying to pick off our men. Seeing him fall, Owen ran to rescue his rifle, belt and powder-horn, but the bullets whistled so close that he only succeeded in getting the rifle. Reuben Owen, second son of John, lived on the old homestead until his death. He married Hannah Clark. Alvin, youngest son of John, lived at Fentonville, married Miss Haley, had three children, and was drowned in the Conewango by the upsetting of his skiff.

John Myers and his 13 children became closely connected with Carroll. Six of his sons, John, Jacob, Robert, Lyman, William and James, and two of his daughters, became permanent citizens. The good-natured hotel keeper enjoyed life while having a shrewd eye to business, and transmitted his cheery temperament to his children. His sons have been active in business and men of ability.

"Hiram Dickinson, son of Gideon Dickinson, a soldier of the Revolution, was born in 1800, in Williamstown, Vt. In 1818 he married Sally Pierce, of Hoosick, Rensselaer county. In February, 1819, they started for Chautauqua county, arriving here after traveling just one month with an ox team, over almost impassable roads, there being only a sled track most of the way. They came with a wagon as far as Nunda, where they found the snow so

deep they were forced to load their goods on a sled, for which they paid five dollars. Their load, which weighed 3,000 pounds, consisted mostly of household goods and farming utensils, also a box containing two very fine pigs, of a kind superior to any in this county, and at that time sought after far and near. They were known as the "Dickinson breed" for many years. When the family arrived at Jamestown, they stayed all night in one of the first hotels of the place, and it was nothing but a shell built of rough boards, with loose partitions and floors. From there they started with their load for their new home. There were then but very few families for miles around, and no store nearer than the "Prendergast store" at Jamestown, and that hardly worthy of the name. On arriving at their destination, the place now owned and occupied by A. Hiller in Carroll, they commenced housekeeping in the usual manner of those days, with no conveniences of the present, always cooking by the old-fashioned fireplace. They were in the heart of a wilderness filled with bears, deer, wolves and other game, and rattlesnakes, which were so plenty they could be found at any time and place. Mr. Dickinson killed one under his doorstep that measured over four feet in length and had nine rattles. They were obliged to yard their sheep every night for several years to protect them from the wolves, as they were so bold as to come close to the house. Mrs. Dickinson often went after the sheep at night when her husband was away. Once she stopped to gather some hickory nuts, and hearing a noise near by, on looking up she saw a large wolf within a few feet. She did not stop to gather any more nuts; knowing if she did not find the sheep that night they would all be destroyed before morning, she persevered in hunting until she found them on the land now owned by Samuel Townsend, on Frew run. Mr. Dickinson and one of his neighbors, Joseph Waite, father of Gov. Davis H. Waite, hired a horse (if I remember right the only one in what is now Carroll) of Capt. Josiah Wheeler, to go to Mayville after salt. This was the nearest place where it could be had. The men went on foot and brought a half-barrel of salt (for which they paid \$8) home on the horse.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson's children were: Sarah, married Chester Pope; Syrena, died aged nine; Minerva Ann, married Clark Washburn,* and Caroline, married John Dempster Scudder June 12, 1849. It was a double wedding at the home of Mrs. Pope. The ceremony was performed by Jediah Pope, justice of the peace of Carroll. Dewitt C. Dickinson, the son, after he attained maturity, went west, married there and returned with his family, was drafted into the army, served his time, was honorably discharged, receives a pension and resides in Kane, Pa. Harte S., married John, son of Phineas Annis, an early settler of Carroll. (John Annis was a soldier in the 9th N. Y. Cav.); Louisa M., married Stephen Thomas of Frewsburg and died November 14, 1882.

*Clark Washburn died in April, 1891. He was a pensioner of the Civil War, having served in the 9th N. Y. Cavalry.

John D. Scudder enlisted in Carroll, Sept. 4, 1864, in the 188th Regt. N. Y. Vols. He was killed October, 1864, in the battle of Thatcher's Run, when only 35 years old. He left a wife, Caroline Dickinson Scudder, and five children. Mrs. Scudder lives on the farm that they owned when Mr. Scudder enlisted. The children are Imogen, (Mrs. Churchill) lives in Washington, D. C.; Isadore, (Mrs. Black) in Venango county, Pa.; Delevan M., in Lewis Run, Pa.; Rose, (Mrs. Smedley) in Carroll; John D. in Poland. Hiram Dickinson died in Carroll Sept. 12, 1848. In December, 1856, Mrs. Dickinson married John Myers, Sr. He died December 19, 1877, in his 90th year. Mrs. Sally D. Myers died Oct. 13, 1891, in her 91st year. Mrs. Minerva A. D. Washburn resides in Spring Creek, Pa. Mrs. John Annis resides in Frewsburg. Mr. Annis was in the 9th N. Y. Cav., and receives a pension."

"About 1825 James Cowan settled on Case run. He was a noted hunter, and while in search of game he penetrated the dense wilderness of South Valley in Cattaraugus county." There was then a well-worn Indian trail leading from the Conewango along Case run, through Covey gap and down Bone run to the Allegany river near Onoville. On the north side of this trail, near the boundary line of Carroll and South Valley, a fence had been made by the Indians, or a lattice-work woven of brush and small poles, which ran northerly for a mile and a half over a high ridge to the north branch of Bone run. It was sufficiently high to intercept the passage of deer and elk. Gaps were left in this hedge for game to pass through where it could be watched for and shot with bow and arrows. This fence was to be seen as late as 1840. Mr. Cowan relates that an old Indian told him that when he was a boy his parents lived in a camp on lot 57, town 2, range 10, near the mouth of the Cassadaga, and that his father traded some fur for a rifle; that his father, two brothers and himself "took turns" in hunting with the gun, and that the best day's hunt he ever made was accomplished by setting out early one morning from home with the old flint-lock rifle, crossing the Conewango in his canoe at the mouth of Case run, hunting up one side of that stream and back on the opposite side. He killed that day three deer, two bears and a wild turkey. James and Hannah (Pope) Cowan had sons: 1. John Milton, who was a life-long resident of Carroll and a well-known and esteemed citizen. He was born July 3, 1835, and died July 3, 1894; his wife was Mary, daughter of Phineas Annis; his children are Irwin L.; Erie L.; W. Mearle of Carroll; and Mrs. Edith Eldridge of Portland. 2. George M. of South Valley; 3. Clarence M.; 4. E. Melvin.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Rev. Paul Davis, a Baptist clergyman, came from Vermont in 1816. His efficient labors bore good fruit until his death 10 years later. His son, Simeon C., was locally prominent for years. He came in 1814. He has many descendants. Consider Benson, a soldier of 1812,

came from Vermont in 1816, and died in Falconer in 1855, aged 89. Hiram Thayer from Massachusetts came to this county in 1816 and to Carroll in 1820. He bought part of lot 39 and lived here 60 years until his death. He was an esteemed citizen, acquired wealth and left numerous descendants. In 1816 Joseph Waite, father of Hon. Davis H. Waite, governor of Colorado, came from Vermont and engaged in lumbering until 1821 when he removed to Jamestown. Josiah H. Wheeler from Vermont brought a large family here early and purchased the Matthew Turner sawmill on Frew's run (lot 53, town 1, range 10). His sons worked harmoniously with him, and they acquired wealth. His children married into the best families of the section. Otis Moore settled early on lot 45 and owned and operated the sawmill one mile east of Frewsburg. Luther Howard, a native of Wardsborough, Vt., came about 1830 and settled on the farm he bought of Charles Wolcott, who had made a small clearing, and where his son Jediah lived after his father's death. Of his six children only Mrs. James Parker and Jediah survived in 1892.

Case run took its name from the first settler, James Case, who did not remain long in town. Moses Taft, from Vermont, was an early settler and part owner of a sawmill on Case run. Dutee Herrington settled on lot 32, and was a mill owner for years. Orsino Comstock lived on lot 31, Richard Hiller on lot 30, Goodwin Staples on lot 8. John Townsend bought the Thayer mill, which he and his sons owned and operated many years. Christopher Whitman and sons, Arthur and Dexter, resided here many years. Vernon Eaton came about 1823 from Vermont, and lived a long life in Carroll. Edmund White was early on lot 27. Pliny Cass was a resident here from about 1820. This early emigration from New England brought others later. Luther Forbish came from Newton, Mass., in 1829, and resided many years on lot 34. He had a large family. His brother-in-law, Jacob Adams, and Leonard Adams, came from Newton, about 1847. Cyrus Adams, son of Jacob, died a soldier in the civil war. In 1827 Rufus Green, from Vermont, came, settling first in Kiantone, and, in 1830, on lot 51. He was a justice for many years. H. N. Thornton came from Ripley in 1828, and subsequently lived in Kiantone and Carroll. Otis Alvord was an early settler at Fentonville. Dorastus Johnson, about 1845, settled on lot 45. Ira and Calvin, two of his six sons, lost their lives in the civil war. George W. Brown came in 1828. He was a farmer and mill owner. His sons, George W., Amos and Lewis were union soldiers in the civil war. Adam Vandewark in 1834, Albert Fox in 1835, J. D. Bain in 1838, Reuben Niles in 1839, were other settlers whose dates of coming we are able to give.

The first townmeeting was held at the house of Wm. Sears, March 6, 1826, and these officers were elected: supervisor, James Hall; town clerk, John Frew; assessors, James Parker, Levi Davis, James Frew; commission-

ers of highways, E. Kidder, Geo. W. Fenton, Simeon C. Davis; overseers of poor, E. Kidder, Geo. W. Jones; collector, Asa Moore; constables, Asa Moore, Hiram Dickinson; commissioners of schools, John Frew, James Hall, James Parker; inspectors of schools, Wm. Sears, Simeon Covell, Levi Davis; pound-keepers, Geo. W. Fenton, Wm. Sears.

For a small town Carroll has done much manufacturing. Its sawmills have been numerous and active, steam supplanting water as a motive power as water failed. Jefferson Frew's mill has cut from half to three-quarters of a million feet annually during many years. Edward Hayward, Edwin Moore, the Myers, Edwin Eaton, E. W. Scowden, Wood & White, Moore, Spink & Co., and others have produced millions on millions of staves, butter tubs, paint kegs, etc., laths, hand-sleds, baskets, (of which the "Frewsburg Basket Factory" has made from 500,000 to 750,000 a year for the last three years), soap and seed boxes, have been some of the products. The "Non-pareil Creamery," established in 1889, in 1893 received 2,053,535 lbs. of milk, produced 22,790½ lbs. of butter which sold for \$29,131.14. In 1892 it received a contract for supplying butter for the U. S. navy. F. E. Thayer has been salesman since the creamery was founded, and it owes a large degree of its prosperity to his untiring efforts. Mr. Thayer is a native of Carroll, and resides on the fine farm near Frewsburg which his father tilled before him.

The town has received during the last 25 years a valuable accession to its citizens in the immigration of a large number of Swedes, who are industrious, frugal and law-abiding people.

FREWSBURG.—A brilliant writer says of the village: "Frewsburg is indeed a charming village. Lying on the level bottom land of the Conewango valley it is flanked by sheltering hills that make for it a most delightful back-ground. A broad avenue bordered by over-hanging trees, leads through its center, and back of the trees gleam the tidy dwellings of the inhabitants. And the hamlet is not without honor in the state and nation. Here dwelt, during his youth and early manhood, the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, for many years congressman from this district, for two terms governor, later a United States senator and at last the United States representative to the first world's monetary conference. Here was also reared editor James Parker, one of the brightest newspaper men of his era, who, about the beginning of the war, made the *Chautauqua Democrat* of Jamestown one of the most widely quoted periodicals in the United States, and whose advice was sought at all critical times by the lawmakers both in Washington and Albany. He died while yet in the prime of life. Hon. Temple A. Parker, his youngest son, bade fair to carry the glorious record of his father to still higher ends, but he was cut off at the outset of his career, dying soon after the close of his first brilliant term in the New York legislature." As far back as 1860 it was quite a business center, and in 1890 it was as large as at present, hav-

ing three churches, one hotel, four dry goods stores, two groceries, a drug store, a hardware store, two gristmills, two stagemills, a tannery, a sled factory, three wagon shops, two blacksmith shops, cabinet and cooper shops, between 400 and 500 population. In 1873 a lodge of Good Templars was organized which has done good work. The High School and its buildings both stand in the front rank of those existing in villages of this size in the state. There are three physicians: Dr. T. J. Whitney, resident here for 27 years, "a popular doctor," who has been 15 years member of the board of education and 12 years its president; Dr. K. A. Sweet, who located here in 1889; Dr. A. F. Blanchard in practice here since 1890.

The oldest hotel is the "Cobb House," which, started as the "Myers House," has been conducted under various names for many years. The "Adams House" perpetuates the name of another old family. Among the business houses in 1893 were Wood, Hanson & Co's planingmill and manufactory, the basket factory and creamery already spoken of, the gristmill of Brant & Venman, the large mercantile house of the same firm, the grocery store of J. B. Putnam, the general store of "Dodge & Hunt," Frank W. Chase's furniture and undertaking establishment, the large store of hardware, agricultural implements, etc., conducted by "Hale & Moore," and C. F. Myers' drug and jewelry store.

CHURCHES.—*The Frewsburg Baptist Church* was formed January 1, 1838, and of 60 members of the "First Baptist Church of Carroll" now extinct. It took its present name Sept. 20, 1842. March 10, 1838, John G. Curtis and Phineas Annis were chosen deacons. Until 1842 the church had no regular pastor. It was received into the Harmony Baptist Association in 1838; and in 1842, Rev. M. Colby was its first pastor. The first church clerk was Abida Dean. The Baptist Society was formed Jan. 14, 1850. The first trustees were Phineas Annis, Elias Howard, George W. Fenton, John Myers, Jr., and Jacob Persell. George W. Fenton and John Myers, Jr., defrayed the most of the expense of building the present church edifice. *The Congregational Church* was organized with 17 members. Rev. R. Rouse was the first pastor. In 1863 they erected their house of worship. *The Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized January 21, 1843, with Rev. Moses Hill pastor. Alexander Ross, George Bartlit and A. J. Fuller were chosen trustees. The original members as given were Edmund White, Alexander Ross, A. J. Fuller and wives, George Bartlit, Mrs. Sybil French and Mrs. Elsie (Owen) Fenton, who retained membership until her death. George Bartlit was class leader for many years. In 1844 a church was erected on a lot presented by James Hall. *A Swedish Mission Church* was organized at Oak Hill about 1889 and has a membership of 25. Preachers from Jamestown conduct services. *The Lutheran Church of Frewsburg* was organized in 1878. In 1892 it had a membership of 40. The pulpit is sup-

ied from Jamestown. *The Swedish Mission Church* was established at Frewsburg in 1878 with A. G. Nelson pastor. In 1892 it had 25 members.

Alvin Boyd came to Stockton in 1809, and was employed in the building of the Prendergast mills in Jamestown. He subsequently made his home in Ellery, where he died. His son, David M., a resident of Fentonville, was born December 15, 1817; married Mary J. Martin. Children: Susan M., Alice L., Ida O., Mary L., Lillian S. David M. Boyd enlisted in company D, 111th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., and is a pensioner of the war of the Rebellion.

Albert Fox is a son of Joseph S. and Olivia Fox. Joseph S. Fox, of English ancestry, was born in Washington county, Vt., and emigrated early to Cayuga county, N. Y.; afterwards removed to Perrysburg. He died in 1832 of cholera. Albert Fox, who was born in April, 1820, came with his mother and her family to Carroll in 1835. He was a millwright, having learned that trade of his father and brother, and followed that vocation for 30 years. In 1856 he married Lucy M. Gavit and located in Frewsburg, where he now resides. He held the office of justice of the peace for 30 years, has been supervisor and was side judge of the county. Mrs. Fox died July 24, 1874. Mr. Fox is the only survivor of a family of five children. His brothers and sisters were Charles J., Horace, Mercy and Mary.

Aaron Jones a native of Vermont came to Stockton in 1814, "took up" 100 acres on lot 41, a year after he moved to that part of the town of Carroll now Kiantone and engaged in farming. Of his family of four boys and two girls only one is a resident of the county, Ruel, who resides in Frewsburg, and has been engaged as a builder and contractor, and has erected a large number of buildings in the village. In 1848 Ruel Jones married Persia, daughter of Otis and Polly Moore and has six children.

Jonas Peterson, a native of Sweden, came to American in 1852, located in the town of Ellicott. His wife was Anna Gretta. Their children were Augustus S. and Carrie J. Augustus married Mary E., daughter of Peter and Mary Johnson. Children: Clarence J., Clayton H., Minnie C., Alice J., Grace L., and Bessie O. September, 1861, Augustus Peterson enlisted in Co. C., 9th N. Y. S. Cavalry, and was in service until August 1, 1865, when he was discharged, having served his adopted country four years. Mr. Peterson is a farmer in Frewsburg.

Oscar Johnson came to Jamestown from Sweden in September, 1851, and in June, 1852, went to Frewsburg where he engaged in the tailoring business.

C. Harrison Miller, son of Isaac and Patience A. Miller, was born in Rockdale, Penn., in the forties. January 27, 1864, he married Emma L., daughter of David and Jane P. Wiltsie, and granddaughter of Stephen and Betsey (Owens) Hadley. (Stephen Hadley was one of the early settlers of Carroll,

coming thither from Vermont ; of his children only one, Mrs. Jane P. Wiltsie, is now living in the county). Mr. Miller was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving in Co. I., 159th Regt. Pennsylvania militia. In 1872 he settled in Carroll on the place where he now resides and cultivates his land. He is a deacon of Frewsburg Baptist church. His children are Bertha G., (Mrs. E. J. Hale), of Ackley, Pa., and E. Lulu.

Nathan Cass purchased lots 18 and 19 in township 2, range 11, in Elliott in 1814, and in 1817 lot 45. "The tavern known as the Cass tavern was on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, Jamestown, and its erection was commenced by Pliny Cass, son of Nathan, in 1817. This site was afterwards occupied by the Jamestown House." Pliny Cass came from Guildhall, Vt., married Dorothy Smith and had eight children, Emily, Judd S., Sophronia, Willard, Melissa, Elizabeth, Mary and Laura. Judd Smith Cass, son of Pliny and Dorothy (Smith) Cass, was born February 5, 1821. He married Diantha Woodward, daughter of Reuben and Sally Woodward, in 1848 and settled on Case run. He was engaged in lumbering. His death occurred at Corry, Pa., March 24, 1866. He had four children: Ada M., (Mrs. Josiah B. Eccles); Frank S., who lives on the old homestead and married Nora, daughter of Harry and Lydia S. Babcock; Lewis, who died in infancy, and Mary M., (Mrs. Gilbert W. Eccles).

The Townsends of Carroll and Kiantone are of English descent. Rev. Jonathan Townsend was the first pastor of the Congregational church in Needham, Mass., for over 44 years. His great-grandson, John Townsend, son of William and grandson of Samuel, came to this county in 1817 and subsequently purchased a farm in Carroll where he died in 1860. He was a farmer and a lumberman. His wife was Adelia Hitchcock. Their children were John, Sarah, (Mrs. H. C. Bennett); Jarvis, died aged 14; Mary, (Mrs. Jonathan Hiller); Martha, (Mrs. Daniel Griswold); Samuel, who lives on the old homestead two miles south of Frewsburg; William, who with his brother-in-law, Daniel Griswold, owns the "Prendergast farm" in Kiantone; Susan, died aged 20, and Delinda, died at 16.

L. F. Bunce, a farmer in Frewsburg, is a son of Perez and Abbie Bunce, and was born October 18, 1844, in Poland. He married in 1868 Ellen, daughter of Alonzo Marsh of Poland. She died in 1880, and Mr. Bunce married Frances Rhodes of Carroll. He has six children.

Henry S. Hill, son of Perry and Julia (Thayer) Hill, was born December 3, 1839. He enlisted August 6, 1861, in Co. K., 49th Regt. N. Y. S. Vols., and was with the regiment until it was mustered out June 27, 1865, in Buffalo, when he returned to Carroll. He married Fanny, daughter of Calvin and Mary Bragg, and has one daughter, Ida A., (Mrs. Charles White). Mr. Hill is a local preacher in the church of United Brethren.

John Venman came to Frewsburg from Sweden when he was 21 years of

age. He secured work on the D. A. V. & P. R. R. In ten months he had mastered the English language and was taking contracts. Ten years ago he engaged in the grocery business, and by honest industry he has prospered and is still prospering. He was for a number of years a member of the board of education, resigning when elected supervisor, which office he filled with ability.

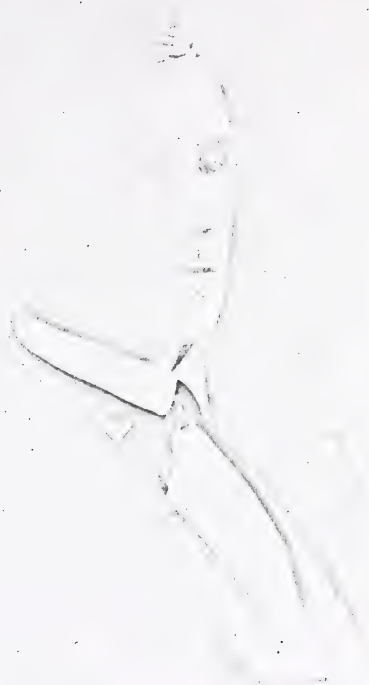
Hon. James Parker, Jr., was son of James Parker of Westfield, where he was born in 1818. He early came to Carroll where his great ability soon caused him to be placed in public office. He was a justice and supervisor for many years. He was a graphic and vigorous writer, and for nine years under his editorship he made *The Chautauqua Democrat* of almost national reputation. He was a presidential elector in 1860, and clerk of the House of Representatives in 1861-2-3. He married Sabra A., daughter of Luther Howard, who survives him.

SUPERVISORS.—1826-27-28-29-30-31-32-33, James Hall; 1834-35-36-37, James Parker; 1838, Ezbai Kidder; 1839, James Hall; 1840, Phineas Spencer; 1841, Jediah Budlong; 1842-43-44, Gordon Swift; 1845, John Frew; 1846-47-48-49-50-51-52, Reuben E. Fenton; 1853, Edwin Eaton; 1854, Wm. H. H. Fenton; 1855, Charles L. Norton; 1856-57, James Parker; 1858-59-60-61-62-63-64, Charles L. Norton; 1865-66-67-68-69-70-71, Wm. H. H. Fenton; 1872, Lucius M. Robertson; 1873, Edwin Eaton; 1874, William Sheldon; 1875, Albert Fox; 1876-77, Temple A. Parker; 1878, Edward L. Hall; 1879, Lucius M. Robertson; 1880, George G. Davis; 1881-82-83-84-85-86-87, Silas W. Parker; 1888-89-90, Marcus T. Howard; 1891-92-93, John Venman; 1894, C. E. Dodge.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEORGE W. FENTON.

George W. Fenton, son of George W. and Elsie (Owen) Fenton was born on the old Fenton homestead in Carroll then in Ellicott, February 9, 1812. This section was then an extent of forest wilderness, broken here and there at long intervals of distance by small clearings of settlers. Schools were not established here in his early youth, and when he was about 13 years old he went to reside with an uncle, William Cary, at College Hill, Ohio, where he diligently attended school for nearly nine months, when, with the establishment of a school near his father's home, he was enabled to return thither, acquire the elements of a good common school education and teach school. He remained with his father until he was of age, his father furnishing him the material for lumbering in a small way so that while but a youth he ran small rafts for himself to Pittsburgh, and by practical experience became thoroughly conversant with lumbering in all departments. In the winter of 1833, while teaching in the Thayer district, he saw from the top of a high hill the valley where he resides so filled with a massive growth of white pine as (using his



Geo McFenterson



words) "to look like an old beet bed," and concluded he would go there in the spring. He was now of age, and on visiting his prospective valley, he found a man in the possession of 150 acres of land on which he was building a sawmill. Mr. Fenton purchased one-half of this man's interest (on credit) and in a few months bought his entire claim. Marrying Mitta B., daughter of Luther and Jemima Howard, July 3, 1834, this first location of his has been his home through life. For years he was an extensive manufacturer of lumber, purchasing large lots of land covered with the finest of pine, which was cut into lumber at his mill and rafted down the river. He has been a large landowner and an extensive farmer, acquiring success by his diligence, business acumen and thrift. At one time he owned one-third of 3,000 acres near Kinzua, Pa., 800 acres near Sugar Grove, and with others of the family, 10,000 acres elsewhere. His home place is now 500 acres.

Early in life Mr. Fenton was a Democrat, but on the formation of the Republican party he became a member of it and has never changed his faith. His extensive business operations prevented his acceptance of many offers of political place, but he filled the important offices of assessor and highway commissioner for many years with conceded ability. He has been a member of the Baptist church for forty years, and with a few others built the church edifice of that denomination now occupied in Frewsburg—he and John Myers, Jr., defraying the most of the expense. For nearly fifty-eight years Mr. and Mrs. Fenton lived their happy and useful lives together, raising a family of children who are now representative people of the several communities where they reside, and in an unostentatious way forming constituent elements of the prosperity of the town, and here Mrs. Fenton died January 6, 1892. Their children are Thomas J., of Frewsburg; Welthy (Mrs. George Georgi) of Jamestown; Martin L., of Jamestown; Ann E., (Mrs. John H. Frew) of Frewsburg; Laura L., (Mrs. Charles Haynes) of Plainfield, N. J.; Lucie M., (Mrs. William Prettie) of Chicago, Ill.; Alice R., (Mrs. Edward Haynes) of Plainfield, N. J., who died November 16, 1884.

Mr. Fenton has a kindly, affectionate nature and cherishes home and friends. His winning personal magnetism has made him staunch friends all along his life's pathway. To these he is loyal, and he enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence of the better portion of the community, and the veneration of descendants who are in the first circles of society. He has ever been liberal in his contributions to public, charitable and religious objects, and no case of deserving need or suffering ever appealed to him in vain. He has been not only a prominent and leading business man, but, higher yet, a consistent christian, whose untiring zeal has been manifested in many departments of christian activity.

KIANTONE.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

KIANTONE lies upon the south border of the county. It was set off from Carroll, November 16, 1853, and its name perpetuates the memory of the Indians who occupied the village on the creek they called Kyenthono. Its surface is undulating in the east and hilly in the west. The highest summits are about 100 feet above Chautauqua lake. Conewango creek and its tributaries Stillwater and Kiantone creeks are its principal bodies of water. The soil is a gravelly clay loam. Its area is 11,456 acres. Attracted by the beauty of the charming Kiantone region James Prendergast early articted over 1,200 acres, lots 50, 58 and 59, T. 1, R. 10, and part of lot 3, T. 1, R. 11. Here he developed a magnificent estate and passed his last years, and here his son Alexander T. Prendergast conducted a model farm. (See page 786).

Joseph Akin from Rensselaer county came with his family in 1807 and located on lands on the Stillwater (now owned by the Russell heirs) near the west line of the town. He was the pioneer settler and was imbued with the plan of building up a town "Akinsville;" but the survey of the township into lots was not completed, and as he could not then obtain a clear title to the land, he could not sell property he did not possess. In 1814 the plan was abandoned. Laban Case however had rolled up a log tavern and a blacksmith shop. Mr. Akin built a bridge about 1814 on the Stillwater creek and the first town meeting in Ellicott in 1813 was appointed at "Joseph Akin's house at Stillwater." He was an energetic, ambitious man and possessed the characteristics of the true pioneer. Several of Mr. Akin's relatives located here, and the name Akin is borne by many of Kiantone's worthy citizens, one of whom is Ransom Akin.

Robert Russell accompanied his father, John, and brothers, John and Thomas, in the noted party of emigrants that brought civilization to the lower Conewango in 1800. In 1808 he, with his brother Thomas and John Frew, articted his land at Batavia (see page 201), which was lot 1, situated north of the Conewango. He built the first mill on Kiantone creek, above the Indian village from which the town and stream received their name.

In the summer of 1810, Solomon Jones, from Wardsboro, Vt., came to the county, located land in Kiantone, felled timber, partly built his loghouse,

hired Elijah Akin to complete it and returned to Vermont for his family. They arrived at Mayville the first of November, where a flatboat was engaged to transport his family and household goods down the lake. Mr. Jones and his son Ellick brought the five horses down on the east side of the lake. For two cold dreary days were Mrs. Jones and her five daughters under nine years of age, tossed on the waves with cold spray dashing over them, while part of the way the ice had to be broken to allow the passage of the boat to "The Rapids." The ground was covered with snow, over which the family wended their way to their new possessions. After a few days' stay at Joseph Akins, they moved into their yet unfinished cabin November 16, 1810. They resided in Kiantone for nearly ten years. (See Jamestown).

John Jones, a son of Abraham Jones, Sr., came from Vermont with his son Levi, and settled on lot 2 in Kiantone in 1814. In 1815, Benjamin, son of John, moved from Vermont and settled on the same lot.

William Sears, a native of Wardsboro, Vt., emigrated to this county in 1810. In the spring of 1811 he purchased lot 11, on which the village of Kiantone is built. This village was at one time called Sears. Mr. Sears erected what was probably the first inn in Kiantone. He subsequently built another tavern on this farm, and here he resided until his death. He married Ruby, the oldest daughter of Ebenezer Cheney.

Ebenezer Cheney was a native of Orange, Massachusetts. "The Cheney genealogy is traced from England to Roxbury (Boston Highlands) Massachusetts, and from there to Newburyport, some of the family being there as early as 1680." Mr. Cheney removed to this county and settled on part of lot 12, T. 1, R. 11; his deed bears date November 12, 1812. He resided for a short time in Jamestown from 1817, but returned to his farm in Kiantone, where he died in 1828, aged 67 years. His children were, Nelson, Ruby, Mary, Abigail, Maria, Anna, the wife of Judge Elial T. Foote, Levi and Seth. Seth is the youngest son, and married Cynthia, daughter of Benjamin Jones, who was a man of moral worth and integrity, and early and active in the cause of temperance.

Jasper Marsh, a native of Massachusetts, came in 1811, settled on lot 28, T. 1, R. 11, near Joseph Akin's on Stillwater creek. He was a farmer and a mechanic. He supplied many of the early settlers with large spinning-wheels, reels, common chairs, hay-rakes, fork-handles, and most other wooden articles turned in a lathe. His wares were generally stamped "J. Marsh" with a hot iron. He was a Revolutionary soldier and present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and received a pension for his Revolutionary services.

Ebenezer Davis, accompanied by his brother Emri, came from Wardsboro, Vt., in 1812 and settled on or near the Stillwater creek in Kiantone. He married Lydia, a daughter of Wm. Hall. He was the first town clerk of Ellicott, which then included Carroll and Kiantone. At the first revival in

1818 commenced under the preaching of Elder Davis, Baptist, Ebenezer Davis was the first person baptized in Stillwater, at Akin's bridge. He died Jan. 9, 1846, aged 66. The land book shows Mr. Davis as an original purchaser by article only of the south part of lot 37, T. 1, R. 10, in May, 1814. The assessment roll of Pomfret, however, has the name of Ebenezer Davis on the east part of lot 28, T. 1, R. 11, now in the west part of Kiantone, a short distance south of Stillwater creek. Mr. Davis's children are said to have possessed much musical ability.

Elijah Braley, a native of Wardsborough, Vermont, emigrated to Chautauqua county in 1811, and purchased in June, lot 10, township 1, range 2 of about 150 acres of wild land in Kiantone. Here he cleared and cultivated his land and made a home. His first wife was Lucinda Sears. Their children were Franklin, Jane and Lucinda. Mr. Braley married second, Electa Strong of Gerry. Their children were Jason, John, Orrin and Horace. Orrin is the only one now living. He is a farmer.

James Hall, son of William and Abigail (Pease) Hall of Wardsboro, Vt., emigrated to Chautauqua county in the spring of 1812. Dr. Hazeltine says: "He took up lands in that part of the town of Ellicott now known as Kiantone, about a mile west from Kiantone village, and there resided until his death in 1846. James Hall served in various town offices of Ellicott until Carroll was set off, then as supervisor of Carroll until he refused to serve longer. In 1833 he was elected member of assembly. The known Whig majority was about 2,000; nevertheless, James Hall, Democrat, was elected by 1,700. He was a member of the Congregational church. His first wife was Mary, second daughter of Ebenezer Cheney. Their children were Abigail, Lewis and Elial. Mr. Hall married second, Abigail Cheney; his third wife was Maria Cheney. Children, Erie, Mary and James. James enlisted in the civil war and fell at Malvern Hill. The post of Sons of Veterans in Jamestown was named for him. Samuel Hall, oldest brother of James, came here in 1814, took up land on the Stillwater, on what is now the dividing line between Busti and Kiantone. Here he made his home and here died in 1859. His son, Chapin Hall, was born in Ellicott in 1816. John A. Hall was another son.

Capt. William Martin, son of Aaron Martin of Busti, was born at Claverack, Columbia county, Nov. 7, 1789. He came to Busti with his father in 1811 and with his brother Isaac took up lot 23, T. 1, R. 11, in Kiantone, where he lived most his life afterward and where he died. In 1828 he went back to Busti to care for his father's family and remained till about 1847, when he returned to his Kiantone place. It is now owned and occupied by his grandson, Alonzo J. Martin. He was in the war of 1812, served as ensign in the company of Lieut. Wm. Forbes in 1813. He was taken prisoner on the road from Black Rock to Buffalo, on the day of the burning of Buffalo

and carried to Montreal and kept until May 14, 1814. He was called out again in the fall. He received a commission as captain in the militia two years later. He was a Universalist from early life and a rigorous temperance man and would have no whiskey used among his workmen in farm work, even when it was the almost universal custom. He married Roxy Pier of Busti in 1815. Their children were Isaac, Abram, born Oct. 12, 1818, married Mary E., daughter of Eliphalet Burnham of Pomfret, Feb. 4, 1845. [The Burnhams were descended from Thomas Burnham, a lawyer, who settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1635. Eliphalet Burnham was born in East Hartford, Conn., in 1779, settled in Pomfret on lot 6, township 5, in 1805, on the place now owned and occupied by Lyvenus Ellis. His children by his second wife, Belvidera Carter of Buckland, Mass., were Sarah B., (dec.) John C., a resident of Arkwright, Mary Eliza, who married Abram Martin, Levi W., (dec.) William B., Lydia H., Emily, George W., (dec.) Tertius C., (dec.) Mr. Burnham in 1834 bought the papermill at Laona, subsequently sold the mill, went to Pennsylvania, where he died September 27, 1863. Mr. Burnham was a public-spirited man and very generous and his house was the free abiding place of a large number of the early settlers and their families while they were getting their own houses ready for use. He was a very earnest member of the Baptist church, first at Fredonia and then at Laona. He was a Whig in politics and an abolitionist. Mr. Burnham's second wife was a daughter of Elijah Carter, who settled in Charlotte in 1817. She was an "inveterate worker" and a pattern of neatness. She was a very superior woman intellectually and kept up her interest in everything until her death, August 27, 1882, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Martin in Kiantone, aged nearly 90.] Lorenzo, A. Dewey, Sally A., James D., Lois A., George L., married Jane Smiley of Busti, lives in Ellicott, Elvira A. Capt. William Martin died Sept. 13, 1875, and his wife in March, 1883.

Abram Martin, son of William, lived always in Kiantone except from about 1828 to 1840 when he was with his father in Busti. He occupied part of the land in lot 23, originally taken by his father. He died November 29, 1893. He was active in the support of the Republican party from its organization until about 1880, when he considered the prohibition of the liquor traffic the principal issue before the country, and joined the Prohibition political party. He was active in promoting general public interests. He was at different times trustee of the Universalist societies of Kiantone, Frewsburg and Jamestown, and an advocate of the enfranchisement of women. His children are: Ellen A. Martin, born January 16, 1847. Miss Martin was the first woman in this county who regularly pursued the study of law. In 1871 she entered Cook & Lockwood's office for the study of law and as a clerk. In 1873 she entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated therefrom in 1875. This admitted her to practice in Michigan

courts. In January, 1876, she was admitted to the bar of Illinois at Springfield, and has since been in practice in Chicago; Willis A. Martin born June 13, 1850, married Edith Morris and lives in Pittsburgh, Pa.; George B., born June 3, 1853, lives with his mother on the Kiantone homestead.

Ezbai Kidder, a native of Webster, Mass., came from Vermont to Ellicott in 1813, and in 1816 cleared land on his purchase in what is now the northeast corner of Kiantone. Mr. Kidder was the first supervisor of the town of Kiantone. He was a member of the Congregational church of Jamestown. He died aged 92 years. His wife, Louisa (Shearman) Kidder, died in 1867. Samuel Kidder, their son, occupies and owns the homestead. He married Eleanor Partridge.

CHURCHES.—*The First Congregational Church of Kiantone* was organized in 1815, as the First Church of Ellicott, about a year earlier than the Congregational Church of Jamestown. After Carroll was formed from Ellicott in 1825, the church was called the Congregational Church of Carroll; and since the erection of Kiantone from Carroll in 1853, the church has been known as the Congregational Church of Kiantone. It was organized by Rev. John Spencer, with these members: Asa Moore, Samuel Garfield, Levi Jones, and their wives; John Jones, Anna, wife of Ebenezer Cheney, Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Josiah Wheeler, and Wm. Deland. The first deacon was John Jones. For several years the church had occasional preaching in dwellings and schoolhouses by John Spencer. Early ministers were Amasa West, Samuel Leonard, Isaac Eddy, Simeon Peck, Joseph S. Emory, O. D. Hibbard, S. W. Edson, T. A. Gale, E. M. Spencer, W. T. Reynolds, N. H. Barnes, W. A. Hallock. In 1830 a meetinghouse was built on a site given the society by Mrs. Ruby (Cheney) Sears.

The First Christian Society of Universalists in Carroll was formed at the present village of Kiantone, Dec. 30, 1853. The constitution and bylaws of the society were subscribed to by about 25 persons. A meetinghouse was built in 1845, and a church was organized Nov. 26, 1853. A constitution, articles of faith, and form of church covenant were adopted, and were signed by Rev. F. M. Alvord, pastor; N. A. Alexander, Horatio N. Thornton, stewards; Joseph Case, Arthur B. Braley, Oliver G. Chase, Caroline Wheaton, Eunice N. Thornton, Mary S. Thornton. H. N. Thornton was chosen clerk.

Association of Beneficents.—In 1852 a mineral spring discovered in Pennsylvania near the state line was brought to the attention of John M. Spear, a spiritual medium, who found the conditions of the surrounding country in the romantic Kiantone valley suitable for the establishment of a model community on the principles of universal brotherhood and freedom of the individual, and an "association" was formed consisting of Thaddeus S. Sheldon, Horace Fenton, John M. Sterling, and others with Mr. Spear as "oracle." 173 acres of land were bought in Kiantone, and quite a village developed.

Seven stone buildings from 16 to 30 feet in diameter and circular in form were built and occupied. In 1858 the association was instructed to dig a "cavity" into the side of the hill near the "deer lick spring" at an angle of 45° and at a specified depth they would discover relics of a web-footed prehistoric race of human beings. The "cavity" was dug like a stairway with regular steps and wide enough for two people to walk side by side. The late Oliver G. Chase worked 100 days with others in making the excavation. The "cavity" was dug to the depth of 151 feet and relinquished. The confidence of the association in finding the relics was so great that they had provided a velvet-lined box or casket to hold them. No relics, however, were found, but they did bring to light a splendid sulphur spring. A great many people were attracted here from a distance, among them those who were not actuated by the high ideals of Mr. Spear, and brought upon the association the stigma of being a "free love" institution, and people from the surrounding country to the number of several thousand assembled for the purpose of forcibly breaking up the community. An address made by a lady of the association allayed their excitement. For seven or eight years from 1854 this society had an active existence, then internal dissensions arose, and the land was purchased by Mr. Sterling, who gave it in trust to the board of trustees as long as it was used for educational and healing purposes. A school was maintained for about three years, but during the eighties this was abandoned, and the land reverted to the heirs of Mr. Sterling.

The first townmeeting for the election of officers was held at the house of E. Frissell, February 21, 1854. Ezbai Kidder was elected supervisor; Levant B. Brown clerk; Levant B. Brown, Martin C. Grant, Charles Russell, Aaron J. Phillips, justices of the peace; Francis M. Alford, superintendent of schools; Joel Scudder, Jr., and Nathan A. Alexander, assessors; Simeon C. Davis, Smith Spencer* and Stephen C. Rhinehart, commissioners of highways; Stephen Norton, collector; Eddy Weatherly, Joshua Norton, overseers of the poor; Stephen Norton, Joseph Davis, Abram Martin, James Griffin, constables; Milo Van Namee, George A. Dorn, Stephen Norton, inspectors of election; (appointed). Alexander T. Prendergast, Benj. T. Morgan and James B. Slocum, with Albert Scudder as clerk, were designated a board to preside at this meeting.

SUPERVISORS.—1853-54, Ezbai Kidder; 1855-56, Lucian V. Axtell; 1857, Charles Spencer; 1858, D. G. Morgan; 1859, Russell M. Brown; 1860, George A. Hall; 1861, Russell M. Brown; 1862-63-64-65, Wellington Woodward; 1866-67, Aaron J. Phillips; 1868, W. Woodward; 1869-70-71-72, Joel Scudder; 1873, Aaron J. Phillips; 1874-75, John H. Russell; 1876, Charles W. Creal; 1877, W. Woodward; 1878, Charles W. Creal; 1879-80, Joel Scudder; 1881, Charles W. Creal; 1882, C. E. Woodworth; 1883-84-85, George C. Frissell; 1886-87, Samuel Kidder; 1888-89, Azariah Hall; 1890, Samuel Kidder; 1891-92-93-94, Allen A. Gould.

*Mr. Spencer, one of the respected citizens of the town, has passed his three score years and ten, and at a family reunion in September, 1894, his children and grandchildren, 18 in number, were present.

MINA.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

MINA is an agricultural town, rolling and hilly, situated on the watershed between the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi valleys, the water from the streams of the northern part flowing into Lake Erie, while the tributaries of French creek, its largest stream, send their waters to the Gulf of Mexico. Findley's lake lies in a valley or deep depression among the hills, and it is a lovely sheet with its pure waters and two beautiful islands. Many a lovely bit of scenery is presented along its shores that would grace the canvas of the most famed artists of the world. It is the second largest body of water in the county. Its waters flow through French creek into the Allegany, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the outlet furnishes power for several mills for a distance of nearly two miles below the lake, that has been utilized from 1816, when the canny Scotch-Irishman who gave his name to the beautiful woodland lake commenced a mill. Twenty-mile creek heads in the northeast part. Mina has an acreage of 22,028 acres, had an assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1893 of \$450,557, and \$2,859.21 was the total taxation. It comprises township 2, range 15. It was set off from Clymer as a town March 23, 1824, and then included Sherman, which was formed from it in 1832. A few purchases were made here before 1823, and a few adventurous settlers had sought homes here soon after the war of 1812, but the deer and bear were ranging over the hills at a later period, and the traces of numerous beaver dams existed to show that hunters and trappers had still earlier made temporary abodes.

Alexander Findley came from the north of Ireland about 1790, with his family. For a time he resided in Greenfield, Pa., and in his hunting and land-looking expeditions penetrated the wilderness in which sparkled the waters of the lake now bearing his name, and selected and bought in 1811, land on lot 52, at the foot of the lake. He was given concessions by the Holland Land Company to locate and build mills. He then commenced a sawmill in 1815, and in 1816 here made his permanent home. He completed his sawmill in 1816, and a gristmill soon after, and conducted them during his life. Findley's pond at first, Findley's lake next, became the name of the lake, and also of the village that sprung up around the mills. Young says: "By the

construction of the dam several hundred acres of land were overflowed. The dam was several years later swept away by a June freshet, and on the land which had again become uncovered, a luxuriant growth of herbage sprung up before a new dam was erected; and the subsequent decomposition of the herbage under the water caused sickness; and Mr. Findley was indicted for maintaining a nuisance." Litigation followed, which lasted during Mr. Findley's life. About 1827 Mr. Findley built a cardingmill, in which he also dressed cloth. He was a resolute man, and a good man for the development of a new country. He and his son William served in the war of 1812. Of his 11 children, three sons, Hugh, Russell and Carson became residents of Mina. Hugh B. and Carson inherited the mill properties, sold the upper site to Robert Corbett, who built new mills and stopped the sickness. James D. Findley, son of Hugh B., a farmer, is a descendant and one of the representatives of the old pioneer, and has served as postmaster at Findley's Lake. James D. Findley, and his brother Henry B., served in the civil war. Henry was killed June 1, 1864, at the battle of Cold Harbor. James D. lost his left arm June 26, 1864, at Petersburg. Thus three generations of this family have proved their patriotism on the field of battle.

Findley's Lake is now a prosperous little village of 450 population, with several stores, a good hotel, a creamery, various shops, two meetinghouses, a fine school building and a newspaper, *The Findley's Lake Breeze*, J. H. Boorman, publisher, established in 1883.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Aaron Whitney bought on lot 59 in October, 1818, and became a life-long resident and raised a large family. He was one of the first assessors of Mina. Jonathan Darrow on lot 58, George and Roger Haskell on lots 58 and 59 in the southwest part of the town were probably the earliest to settle in a neighborhood. They were all located here previous to 1820. Aaron Whitney later bought on lot 59 and owned 200 acres, was a life-long resident and reared a large family. Jeremiah Knowles was an early settler in the wilderness, although not an original purchaser. He was a surveyor and laid out the first road in the west part of the town. Zina Rickards settled in the forest near Mina Corners, in 1818 on lot 28, but did not article his land until 1825. Cullen Barnes settled at Mina early, probably about the same time as Rickards. George Collier came in 1821, bought a farm on lot 45 and long resided there. His son, George H., born in Mina, is now at Eugene, Ore., professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Oregon. 1823, 1824 and 1825 saw numerous additions to the purchasers of land and settlers, and civilization had begun to make roads and bridges, and to talk of schools and "meetings." Preaching had been held at Mr. Findley's before this date. Along the east side of the town about this time came quite a number of stalwart yeomen from County Kent, England, James Ottaway being the pioneer in 1823. His descendants occupy responsible

positions in the county today. Others of these "men of Kent" were Edward Buss, William and George Relf, Edward Chambers, (his sons were Joseph, Frederick, William and John), Edward Barden, Thomas Coveney. George Relf, son of William, was supervisor for some years, inherited the homestead on lot 21 and died there. His brother Isaac was for years a merchant, postmaster and justice at Mina Corners. Robert Corbett came from Milford, Mass., and purchased in 1824 a part of lot 3. He later purchased the mill-site at the village and rebuilt the Findley saw and gristmills. His son Newell, removed to Sherman, another son, Robert A., succeeded to the mills and sold them in 1864 to William Selkregg.

The venerable Peter R. Montague writes us that two early industries were tanning and distilling. Benjamin Hazen had a few vats and tanned leather for many years. Another Hazen had a small distillery and distilled whiskey from potatoes and corn meal, which readily sold for 25 cents a gallon. The making of black salts was a regular avocation for each settler. The ashes made in clearing his land was thus transformed into the only article that could always be exchanged for money, generally \$3 for 100 lbs. P. R. Montague and another young man took a job to clear one acre of land for which they received 10 bushels of wheat and the ashes. From the ashes they made black salts which they sold for \$21. Those that had pine timber that would make shingles could shave shingles and get one dollar a thousand for them "in trade" at the stores. The price of eggs was from 6 to 8 cents per dozen; butter 8 to 9 cents per lb. Wolves were troublesome. Sheep had to be yarded every night. The settlers trapped them by building a pen of logs about 12 feet square at the bottom and growing smaller toward the top until at the height of eight feet it would be but three feet across. Fresh meat would be placed in this pen at night and in the morning the wolf or wolves would often be found inside. The town was so evenly divided into Whigs and Democrats in the early days that it was difficult to judge in advance the result of any election; not infrequently the successful candidate received but one majority and was as likely to be of one political faith as the other. The health of the community has been excellent. There are now residing in town 13 men and three women over 80 years of age, but of the early settlers all have gone but two, Daniel Fox and Peter R. Montague. The first company training (militia) that Mr. Montague attended was held at Zina Rickard's, where Samuel Barringer now lives. These "trainings" were held yearly in September. John P. Adams was captain on this occasion. Later three brothers named Barber, who were born on the same day and resembled each other so much as to be frequently mistaken for each other, were chosen officers—one captain, one lieutenant, one orderly sergeant. Mr. Montague says: "So much did they resemble each other, that although I lived by them for ten years I could not tell them apart, but had to say 'Mr. Barber,' and let it go."

Sawmills and gristmills were built in various parts of the town from 1825 to 1840. As the land was cleared of its timber and the water in the streams became of less volume the greater number of them ceased operations. The first steam mill was built by Davison & Greenman in 1866, in the northwest part of the town on lot 64. It later passed into the hands of E. Chesley & Co., and later Emerson Chesley & Sons, who cut much lumber and lath. The Chesley family is a prominent one, and has been for many years domiciled in America; members of it were taxpayers in Dover, N. H., as early as 1633, and many of them have held responsible offices in New England from that time to the present. A. D. Holdridge, an active business man, built a saw, shingle and lathmill at Mina in 1872, which gave employment to a

number of men. There is a sawmill on lot 16, in the north part of the town near Ripley line, on Twenty-mile creek. This has been owned and operated since 1852 by Samuel Gill (who died in 1879) and his son, Samuel H., who is the present proprietor, and occupies part of the homestead farm of his father. As the timber became exhausted, and smooth fields succeeded the forests, dairying became a general vocation, and the making of butter and cheese, carried on for years in each farmer's family, is now accelerated by the introduction of creameries, which have greatly facilitated the labors of the farmers. Cheese and butter making have become professions, in which skill and artistic taste brings ample reward. Lyman H. Stanton is one of the representatives of the latter class. Among the farmers who have lived long and prominently in the town are A. M. Douglass, D. Clifford, Volney White, E. D. Wing, E. Skellie, and other worthy citizens.

The first townmeeting in Mina, then comprising the townships No. 2, in range 14 and 15 was held at the schoolhouse near Alexander Findley's, April, 1824. The officers elected were: supervisor, Nathaniel Throop; town clerk, Roger Haskell; assessors, Aaron Whitney, Zina Rickard, Otis Skinner; collector, Isaac Hazen; overseers of the poor, Alexander Findley, Orlando Durkee; commissioners of highways, Benjamin Hazen, Jeremiah Knowles, Potter Sullivan; constables, Isaac Hazen, Thomas Downey; commissioners of schools, Zina Rickard, Jeremiah Knowles, Alexander Findley; inspectors of schools, Daniel Waldo, Jr., Isaac Hazen, Samuel Dickerson. Child's Gazetteer says: "It is said that Nehemiah Finn made the first butter sent to New York from Chautauqua county, and John Shaver made the first firkin, and owned the first dog-power of the county. The first birth was that of a daughter of Nathaniel Throop in 1823, and the first death that of the mother of the same individual in 1825. The first marriage contracted was that of Isaac Stedman and Nancy Wilcox in April, 1826. Elisha Moore taught the first school in 1826 near Findley's mills. The first store was kept in 1824 by Horace Brockway on lot 52." The first inn, says Child, was opened in 1827 by Cullen Barnes on lot 20.

James Ottaway, the oldest son of the pioneer, married Submit, daughter of Sewell Shattuck, who settled near Chautauqua lake, not far from Mayville, in 1819, on a tract of land which had been partially cleared and a block house commenced by a young man who had returned east. I give the description of that part of the country at that early day, in Mrs. Submit S. Ottaway's words written in 1893, at the age of 82 years. (She died in September, 1893, having survived her husband seven years). "My father finished the house, cleared and planted a part of the slashing, which had grown up to blackberries, and as my brother, sisters and myself went to pick berries, we would see the tracks of bears that had come to feast on the luscious fruit. We used to go to a small settlement called 'Neeley's' guided by marked

trees, to religious meetings held in a dwellinghouse. As we went through the wood the deer threw back their heads and fled in fear. We stayed there two years, and in that time three families, one at a time, came in with us, 'pioneer style,' while they built their loghouses; Joseph Lyon east of us, Hiram Northway and a Mr. Lincoln west of us. In 1821 my father went to Findley's Lake, being a miller, to work in a mill. I do not remember as there was a dwelling from Mr. Northway's until two miles east of Findley's Lake; the roads were in the newest state; stumps and mud. In 1827 I passed over the road again; it was inhabited several miles east of Findley's and west of Northway's, but a space between was still woods, mud and water. One place was so bad I stepped from the saddle to a log, fearing my horse and I would sink together." John E. Ottaway, the seventh son of James, Sr., now owns the home farm of 230 acres his father purchased, cultivated and occupied until his death.

Peter R. Montague, son of Zenas Montague of Massachusetts, and Abigail (Owen) Montague, was born in Bradford, Vt., July 3, 1809. His father died in Syracuse, in 1810, and Peter came with his mother and her second husband, Ezra Bisbee, to Mina in April, 1824. Mrs. Bisbee was born in Vermont, October 12, 1781, and died October 12, 1870, in Mina. Mr. Montague married Olive F. Hall. She died September 19, 1891. Their children are O. H., Ellen A., Elvira L., Clara C., Hattie S. Mr. Montague has been a resident of the town 70 years, has never, since he was entitled to vote, missed but one fall election, is a strong Republican, has held the office of commissioner of highways 16 years, has served 21 years as overseer of the poor. Is a Baptist in his religious preference. He has always been a farmer on the place settled by his step-father.

Edward Buss, who was born in Kent, England, August 8, 1808, belonged to the hardy yeomen of old England, whose strong practicality and industry infuse a good element into our American people. He emigrated to America, came to Mina in 1826, and subsequently located on lot 7 in the northeast part of the town near the line of Sherman. He married Elizabeth Hewitt of Sherman in 1831. They had a large family. Their sons were George A., Charles A., Henry Franklin, Adelbert and Herbert. The two youngest became farmers in Mina. Edward Buss served as supervisor of Mina in 1858 and 1863.

Samuel Gill, who settled in Mina over half a century ago, was born in Ann, Washington county, in 1776, whither his parents had removed from Coleraine, Franklin county, Massachusetts. Their next home was in Eaton, Madison county, where Samuel Gill attained manhood, married Eliza Montgomery and continued his residence for some years, and here his two oldest children, daughters, were born; he then moved to Cayuga county where in 1830, in the town of Aurelius, a son was born to them. After a short stay

in Genesee, now Wyoming county, he went to Erie county, where another daughter was born. Mr. Gill came with his family to Mina in the winter of 1838 and 1839 and turned his attention to farming. In 1840 his youngest son was born. In 1852 Mr. Gill purchased a farm and a sawmill in the north part of the town, occupied and cultivated the farm, and conducted the mill to within a few years of his death, which occurred in December, 1879. Only two of his children survive him: the oldest daughter, Mrs. Grimes, and the oldest son, Samuel H. Gill, who owns the mill and a part of the farm.

Alexander D. Holdridge was born at Plainfield, Otsego county, N. Y., June 24, 1813. In 1835 he came to Mina, bought at the land office at Mayville 80 acres of land on lot 28 of the Holland Land Company survey, then returned to Otsego county. June 24, 1841, he married Almida Jane Park of West Winfield, Herkimer county, and July 13 he came again to Mina and bought on lot 29 about 200 acres of land on which he lived until just before the war broke out, when he rented his farm and went into the mercantile business at Mina Corners, (then called) where he bought a home and remained till the messenger death came to claim its own November 28, 1890. He was the father of six children; his wife and two children survived him. He was a staunch Republican; joined that party at its organization, knowing that true Republican principle was the safe-guard of our country. He was a strong temperance man, and never bought but two drinks of liquor for himself in his life. He was an acting justice of the peace 16 years, postmaster six years. He was one of the men who bore the responsibility of erecting a church edifice, paid liberally of his means for that object and maintaining the same, and rejoiced when he was able to say: "we have a church in this community." Mr. Holdridge was a kind husband, a good father, a good provider and fearless in his expressions of what he thought was right. Chester P. Holdridge, his son, is a farmer.

Adam Merket emigrated from Germany, in May, 1839, and located in Sherman the same year, purchased 26 acres of land, built his loghouse and was a resident for four years. He then went to Mina and settled in the northwest part of the town, where he lived until about 1882, when he moved to Greenfield, Pa., where he died. His sons were Luzern, Joseph J., William H., George and Samuel. Luzern enlisted in Co. C., 111th Regt., Penn. Vols., in 1861, was discharged in 1865, and subsequently made North East, Pa., his residence. Joseph J. Merket was born in Mina in September, 1847, and June 1, 1864, enlisted in Co. A., 9th Regt., N. Y. Cavalry, was in several battles, among them those of Five Forks and Appomattox, and was one of the boys detailed to carry the news of Lee's surrender to Grant's headquarters. He was discharged in July, 1865. He returned to Mina, and in 1869 married Laura J., daughter of Emerson and Rachel Chesley. He resided in Mina until 1886 when he moved to Greenfield, Pa.

Lorenzo Buck came from Saxe-Coburg, Germany, to America, and about 1846 or 1847 came to Mina, bought a farm near Mina Corners, and cultivated his fields and worked at his trade, coopering. He was a thrifty and industrious man, and assisted with his means in building the church edifice of his faith in Mina, and he and his wife, Margaret, were of the original members. Mr. Buck was one of the deacons. Mr. and Mrs. Buck died at Mina Corners. They had six children, of whom George was a soldier. He enlisted August 20, 1862, in Co. A., 16th Pa., Cav., and was with the army of the Potomac. He was discharged in 1863 for disability, and is a pensioner of the civil war. In 1855 George Buck married Elizabeth Pechtcl, and settled on his farm, lot 37, near the center of the town. He has held the office of assessor for ten years. Of his children, Philip and Louisa survive. The latter the wife of a clergyman.

Philip Phifer was born in Keszla, in Saxony, Germany, April 25, 1825. His father, Jacob, died in 1835, and the widow married Godlieb Gutsael, a potter. Philip worked in his pottery, making all kinds of earthen ware, and at farming, until he was 20 years old, and had a hard life, as his step-father was a stern, quick-tempered man, and a hard master. In the spring of 1847, in company with Lorenzo Bock and his family of four boys and two girls (one of whom, Margaret, Philip married) he started for America. The very day he went on the ship, circulars were issued by the government describing him and officers began search for him. Had he been apprehended he would have been forced to serve seven years in the army. Soldiers then received four cents a day and rations. The little company arrived at New York safely, but understanding no English they were given tickets to Albany by boat, when they had paid to go by rail. Mr. Phifer found on landing at New York that he possessed just one dollar, but was happy, for he was in a free country. From Albany they came to Buffalo on a canal boat, and there took steamer for Barcelona. Here they met a land agent named Lodge, who spoke German. He told them of the advantages of Mina, and Mr. Bock (Buck), his sons, John, Lorenzo, George and Nicholas, and Mr. Phifer, proceeded on foot to Mina Corners, leaving the female portion of the company at Westfield until they had decided where to make their home. All of them, however, established themselves for the winter in one of Isaac Relf's houses. In the spring of 1848 Mr. Bock bought land half a mile south of Mina Corners, and in addition to farming worked at coopering. Mr. Phifer hired out to Isaac Relf for \$10 a month, "and board himself," to work in an ashery. Here he labored nearly three years, then he moved to Ripley and worked for John Dinsmore one year on a farm. He then bought a farm of 60 acres in Mina, where he moved his family (wife and three children), and labored hard to support them and clear up his farm. Eight of his children attained maturity and married, three died in infancy, one, Mary E., died December 8,

1888, aged 23. The oldest daughter, Margaret, (a widow) lives at West Mill Creek, Pa., and the next daughter, Sarah, married Rev. Jacob Weber, pastor of a church in Brooklyn, N. Y. Two boys, John, a carriage maker, and Fred, a carpenter, settled in Wisconsin. Two others of the children, George and Eliza, live in North Dakota, and have thriving families. Another son, Amos, is, 1893, bookkeeper at the Edmunds creamery in Sherman. The youngest son, Frank, now over thirty years old, married Florence A. Jones, of Greenfield, Pa., December 22, 1891, and is living on the homestead of his father in Mina.

Adam Himelein, another of the Dutch emigrants whose frugality, honesty and perseverance add to the prosperity of the community where they build their homes, located here and purchased land on lots 35 and 43. He and his wife were among the first members of the American Reformed Church (Dutch) formed in 1856. His descendants are among the worthy citizens of the town.

The Skellie families of Mina are descendants of the old Scotch family. Their ancestor emigrated from Scotland about 1774. The oldest of the family now living west of Findley's lake is John H. Skellie who was born in 1816. He has been in town offices, has served as assessor. He has three children. He is a farmer and resides on lot 49. William Skellie, his brother, was born in 1818. His son Alexander I., is secretary of the Skellie Reunion which has been established 12 years, and meets in September of each year, and has 80 members. Ebenezer Skellie was a soldier in the civil war. I quote from Chaplain Hyde's History of the 112th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Company D.: "Ebenezer Skellie, Mina, promoted Corporal, October 27, 1863; Color Guard, March, 1864; wounded in battle New Market Heights, September 29, 1864; leg amputated; mentioned with commendation by General Butler for gallantry; discharged from hospital, May, 1865; at close of service recommended for promotion to 2d Lieutenant." He was supervisor of Mina in 1876 and 1877. He is a farmer on lot 51. William R. Skellie was also in the war, wounded in battle October 27, 1864. Henry C. Skellie another member of this large family is by trade a painter. Job Skellie lived about a mile from the lake on lot 60. John and Alexander Skellie were original members of the Methodist church of West Mina.

Dana P. Horton, son of Charles D. and Charlotte Shepardson Horton, for many years a resident and prominent citizen of Mina, was born in Gerry. He settled first in French Creek, where he was supervisor two years, and later in Mina, where he has held the same office ten years, and is now serving a term of two years. He has been member of assembly three terms, during which he was a member of the special committee appointed to escort the body of Gen. U. S. Grant from Albany to New York, and its final resting place at Riverside Park. Mr. Horton enlisted in the U. S. military service

in 1862, and was mustered out in 1865. He served in the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, then went with "Fighting Joe" Hooker to the south of Tennessee under commission of lieutenant, and at the historic engagement of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge was promoted to captain in the 154th N. Y. Vols. He is a Republican, a farmer and a Baptist.

Edward L. Bailey of Findley's Lake was born in Martinsburg, N. Y., in 1839. He was educated at Lowville Academy and read law nearly three years in the office of the district attorney of Lewis county, at Martinsburg, in 1859, 1860 and 1861. He then removed with his parents to Ellington in May, 1861 and, before applying for admission to the bar, entered the army in the 1st N. Y. Light Artillery and served nearly four years. After this service he read law for three years and was admitted to the bar in 1879 and has since practiced in Chautauqua county.

The first regular religious meetings were those of the Dutch Reformed church in 1826. Rev. Mr. Bradley was the clergyman, and the meetings were held in the barn of Benjamin Hazen. *Findley's Lake Church* (United Brethren) was founded in 1855 by Rev. J. W. Clark, who became pastor. The society built a church in 1862. *The American Reformed Church* at Mina Corners was formed December 19, 1856, with 44 members, by Rev. J. W. Dunewald. Lorenzo Buck, George Hammer, Adam Himelein, J. G. Barringer, Adam Merket, their wives and Margaret B. Phifer were of the original members. By 1859 a tasteful church had been built at a cost of \$1,400. *The Methodist Episcopal Church* at the Corners was formed May 18, 1858. A. D. Holdridge, William Baker and Nahum N. Grimes were chosen trustees. Thomas R. Coveny, Daniel Fritz and wife, Alexander D. Holdridge and wife, Daniel Declow and wife, William Baker, Charity Chase, Lucy and Melissa Holdridge, Jane Tryon, Lucinda Relf, Betsey Baker were of the first members. Rev. Orville L. Mead was the first pastor. *The M. E. Church*, West Mina, formed about the same time, had among its first members John and Alexander Skellie, Uriel and Azan Fenton, Henry F. and James F. Moore. Rev. R. C. Chapman was the first pastor. A church seating 300 was built in 1859.

SUPERVISORS.—1824-25-26-27, Nathaniel Throop; 1828, Roger Haskell; 1829, Nathaniel Throop; 1830-31, Otis Skinner; 1832, Elias E. D. Wood; 1833, Joshua La Due; 1834-35-36-37, Joseph Palmer; 1838, David Declow; 1839-40-41-42, Valorous Lake; 1843, Jesse B. Moore; 1844, David Declow; 1845, William Putnam; 1846-47-48, Gideon Barlow; 1849, Cyrus Underwood; 1850, Luke Grover; 1851, Edward Buss; 1852, Gideon Barlow; 1853, Alexander Eddy; 1854, Ora B. Pelton; 1855, George Ross; 1856-57, Luke Grover; 1858, Edward Buss; 1859, David Declow; 1860-61, George Relf; 1862, Thomas R. Coveny; 1863, Edward Buss; 1864-65, George Relf; 1866, Franklin Declow; 1867, George Relf; 1868, Thomas R. Coveny; 1869-70, Henry Q. Ames; 1871, Franklin Declow; 1872, George Relf; 1873-74-75, John E. Ottaway; 1876-77, Ebenezer Skellie; 1878-79-80-81-82, Dana P. Horton; 1883, John E. Ottaway; 1884, Dana P. Horton; 1885, John E. Ottaway; 1886, Dana P. Horton; 1887, Samuel Barringer; 1888-89-90, William A. Knowlton; 1891, Dana P. Horton; 1892-93, Alfred M. Douglass; 1894, Dana P. Horton.

SHERMAN.

BY C. E. SHELDON.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

SHERMAN is included in township 2, range 13, of the Holland survey, and contains 36 square miles. Its surface is rolling, with very little level land except in the valley of French Creek, which rises in its eastern part. The soil is mostly loam with a subsoil of hard pan.

Early town records were destroyed by fire, and for much contained in this article the writer is indebted to papers written by Hiram N. Gleason, one of the first settlers, published in the *Western New Yorker* in 1854. A copy of these articles was found among the papers of the late Judge E. T. Foote, and through the kindness of his son, Horace A. Foote of New York, I was enabled to secure them. The first settler in the present town of Sherman, was Dearing Dorman upon lot 32 in 1823. He built a log shanty and with his wife settled down to housekeeping in the wilderness. This house was located near where the town line creamery building now stands, west of the Hustis schoolhouse. Here was born November 28, 1823, the first white child of the town, Archibald Dorman, now a resident. In 1823 Harvey W. Goff built a shanty on lot 22. These are believed to have been then the only residents, and when it is remembered that two families only occupied 36 square miles of solid woods, it will be seen that there was but little trouble among the neighbors. In the spring of 1824 Alanson Weed erected a log house on lot 31, and moved his family from Ellery. In the summer of 1824 Otis Skinner built and moved into a shanty on lot 24. Jonathan R. Reynolds built a log house on lot 32 in the fall of 1824 and occupied it with his father's family. The two families in 1823 had thus increased to five in 1824, and Sherman (to be) was becoming a "thickly settled" region. In addition to these, several young men, among them, Lester R. Dewey and Hiram N. Gleason, were at work felling the timber and preparing to build a log house 20x24 feet. In the spring of 1825 Mr. Gleason returned from a visit to Connecticut with his newly-wedded wife, and about the same time, Mr. Dewey was married to Fannie Patterson. This was the first marriage in town and the ceremony was performed by Otis Skinner, Esq., who had been previously elected a justice of the peace in Clymer, of which Sherman was at one time a part.

The condition of the settlers at this time can hardly be imagined by this generation, and as the years go by the story will seem more and still more improbable. "There was not an open road in town; not an acre of turf; not a sawmill within many miles; and the gristmill was still more remote." There was a handmill in the neighborhood of Chautauqua owned by Mr. Wing, where some of the people went to have their corn cracked, not ground. The lumber for the first houses was hauled through the woods from Mayville, where it had been rafted from the southern part of the lake, which was the fortunate possessor of a sawmill. Settlers who could not afford, or were unable to obtain lumbe, used elm bark for roofing their buildings, or made troughs of split basswood logs, and by placing two side by side and a third bottom side up over the two, made a water-tight, though not wind and snow proof covering. The buildings, being surrounded by solid forest, were not troubled much with wind, and by means of "clay mortar" all the larger holes in the log buildings were easily stopped, and with the large fire-places and plenty of fuel there was little trouble from cold, even in the most inclement weather.

In the spring of 1825 quite a number of new buildings were erected and occupied by permanent settlers. In October Charles Hawley arrived with his family from Farmington, Ct., and located on lot 29 in a shanty. His daughter, Clarissa, the wife of C. R. Spicer, now a resident of the village of Sherman, remembers well the trip from the east to their new "home." They came by canal from Albany to Buffalo, and her sixth birthday (October 8, 1825), was celebrated on the canal boat. Charles Hawley, Jr., the only other surviving member of the family, also lives in this village. It is said that the Elder Mr. and Mrs. Hawley lived three months in their home in the woods, during which time Mrs. Hawley never saw the face of one of her sex. And when it was reported that the family of another settler was on the way to his "claim" south of the Hawley place, she stood out of doors nearly half a day to catch a glimpse of the new faces, and when she saw them she wept tears of joy. In the summer of 1825 Alanson Weed built the first sawmill in town on the site afterwards the Dewey place. In August, Jesse Newell and Joshua Ladue built log houses on lot 34 and moved in their families in March, 1826. In the summer of 1826, William Williams built a small frame house on lot 39, and Elisha Woodruff on lot 38. These were the first frame houses in town, and were thought to be quite pretentious dwellings. Mr. Williams moved his family here in May, 1827, from Connecticut. Mrs. Henry W. Sperry, the only surviving member of the family, is a resident of the village.

The first building, a shanty, on the site of the village of Sherman, was erected by Hiram Northway in 1826, on the west side of the small stream running south through the village. The first sermon preached in town was

in the summer of 1826, by Rev. Orange Spencer, a Baptist clergyman, in the house of J. R. Reynolds. The next winter Rev. T. Grinnell, a Free Will Baptist, preached in the same house. By this time there was quite a settlement within a radius of a few miles. Roads had been cut through the town in several directions, which were quite passable when the ground was frozen and the roots and logs were covered with snow. "Sleighrides" were frequently indulged in, the company going with ox team and sled to visit the "neighbors" several miles away.

In 1827 settlers increased very rapidly, and invitations to help raise a log house sometimes came several times in a week. But though there was a large immigration, the inducements for settling here were not attractive. The privations and hardships endured by the early settlers seem like a romance of the most doubtful kind. A little grain, a few potatoes and the product of a cow, were the greater part of the subsistence of many a family for months at a time. Fortunately there was plenty of grain, while the streams were full of fish, and it was not a hard task for a good hunter and even a common fisherman, to obtain a liberal supply of venison and brook trout, to add to the bill of fare. As an illustration of the actual condition of the early inhabitants, it is reported upon good authority that Mr. Dorman (the first settler) was forced to dig potatoes which he had just planted, as he had nothing but corn meal in the house, and his wife was sick and unable to eat corn bread. There was no money in circulation, and the only thing produced which would bring cash was black salts. These were taken to Westfield or Barcelona, where they could be sold for money, which was used mostly in paying taxes, and for the very few articles which must be purchased for the family.

The first blacksmith shop was built by Mr. Pelton, and Joel Hill soon after erected another near Center Sherman. Spencer & Skeels built a saw-mill on French creek, in 1827 or 1828, and soon after put in a pair of mill-stones and a bolt to grind the grain raised in the vicinity. About this time Josiah Keeler opened a small store in the house of Asahel Hall, and soon erected a store-building and an ashery. In 1825 a school district was formed of territory in two towns, Chautauqua and Sherman, and a school established in or near the present Hustis district. Otis Skinner, it is believed, taught the first school in his own house in the winter of 1828-9. Soon afterwards several schools were established.

UNION SEPULCHRAL SOCIETY.—"The Union Sepulchral Society of Sherman and Chautauqua" was organized February 4, 1836. July 1, 1836, Alanson Weed and Polly, his wife, conveyed by deed to the trustees of said society, 98 square rods of land, being the northeast corner of the present cemetery. A few burials had taken place upon the land before the purchase. In 1848, (April 8) Lester R. Dewey and Fannie, his wife, conveyed 123 6-10

rods to the society. In 1860 Mr. Dewey sold another piece, and in 1861 Joseph Skinner a small strip. Other pieces have been since added, as the necessities demanded, and during the past few years the work of improvement has been carried on quite extensively, and the cemetery is now in a very fair condition, and occupies one of the best locations for the purpose in the county.

POLITICAL HISTORY.—Sherman was set off from Mina in 1832. On the first Tuesday of March, 1833, the first townmeeting was held at the house of Asahel Hall, at which, Otis Skinner was elected supervisor and Osmond Hall, town clerk. Since that time the supervisors have been: B. H. Kip, 1834; Otis Skinner, 1835; Loren Park, 1836-7; Otis Skinner, 1838; Platt S. Osborn, 1839; Lucius Cook, 1840-1-2; George Hart, 1843; Platt S. Osborn, 1844-5; John P. Hall, 1846-7; B. H. Kip, 1848-9; Lester R. Dewey, 1850; Loren Park, 1851; Lewis Sperry, 1852-3; B. J. Coffin, 1854; Loren Park, 1855; William Green, 1856-7; Miles J. Clark, 1858-9; Henry Bliss, 1860-1; Henry W. Sperry, 1862-3-4-5; Sylvenus H. Myrick, 1866; Henry Sheldon, 1867; Henry W. Sperry, 1868; Alfred W. Benson, 1869; John T. Green, 1870-1-2; Virgil A. Fenner, 1873; John T. Green, 1874; Jerome J. Dean, 1875-6; Enoch Sperry, 1877-8; Albert B. Sheldon, 1879-80-1; Charles H. Corbett, 1882-3; Enoch Sperry, 1884; Benjamin J. Coffin, 1885-6-7-8-9-90-1; Edgar O. Buss, 1892; Morris L. Edmunds, 1893-4. Present officers: Morris L. Edmunds, supervisor; Thomas J. Newell, 2d, clerk; Benjamin J. Coffin, Henry Q. Ames*, William H. Hubbard, Charles E. Sheldon, justices of the peace; (Clement J. Losee, justice elect); John C. Page, Charles Hill, Franklin Dutton, assessors.

August, 1865, a flood did great damage in the town. Two dams above and the one at the village went out, together with nearly every bridge in the town. August 24, 1892, the most destructive flood the town has ever seen, swept through the place. A very heavy fall of water in a few hours, east of the village, caused a rapid rise in all the streams running into French creek. In the evening the flood struck the village. The dam and iron bridge soon went, an ice house belonging to E. N. Myrick was also taken, while the planing and sawmill of John Fawcett was nearly demolished. This flood took every bridge (including the iron railroad bridge) from the head of French creek to the point where it flows into Mina, except an iron one at Center Sherman. The loss to roads and bridges alone, according to the statement of Frank L. Cornish, under whose supervision as highway commissioner the repairs were made, was over \$5,000. It is probable that the loss to individuals was nearly as much more.

SHERMAN VILLAGE.—In May, 1832, Benjamin H. Kip, Otis and Elijah Miller, purchased the millsite and land where the village stands. They also

*Mr. Ames was born in 1828 in Cameron, Steuben county. He went to Charlotte in 1835, moved to Mina in 1844, came to Sherman in December, 1872, and served as school commissioner in 1873, 1874 and 1875. He died September 11, 1894.

erected a sawmill, and in 1833 a carding and cloth-dressing mill. Otis Miller built a blacksmith shop in 1833, on the site of C. J. Palmer's shop. He also built a tannery on the land back of the present photograph gallery. These three men being the founders of the village, it was named for them,—for a time called "Millerville," and afterwards, (and within the recollection of the writer), "Kipville." Just why and when it was changed to Sherman, I am unable to state. In 1838 Mr. Kip and Elijah Miller erected a gristmill, which was well patronized by the inhabitants of this and surrounding towns.

These men were all of sterling character, and enjoyed the confidence of the people in a large degree. They were all deeply imbued with the idea that morality and christian character are the true foundations of every good enterprise, and to their example and their influence upon those who followed them, may be attributed in no small degree the sobriety and morality which have characterized the inhabitants of the village, even down to the present time. All of them have long since passed away.

This "composition," published in the *Chautauqua News* a few years ago, is deemed worthy of insertion here. It was written by F. R. Case, one of the 35 pupils mentioned. It is dated July 13, 1839, and is entitled "A Description of Sherman Village and its Inhabitants."

Sherman village is a small place situated in the town of the same name and on the waters of French creek, and contains 12 families, numbering 63 persons old and young. The names of the heads of said families are, viz.: Benj. H. Kip, Elijah Miller, Otis Miller, James Barker, George Vaness, Lucius Cook, George Hart, Kiler Dean, Alanson Patterson, Pitts Simmons, Hiram A. Case and Dr. Thomas Green. Miller and Kip own nearly all the land surrounding the village, and also the carding machine and cloth dressing establishment, gristmill and sawmill. Otis Miller and Kiler Dean carry on the tannery and shoemaking business. James Barker keeps a small grocery store. Lucius Cook carries on blacksmithing, having lately traded a farm in the west part of the town for Joel Hill's shop, dwelling house and lot; he is also justice of the peace and supervisor. George Hart runs the carding and cloth dressing machinery for Miller & Kip. George Vaness works at cabinet and carpenter and joiner work. Hiram A. Case runs the gristmill. Thomas Green is a practicing physician. Alanson Patterson and Pitts Simmons are men of all work in the sawmill, farm work, etc., for Kip & Miller. The village school has about 35 scholars. The teacher is Miss Susan Aldridge, this summer; this is her second term here. The trustees pay her for teaching \$2 per week and she boards around. The Methodist is the only church organization in the place; preaching every two weeks in the schoolhouse, also Sunday school every Sunday at 9 o'clock in the morning. Otis Miller is the superintendent. The cleared fields around the village look new and rough and are thickly covered with stumps, but undoubtedly the place will grow and improve a good deal in the future, as I hear of a number of parties contracting for lots and preparing to build on the same, soon. I think and believe Sherman will some day grow into a quite a respectable village.

Probably not one of the persons mentioned in the above is now alive, though in 1889 Mr. Case was living at Corydon, Pa., and Lucius Cook at Silver Creek in his 90th year.

SOME BUSINESS INTERESTS.—(Contributed). Situated in the center of an extremely fertile agricultural and dairying country, the village possesses the elements of comfortable and moderate wealth, and is a prosperous community.

It has more brick business blocks than any other place of its size of the county. "Since a time when the memory of man runneth not back, no liquor has been sold here." Sherman Union School is most invitingly situated in the midst of tall, stately maples, in a most picturesque part of the village. Seven instructors are employed. The "State Bank of Sherman" numbers among its officers and directors many of the solid men and capitalists of the county, and is so conducted that the people justly feel confidence in its management and stability. The officers are: A. J. Dean, president; C. H. Corbett, vice-president; H. F. Young, cashier, and E. C. Green, assistant cashier. Among the directors are: C. H. Corbett, M. L. Lawrence, W. H. Hart, Frank L. Cornish, B. J. Coffin, H. F. Young, and Allen J. Dean, Sherman; J. A. Slotboom, Clymer; J. E. Ottoway, Mina; C. M. Dow, Jamestown.

The Sherman Advance is a bright, newsy sheet, published by the Advance Publishing company, established June 6, 1889, F. A. Ellis, manager and editor. It is the only prohibitionist journal of the county. Mr. Ellis was born in Portland. The successful career of *The Advance* is due very much to his ability. *The Advance* is the youngest paper of Sherman. The first was *The Western New Yorker*, started in August, 1853, by Patrick McFarland, and was sold about 1857 to *The Westfield Transcript*. In May, 1868, B. D. Southworth began to publish *The Sherman News*, which, moved to Mayville in October, 1890, was there called *The Chautauqua News*. In 1872 *The Weekly Record*, J. B. Bray, proprietor, had an ephemeral existence. Fifty-one numbers were printed of *The Chautauqua Rural Press*, by Miles L. Dorman, from May 1, 1886.

The Chautauqua News was established March 20, 1876, by E. W. Hoag. It was sold December 13, 1879, to C. E. Sheldon, who has continued the publication to the present.

The Edmunds Creamery was started in 1886 with one separator by F. W. Edmunds, a very successful cheese manufacturer. It has increased its capacity about seven fold. In 1893 38,000 pounds of milk were received daily. By four skim stations located at convenient points butter is made from 70,000 pounds of milk daily during the summer. The business of 1893 may be thus stated: Pounds of milk received, 10,411,509; pounds of butter made, 442,818; money received, \$106,744.04. Mr. Edmunds operates other creameries, among them one in French Creek and three in Clymer. Mr. Edmunds owns and operates a flouring and custom gristmill with two sets of stones and one set of rollers, operated by a 75 H. P. steam engine.

E. W. Sperry & Son's hardware store is now one of the oldest mercantile establishments, almost antedating that of John T. Green, who has, with others, and alone, been in merchandising here since 1859. Mr. Green was

chosen president of the village at its first election and has been its president ever since. W. H. Hart has also been in trade here from 1859, when he was a clerk in the dry-goods and grocery store of "Hawley & Myrick." From 1860 to 1866 he was employed by J. E. Hawley. He was a member of the firm "Coveney, Hart & Co." that succeeded "Thorpe & Coveney" in 1866. In 1871 the firm of "Hart & Corbett" was formed by Charles H. Corbett purchasing the interest of J. M. Coveney. This firm carries a heavy stock of general merchandise and does a large business. Both members stand in high esteem and are popular. Mr. Corbett was elected in 1882 a member of assembly by a majority of 986, although he was a Democrat running in a very strong Republican district. Mr. Corbett is prominent in masonry, was chairman of the Democratic county committee for four years, and has been presiding officer of the state organization of the A. O. U. W. Another, perhaps the oldest, merchant is S. B. Adams. He has conducted a successful business as a grocer and crockery dealer since 1856. His brother, D. W. Adams, has been connected with him for years in the firm of "Adams Bros.," and is the present efficient postmaster. It may not be out of place to class Hon. A. B. Sheldon as a leading merchant as well as banker. His extensive purchases and sales of live stock, produce, (especially butter and cheese), have given him a wide and a popular acquaintance. He made a good member of the legislature, too, in 1881 and 1882. Gilbert W. Strong an oil producer from Bradford, Pa., came to Sherman about ten years ago, and has been a valuable factor in its business life. He engaged extensively in the hardware trade and conducted this until 1893. He has for three years carried on the Sherman carriage factory. He is a Democrat and prominent in the local councils of his party, and has been member of the board of education.

After two attempts which did not succeed, the village was incorporated by vote of the people September 8, 1890. The territory included in the corporate limits is about one square mile and contained 733 inhabitants, according to a census taken just previous. The first municipal election was held October 3, 1890, at which were elected: president, John T. Green, (who has been thrice reelected); trustees, J. L. Thayer, Francis A. Ellis, Charles E. Cobb; treasurer, Henry F. Young; collector, John McKean. Thomas J. Newell 2d was appointed village clerk and still holds that office. The trustees now are Charles E. Cobb, Gilbert W. Strong, Fred L. Dutton, with H. F. Young treasurer, and Henry Hooker collector.

FIRES.—Probably few villages in Western New York have suffered more by fires. In February, 1865, a fire destroyed the grocery store of Lyman L. Hoag, the tannery and shoeshop of Platt S. Osborn; the postoffice, and town-clerk's office with all the town records were burned. In November, 1869, occurred the "great fire" which swept the business portion on the north side of Main street from Miller to Church street, with buildings on Miller

street. The loss was nearly \$50,000. The buildings were wooden ones and were in time replaced by brick. In December, 1876, two brick blocks and C. C. Thompson's drug store and dwelling were burned. July 14, 1890, the whole south side of Main street from Franklin to and including Palmer's blacksmith shop, and Excelsior Hall, comprising many prominent business houses, and Stebbin's photograph gallery on Franklin street were burned. The loss by this fire was nearly \$50,000.

SMALL POX.—Chester Bullock, a merchant, returned from a trip to New York city in November 1853, and was soon taken with a light case of varioloid. James Barker was soon attacked by small pox and died in a few days. A child of Burnett Osborn also died with the same disease. The village and vicinity was soon in a state of wild excitement. A board of health was organized, that established a pest-house and ordered all cases thither for treatment. So bitter was the strife between the board and those refusing to obey its orders that threats of "shooting" were made, and there was actual danger of bloodshed. The excitement ceased on the subsidence of the disease, but bills for the payment of claims against the town for services rendered were brought before the board of town auditors, and were appealed to the board of supervisors in 1854. The Odd Fellows lodge had a hall in the Owen block in which Mr. Barker had his residence. It was driven from its lodge room by this disease, and the order was broken up for many years in the town in consequence thereof.

CHURCHES.—*The First Presbyterian Church of Sherman*, organized as *The First Congregational Church of Mina*, came into existence through the settlement "on the hill" in 1826 of Josiah R. Keeler, who built a house, a store and an ashery. He was soon followed by his seven brothers and others from Farmington, Conn., who brought letters from Dr. Noah Porter's church in that place. It was organized June 23, 1827. It united with the Buffalo presbytery, and Dr. Porter's church selected the first pastor, Rev. Justin Marsh, who was installed in October 1828, that church agreeing to pay one-half of his \$400 salary, J. R. and S. B. Keeler to pay one-half of the other \$200. The first meetinghouse was built on Presbyterian hill, and dedicated March 7, 1833. It was removed to the village in 1845.

The First Universalist Church of Sherman was organized in 1842, and was admitted to fellowship in the Chautauqua Association of Universalists at the annual meeting at Haight's Corners, in August of the same year. The early records of the church having been burned several years ago, it is difficult to give dates and details, but it is believed that these persons were its original founders: Mr. and Mrs. Lester Dewey, George Bates, Loren Park, John H. Jones, Erastus Gibbs, Mrs. Linus Paine, Elliott Smith, Mr. Hill, Mrs. Cushing. Rev. Linus Paine was the first pastor, and remained until

1846. Eleazer Hathaway is the present pastor. The first church building was of wood and was erected in 1843 or 1844. It was sold to the Catholics in 1868, and the present church was built in 1868-9, at a cost of \$8,000. It has a seating capacity of 250, and is finished inside in chestnut and walnut. The present Sunday school was organized in 1874. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized in 1891. There is also a Ladies Social Circle connected with the church, all of which have been efficient aids in its work.

CLYMER.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

CLYMER, like many other towns of this county, shows the patriotism of the early settlers, as it bears the name of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, George Clymer, an eminent Pennsylvanian. It was organized February 9, 1821, from Chautauqua. Mina was formed from it in 1824, and French Creek in 1829. Clymer is bounded west by French Creek, north by Sherman, east by Harmony, and the south boundary is Pennsylvania. The town comprises township 1, range 14, and contains 21,985 acres. The population in 1892 was 1,447, and in 1893 the assessed value of real and personal property was \$449,750. The surface is a hilly upland adapted to dairying, and is well watered by two branches of the Broken-Straw, which flows into and through a long pond near the southern line and then receives another stream flowing southerly through the western part of the town. The soil is a gravelly loam, and responds well to suitable cultivation. Prof. James Hall, the state geologist, says that a large deposit of stone suitable for grindstones exists, and for many years such stones have been quarried. The Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad passes through the center of the town and has three stations, North Clymer, Clymer Center and Clymer. The latter is a brisk point of trade. Tanning was an important early industry, and twenty years ago one of the largest tanneries of the county was conducted here by J. N. McKay. This was established about the time of the civil war by Leonard Kooman. The first tannery was built on lot 35 by Ebenezer Brownell away back in the thirties. Walter L. and Loren B. Sessions carried on tanning extensively later on the Brownell site. The U. S. Leather Company now controls this industry and employs from 40 to 50 men.

Settlement commenced in 1820 by Gardner and John Cleveland, who

located on lot 58, in the southwest corner. The next year William Rice settled on lot 59, and in 1822 came Horace and Anson Starkweather and Joseph Wing. Eighteen families had located in the territory embracing the original town of Clymer in 1822. Nathaniel and William Thompson, Thomas Russell and Harry E. Brownell came in 1823. The first townmeeting was held April 3, 1821, at the house of Gardner Cleveland, where were elected: Ande Nobles, supervisor; Wm. Rice, Roger Haskell, John M. Fitch, assessors; David Waldo, clerk; Roswell Coe, John Cleveland, Alexander Findley, commissioners of highways; Ephraim Dean, Ande Nobles, John Lynde, school inspectors; John Heath, Roger Haskell, school commissioners; Alexander Findley, Roswell Coe, poor masters; Ande Nobles, Alexander Findley, overseers of highways; Wm. Thompson, Amon Beebe, Jr., Roger Haskell, fence viewers, etc.; Ande Nobles, sealer; Eli Belknap, constable and collector. Before 1830 quite a settlement was made. Here had come and located Leonard Amidon in 1824; Charles Ross in 1824 on Clymer Hill; Ebenezer Brownell and Joseph Brownell in 1824 on lots 35, 28 and 50; Peter Jaquins in 1825; David Phinney in 1826; Silas Freeman with 13 children, came to Clymer Hill in 1828. His son, Leonard B., resided in this and adjoining towns for many years. Leonard married Betsey, daughter of William J. Brown, and had children: Wilhelmina, Constantine, Morley, (who served in the 112th regiment and died in hospital), Eugenia and Adelia. Alexander Maxwell settled on lot 30 early. Other early settlers were Amon Beebe, Jr., lot 30, Elisha Alvord, lot 21, Joseph W. Ross, lot 55, Samuel Ross, lot 27, Moses Randall, lot 23, Jeremiah Glidden, who articed land on lots 3 and 8, Jeremiah R. Doolittle, lot 37, David and Andrew Glidden on lot 16, Samuel Bly, lot 32, Oscar F. and Daniel C. Glidden, lot 8, Francis F. Allen, lot 2, Alvah Marsh, lot 40, Archelaus Chadwick, lot 1, Ralph and John Petitt, lot 47, Benjamin Sullivan, lot 63, Lyman Brown, lot 26, Jeremiah Chamberlain, lot 53, Urbane Hitchcock, lot 15, Samuel Wickwire, lot 16, Charles Brightman, lot 30, John S. Sessions. The Cleveland and Rice families had many representatives. Gardner Cleveland, who was a Revolutionary soldier, had 3 children and 34 grandchildren. William Rice had 12 children, of whom three were prominent in educational circles. 1st. Victor M., who, born in Mayville in 1818, was educated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., and from 1848 to 1854 was connected with the city schools of Buffalo and in 1854 city superintendent. From 1854 to 1867 he was state superintendent of public instruction. 2d. William S., for 21 years teacher in Buffalo city schools and several years city superintendent of the Buffalo schools. 3d. Emily A., long principal of Yonkers Female Seminary. William Rice was many years a justice, and in 1840 was one of the three representatives of the county in the assembly of the state legislature. Ira F. Gleason (whose father, Ira, settled early in French Creek, coming from Connecti-

cut), came from Madison county in 1831 to French Creek, thence in 1837 to Clymer village and engaged in trade, which he conducted continuously for 20 years. He has held many important offices—justice, supervisor, etc. Young gives the early merchants thus: "The first store is said to have been kept by John Stow in 1823. John Heath and Joseph H. Williams succeeded him. Alvin Williams succeeded them, and also kept an inn, the first in town, in 1826. Later were Gardner Cleveland, Jr., and Howard Blodgett; Ira F. Gleason and John Williams; Gleason and Stephen W. Steward; Stephen W. Steward; Ayres & Blood. In 1875 William B. Blodgett and Arthur Beach were general merchants; Ayres & Coffin, druggists; Willis D. Gallup & Son, hardware and stoves."

One of the early and industrious pioneers of Clymer was Peter Jaquins, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle at Queenstown, Canada. He removed from Guilford, Chenango county, to Cattaraugus county in 1820, in 1824 bought lot 42 in Clymer, and in 1825 made his home here, and erected the first saw and gristmills in the town. He was an excellent hunter, and it is said "that he captured nearly 100 wolves previous to 1832, for which he received an average bounty of \$12 per head." His children were Bruce, who located near his father; Edward, who went to Kansas; Wallace; Art, a farmer and cattle-dealer, who married Frances Vrooman; Elizabeth. The name of this enterprising pioneer is perpetuated in the postoffice called Jaquins.

James, John and David Petitt, brothers, emigrants, arrived at New York about 1789 to become citizens of the New World. One of them settled on Long Island, one located in New Jersey and James made his home on the west shore of Lake Champlain. Here his son Ralph was born at Willsborough in Essex county. Ralph when a young man went to Genesee county, where he married Julia Lyons, March 25, 1827, and the 27th of the next month the young couple came to Clymer and commenced housekeeping in the primitive house hastily erected on Mr. Petitt's location on lot 47 on Clymer Hill. Mr. Petitt was thereafter a lifelong resident of the town and held numerous local offices. Ten of his children attained maturity, of whom nine were living in 1892: Ralph, in Erie county, Pa.; William, at North Clymer, James, at French Creek; Burrows, on the original homestead; Clarissa, in Kansas; Lovenia, at French Creek; Polly, in Clymer; Charlotte at Chautauqua; and Amanda, at Sherman.

Lyman Brown, a native of Kingston, Pa., born May 30, 1801, subsequently was a resident of Hamburg, Erie county. In 1829 he bought land on lot 26 in Clymer, and in 1831 became a settler of the town, where he resided until his death in 1873. His wife died the same year. Mr. Brown was extensively engaged in cattle dealing, was supervisor in 1848, and held

other town offices. His sons were Jesse, Martin, Homer. Jesse was born May 9, 1825 in Erie county, married Louisa Bligh of North Clymer in 1851, resides near the homestead. He followed the vocation of his father, and has been much engaged in town affairs. He has served as town superintendent, supervisor several years, inspector of elections many years, loan commissioner for several terms, has been engaged in merchandising, is a prominent Democrat, and one of the substantial citizens of Clymer.

In 1832 Gideon Brockway, with his wife and four children, removed from Southampton, Mass., to Clymer, purchased a farm and resided here until his death. His youngest son, Richard B., accompanied his father, and made Clymer his home. Beman, his oldest son, came a year later to visit his parents, and as he says, "in the winter of 1833 I taught a district school in Clymer, for which I was about as well qualified as the average citizen is to edit a newspaper. However, I made out to stand the occupation three months, which were the longest ones I remember to have passed in my whole life." Mr. Brockway proved his ability to "edit a newspaper" not many years after, by making a success of the *Mayville Sentinel*, which he edited and published for 10 years. He was on the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune* with such men as Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana as companions. At the time of his death, December, 1892, he was the oldest newspaper editor and publisher of the state, and the owner of the *Watertown Daily and Weekly Times*. In him all elements of a strong character were so united as to cause one to say "He was a man."

Willard McKinstry writes in the *Fredonia Censor* in 1885 this of the town: "The dwellings 50 years ago were mostly of logs. Some noted characters have lived in this vicinity, Horace Greeley's parents about two miles from the village, and this was their postoffice address. J. F. Cleveland, since connected with the *New York Tribune*, spent his boyhood days here. William Rice, a member of the legislature in 1840, was the village blacksmith, and his son, Hon. Victor M. Rice, has since occupied a prominent position as state superintendent of public instruction, and was the founder of the free school system of this state. He struggled to get an education. His first schoolbooks were bought by his going to the woods and cutting wood for the ashery and drawing it there with a pair of steers which he had broken made the exchange with my uncle who then carried it on. Hon. Silas Terry, a most worthy citizen, held a seat in the legislature of 1849, and his son, L. S. Terry, who has been supervisor several times, is one of the progressive farmers of the town. When Senator Lorenzo Morris first commenced practising law he opened an office over Ira F. Gleason's store in Clymer, and Stephen W. Steward did mercantile business here before founding the First National Bank of Corry. It is a prosperous agricultural town, and the railroad and the building up of the city of Corry, eight miles dis-

tant, have given it a good market and prosperity. It has an excellent soil and contains many splendid farms. Hon. Walter L. and Loren B. Sessions passed their youthful days with their father, John S. Sessions, an early settler on a farm in this town, and have always had a strong support here in their political aspirations. Although a small town Clymer has exerted an important influence at times in the politics of our state through the men who have lived here."

An element of romance was introduced into the early history which tradition has preserved. It runs in this wise. In the days of the anti-masonic excitement, one of the alleged abductors of William Morgan fled from arrest and was secreted for months, some say years, in the deep wilderness of Clymer, and found faithful friends and protectors, whose chivalric devotion cared for his needs as for those of a brother. The romance continues in that the man's name is almost, if not quite, forgotten, and his subsequent fate unknown. He comes, is here, and nothing more is preserved.

Garrett Slotboom, a native of Holland, came to Clymer in 1850, and died here in 1885. Previous to coming to this country, he had served his time in the Dutch army and married a daughter of John Huytinek. Their son, John A., born in Holland, was educated in the Clymer schools, and assisted his father in farming. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. D, 112th Reg't. N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. In 1866 he commenced merchandising at Clymer Hill, continued 25 years, then located at Clymer village, where he is in trade. He has served as justice of the peace and as supervisor. He married Magdalene, a daughter of Peter Kooman, (who settled in Clymer about 1858. He was born near Antwerp, Holland, emigrated to Buffalo in 1847. He died January 6, 1879). John Kooman is a merchant of Clymer. The Hollanders, many of whom have made their homes in the town, are useful and worthy citizens. Hon. G. W. Patterson, the land agent, it is said was so impressed with the value of obtaining such a frugal, honest and industrious people as residents, that he made extra inducements to secure their coming. About 1846 the first nucleus was formed here, and now a large percentage of the town's best citizens are of this stock.

Alfred W. Steward is a son of John Steward, Sr., who settled in Harmony in 1821 and had a large family; his sons were John, Sardius, Stephen W., Eliphalet, Alfred W. Stephen W. was for some years a merchant in Clymer, and was later one of the most prominent in founding the First National Bank of Corry, Pa. Alfred W., is a farmer and cattle-dealer, resides in the village. Sardius located in Harmony and was prominent.

Otis D. Hinckley has been a resident of Clymer since 1850, and has been one of the town's most active and useful residents. He was for a time a

merchant, but has been long and extensively employed as a surveyor. He has been for years almost continuously in office as justice of the peace, has been justice of sessions of the county court, represented the first assembly district of the county in the state legislature of 1875, and has served as clerk of the board of supervisors with marked ability.

James D. Gallup was born in Sherman, February 8, 1855, and in 1860 became a resident of Clymer. In 1873 he became a member of the mercantile firm of W. D. Gallup & Son. After some years, associated with his younger brother L. E., he purchased his father's interest in the business and founded the firm of W. D. Gallup's Sons now in trade. Mr. Gallup has been town clerk two years, was elected supervisor in 1890 and still continues to hold that office.

William Emery, son of Gilbert Emery, an early settler of Harmony, born in Harmony, April 19, 1840, has been long an esteemed citizen of this town. He is a farmer and lawyer, and has long held the office of justice of the peace and other positions of trust. Byron King, son of James King, another son of Clymer, is one of its substantial citizens. Maurice Smith, son of Walker Smith, was also born in the town and is a farmer. J. B. Johnson is also a farmer and lumberman. Other residents of the town during its history, who have been of local importance, are Hon. Silas Terry, Artemas Ross, Esq., James Wiltsie, Daniel Hurlbut, John B. Knowlton, H. E. Brownell, Jesse Brown, W. D. Gallup, Otis D. Hinckley, Ira F., Wm. B. and Charles S. Gleason, Stephen W. Steward, Charles Brightman, Hartson S. Ayer. Our list by no means exhausts the list of the town's bright men. The Clevelands, Rices, Brockways and others we have already noticed, and John Bidwell, who has headed the national ticket of the Prohibition party, is credited with being a native of the town. Few small rural towns show such a percentage of men of ability.

The religious denominations are well represented with six churches: *Methodist Episcopal*, Rev. W. H. Fenton, pastor; *Baptist*, Rev. Emery Darling, pastor; *United Brethren*; and three *Dutch Reformed* churches, of whom Rev's. Henry Hospers, P. G. M. Bähler, and Mr. Einink are pastors. A good interest has been manifested in education, and, besides the district schools, a fine union school of three departments under charge of Prof. John Niles Gillies is conducted at Clymer village. This is the home of C. C. Hill, the popular and efficient school commissioner of the first district of the county, which embraces the towns of Busti, Chautauqua, Clymer, French Creek, Harmony, Mina and Sherman. Mr. Hill is a native of Clymer and is now in his fourth year of service as commissioner.

Young carefully gathered facts concerning the early mills. He says in 1875: "The first sawmill was built by Peter Jaquins in 1825; he added

a gristmill the next year. Eight years after both were burned. A new sawmill was built, and eight years thereafter that was burned; and Mr. Jaquins again built one, which he subsequently sold to Porter Damon and John Williams, who also built a gristmill. Williams sold his interest to Damon. The mill passed to his sons, Loren and Andrew. The latter sold to Hartson S. Ayer & Bro., and the sawmill was sold to Hall & Shepard. Hall sold to Welch, and Shepard & Welch are erecting a large 3-story planing and shinglemill. William Rice built a gristmill below the village, on the west branch of the Broken-Straw, and sold it to Judson Hurlbut, who built a sawmill. Mills are now owned by Byron J. Hurlbut at the same place. Daniel Hurlbut built a sawmill on Big Broken-Straw, on lot 50, a mile below the Shepard & Welch mill. John B. Knowlton now owns the mill, with machinery for planing, turning, and the manufacture of agricultural implements. Thomas Card built a sawmill on lot 20, where he still owns a mill. James Upton built a sawmill on lot 45; the dam is built of stone from a large quarry near the mill. B. Parker early built a mill on lot 9. A mill on the same site is now owned by Christopher Whitford. A steam sawmill was built by Shepard & Havens, at Clymer station, and is now owned by William Havens. A steam mill has also been recently built near the center of the town, by Charles Maxwell and Joshua Hatton."

Byron J. Hurlbut and L. W. Putnam now operate gristmills, H. F. Durand and F. A. Burnham sawmills, and Aaron Parker a planing and cider-mill. Mr. Hurlbut is a native of the town, and has done good service for some years as member of the school board. Mr. Durand is a native of Westfield, son of Carlisle Durand, long a highly esteemed citizen of that town.

Clymer village and station are practically one place, and is a thriving place of trade. Here are the general stores of John A. Slotboom & Son, Kooman & Son, John G. Wiggins and B. W. Warnshuis; W. D. Gallup's Sons, hardware store; the drug store of L. P. McCray & Co.; the creameries of F. W. Edmunds and H. C. Card; a hotel and the various shops and industries of a prospering village. E. P. Mackres, the harnessmaker, is postmaster.

The first physician was Dr. Roswell F. Van Buren, who was in practice from 1826 to 1836, when he moved to Carroll. Dr. S. G. Peck settled early on lot 6, and practiced many years. Dr. Harvey A. Phinney succeeded to Dr. Van Buren's practice, and continued a physician until his death in the fifties. Later were Drs. George R. Spratt, J. M. McWharf, Artemas Ross, and others.

SUPERVISORS.—1821, Ande Nobles; 1822-23, John Heath; 1824-25-26-27, Gardner Cleveland; 1828, A. S. Underwood; 1829, Alex. Wilson, Jr.; 1830, John Heath; 1831-32-33-34, William Rice; 1835, Harvey A. Phinney; 1836-37-38-39, William Rice; 1840, Ira F. Gleason; 1841-42, William Rice; 1843-44, Moses Randall; 1845, William Rice; 1846-47, Samuel Bly;

1848, Lyman Brown; 1849-50, Charles Brightman; 1851-52-53-54-55, Stephen W. Steward; 1856, Jesse Brown; 1857, Stephen W. Steward; 1858-59, Charles Brightman; 1860, Hercules Rice; 1861, L. S. Terry; 1862-63, Hartson S. Ayer; 1864-65-66-67, Joshua Hatton; 1868-69-70, Hartson S. Ayer; 1871-72, Jesse Brown; 1873-74, Otis J. Green; 1875, Jesse Brown; 1876-77-78, O. D. Hinckley; 1879-80-81-82, Lawyer S. Terry; 1883-84-85-86-87-88-89, John A. Slotboom; 1890-91-92-93-94, James D. Gallup.

FRENCH CREEK.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

FRENCH CREEK* was formed from Clymer, April 23, 1829. It takes its name from the stream watering the town, which was early used by the French in their military expeditions, and contains 21,832 acres, with an assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1893 of \$309,975, and total taxes of \$4,162.36. Its surface is hilly, broken by the valleys of French creek and its tributaries. The main stream enters the town on the north line, on lot 24, about 2 miles from the northeast corner, and running in a southwesterly direction, leaves the town and state on lot 58, about 1½ miles north of the southwest corner. This stream, in its zigzag course, is a great annoyance to the inhabitants, on account of the height to which the water rises in times of freshets. The town is cut by its valleys into three ridges; two running nearly east and west, separated by the Beaver Meadow valley; the other running north and south, and separated from the former by the valley of French creek. These ridges rise in some places 250 feet. Most of their sides is tillable, and well adapted to grazing; but some places are steep. The soil varies from a heavy clay to a gravelly loam; there are small deposits of muck along the creek. The hill tops are generally wet, being underlaid by stiff, hard clay, impregnated with oxide of iron.

The French creek flat varies in width from a pass but little wider than the bed of the stream to about three-fourths of a mile, and is about 3 miles long. The beaver meadow flat is so called from the appearance of its having been occupied by beavers. The meadow was covered by alders. There are many pine and balsam of fir trees along the edges, and on what were islands at the time it was occupied by the beavers. In the south part of the town is another beaver meadow, a small one,—on lot 9, the dam of which is quite perfect. The water from this meadow flows into Hare creek, which takes a southerly course. There was a third beaver meadow on the west branch of

*Young's History gives the best description of this town we have seen, and we use his words in many places.

the creek, on lot 47. This town is adapted to dairying. Its cool nights and heavy dews keep the grass in better condition than the drier climate of the lake shore, though many fruits can not be raised on account of frost. The representative agriculturist is H. R. Case, who, "in addition to lumbering, is largely interested in dairying, and owns a large creamery, a stock farm of 900 acres, a store and a sawmill." Near the southwest corner is a circular cranberry bog, which was given the name of "Possum." Indications of petroleum occur on lot 21. The population in 1835 was 553; in 1845, 647; in 1865, 901; in 1875, 1,045; in 1880, 1,039; in 1892, 1,033. French Creek furnished 51 soldiers for the union army in the war of 1861-5.

The first town-meeting was held in March, 1830, at the house of William Hooker. These officers were elected: supervisor, Alexander Wilson; town clerk, Isaiah Golding; assessors, John Gotham, Nathaniel Thompson, Silas W. Hatfield; collector, William Thompson; overseers of poor, Paul Colburn, Augustus Bolles; com'rs of highways, Parley Bloss, John Gotham, Royal Herrick; com'rs of schools, William Hooker, S. O. Colburn, Eli Belknap; inspectors of schools, D. H. Peck, A. Noble, Ephraim Dean; constables, William Thompson, George Adams; justice, Ephraim Dean.

The first settlers came from Oswego, Essex and Oneida counties during the war of 1812. Andy Nobles is said by some to have been here in 1811. He located on lot 44. John Cleveland was on lot 31 in 1812, Roswell Coe on lot 39. Nathaniel Thompson on lot 9 in 1813; Amon Beebe and Gardner Cleveland probably settled the same year. Young says that the first school was taught by Polly Forbes in 1817. Child says it was taught by a Chitsey in 1818. Child says "the first death was that of a son of Nathaniel Thompson, drowned in French creek." Young gives the first death as that of a child of J. Inglesby in 1818. "The first tavern was kept by William Graves, who built the first gristmill, both in 1822, and the first store was kept in one end of the gristmill by John Dodge." Parley Bloss located on lot 46 in 1815. He was the first highway commissioner, and did surveying with a pocket compass and used a rope as a surveyor's chain. He had 10 children; his sons were Aden, Parley, William, Reuben, Calvin, Richard, Benjamin. He died in 1852 aged 75. His son William was a noted hunter; one winter before January 1 he had shot 49 deer with his father's open-sight flint-lock rifle. Many wonderful authenticated tales are told of his adventures and exploits in cutting wood and other labors. In 1870, when 60 years old, in one day he walked a mile and cut down the trees for, and cut into 22-inch lengths, 3½ cords of wood. This whole family were energetic workers and did much to clear up the lands of the town. Gardiner Case, a soldier of 1812, some years after that war, came to French Creek and was a permanent settler. Hon. Henry R. Case is his son. Silas Terry settled, probably in 1820, on lot 2 where he bought in 1821, coming from Harmony where he settled

in 1816 and later married Polly Powers. He resided in French Creek until 1855. He was one of the most important men of the new town, was justice for 16 years, and was collector of Clymer in 1821, which then included Sherman, French Creek and Mina. The tax collected that year in this town was about \$800. He was also collector four years later. He was supervisor of French Creek in 1844-5-8, and in 1849 member of assembly. Of his nine children Seward W. was captain of Co. G. 49th N. Y. Vols. in the civil war, and was killed at Spottsylvania; Cassius M. became a Congregational clergyman; Mary R. married Hon. Walter L. Sessions; Lawyer S. who made his home in French Creek. Nehemiah Royce settled on lot 19 in 1825. He was supervisor seven years. In 1894 he had been for 58 years subscriber to the *Fredonia Censor*, the oldest one on the list. Almond Stephen Park, son of Elijah Park, was born December 22, 1814, in Granville, Washington county. In 1828 he came to this county. April 27, 1834, he married Rhoda Ann Baker and settled in French Creek in 1836. Their children are Elenor Eliza, Lyman Joseph, George Andrew, Lewis Henry, Sarah Jane and Laura Ann. Mr. Park represented his town on the board of supervisors in the year 1863. This was an especially responsible office during the war period. Lewis H. Park was born March 2, 1843. He married Mary M. Myers, November 14, 1869. Mrs. Park is of German descent. Their son, Andrew Stephen Park, was born March 4, 1892. Lewis H. Park and his brother George A. are enterprising farmers in French Creek, and reside in the northeastern part of the town. The Durfee family also settled in the same section. A. M. Durfee, a farmer, is a representative of the family.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.—French Creek was included in 1816 in the parochial charge of Rev. Karl Wilhelm, (Charles William) Colson, an early Lutheran missionary to the scattered Germans in Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania and adjacent localities. The early log cabins on French creek no doubt reverberated to his eloquence before the visits of the clergy who organized churches. He was grandfather of Mrs. Nathan Brown of Jamestown. The first religious services to form a church were held in 1818 on lot 46, at the house of Alanson Root by Elder Ashford, who, in 1821, organized a Baptist church in a log schoolhouse on lot 56. Among the first members were Nathaniel and William Thompson, William Adams, A. M. Higgins, the wives of all of these, Roswell Coe, Amon Beebe. This church had a brief existence, most of the members removing from the town. Several subsequent abortive attempts to keep up a Baptist church were made. A *Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized in the northwest part in 1830 by Rev. J. K. Hallock and Rev. J. Chandler. The members were Isaiah and Betsey Golding, and William and Amy Adams. Moses Olds and wife and a Mrs. Bowles were early members. The society built a fine country church costing \$2,000 on lot 46 in 1858, which

was completed, painted and carpeted in 1867. This society received 50 acres of "gospel land" from the Holland Land Compny. It was on lot 30, and was sold by order of the county court, and the money used in building the church. *A Christian Church*, in which the ceremony of washing feet was literally carried out, was formed in 1834, with a membership of 24, among them Benjamin and Calvin Bloss.

SUPERVISORS.—1830-31-32, Alexander Willson, Jr.; 1833, Nathaniel Thompson; 1834-35-36-37, Ira F. Gleason; 1838, Daniel Hooker; 1839-40-41-42, Philo S. Hawley; 1843, David L. Gleason; 1844-45, Silas Terry; 1846-47, Nehemiah Royce; 1848, Silas Terry; 1849, Nehemiah Royce; 1850, Thomas D. Jones; 1851, Nehemiah Royce; 1852, Philo S. Hawley; 1853-54-55, Nehemiah Royce; 1856, John Sliter; 1857, Marvin Hooker; 1858, Stephen W. Steward; 1859-60, Hibbard W. Fenton; 1861-62, Reuben J. Beach; 1863, Almond S. Park; 1864-65, Lawyer S. Terry; 1866-67, Dana P. Horton; 1868-69, James A. Merry; 1870, Dexter M. Hapgood; 1871-72, Henry R. Case; 1873, John Jones; 1874, H. R. Parsons; 1875, John Jones; 1876-77, Reuben J. Beach; 1878, Orson Allis; 1879, Nehemiah Royce; 1880-81-82, Henry R. Case; 1883, Orson Allis; 1884-85, Edward Jaquins; 1886-87-88, Henry R. Case; 1889, James Rhoades; 1890-91, George I. Hapgood; 1892-93, Henry R. Jones; 1894, Henry R. Case.

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